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THE TIMES

Summer holiday guide for the children, page 11

Government to detail new pay aims after union talks

The Government will announce its proposals to deal with inflation and incomes after senior ministers have met the TUC's economic committee at Downing Street on Tuesday. The proposals, in the form of a White Paper, will be published within a week of the crucial TUC-Government talks, and MPs will debate them. The TUC will also publish a new policy document setting out its approach to the future of wage restraint after the Downing Street meeting.

Early debate promised

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

A White Paper outlining the Government's proposals for dealing with inflation and incomes in the coming year, after recent trade union setbacks for the social contract and the next phase of the wages policy, will be published towards the end of next week or early in the week after.

Announcing that in the Commons yesterday Mr Healey, the Chancellor, told MPs that he would make a statement in the Commons after his meeting with the TUC's economic committee on Tuesday.

The statement is expected to include the Government's decision on whether to implement the income tax reductions promised if a satisfactory agreement on pay was reached with the unions. Mr Healey said yesterday that the reductions would depend on assurances of a continuing fall in the rate of inflation.

The Chancellor told the House that the White Paper would be debated during the three days, starting next Thursday, that had been set aside for the report stage of the Finance Bill. But Mr Foot, Leader of the House, said later that the White Paper had not yet been written. Indeed, the final draft is not likely to be available to ministers until after the meeting with the TUC on Tuesday.

After representations from Mrs Thatcher and other opposition MPs that a White Paper of such wide significance could not be fully discussed during the report stage, Mr Foot agreed to look at the matter again. The Tory leader urged that four days should be given for the debate on the White Paper which is expected to range over all the Government's predictions for the economy, including the effects of wage settlements in the light of recent trade union decisions, the conditional Budget proposals for reducing income tax and the various financial changes forced on the Government by opposition and rebel Labour MPs during the committee stage of the Finance Bill.

With the votes of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the mineworkers still drumming in his ears, Mr Callaghan was forced to admit in the Commons that the social contract could no longer be considered intact or sound. But he placed his trust firmly in the wisdom and sense of responsibility of most union leaders, if not of their rank and file.

He was certain, he said, that the TUC would want to maintain the 12-month interval between wage increases if at all possible. He expected the 12-month gap to be kept whatever conferences had decided.

Mr Callaghan accepted, however, that those decisions meant that the agreement between the unions and the Labour Party would be entering a new phase. The country should not assume, he added, that because those decisions were taken there was no prospect of cooperation or collaboration between the Government and the unions.

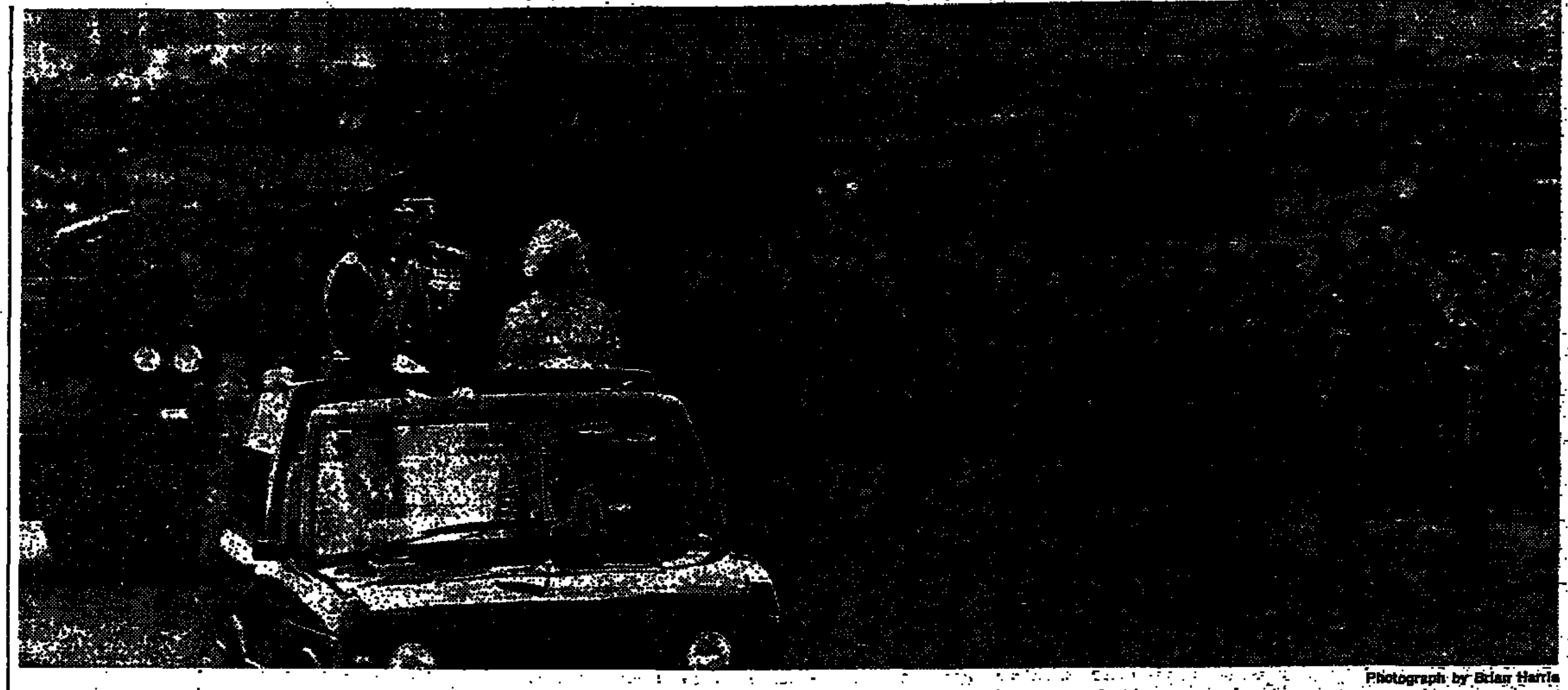
The Prime Minister said union leaders were as deeply concerned as anyone that there should be no return to the 1973-74 situation, when wage claims of 30 per cent dragged prices up by the same amount.

He added that a wages explosion would destroy hopes of reducing inflation. Unless the Government brought inflation down there could be no domestic expansion, and that would mean more unemployment. He was not surprised by the tensions resulting from the social contract, but it was important to have moderate wage settlements during the next 12 months.

As the exchanges continued, with MPs questioning senior ministers on how they intended to deal with the new situation, Mr Healey and his Treasury colleagues made clear that they had no intention of relaxing their economic policies in the face of union intransigence. Mr Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said it was still the Government's view that single-figure inflation could be reached by the middle of next year.

While assuring his worried backbenchers that the Government was still "totally opposed" to statutory controls on wages and penal sanctions against working people, Mr Healey affirmed that there would be no departure from the targets already set for public expenditure, monetary aggregates and domestic credit expansion.

Political repercussions, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 12



Photograph by Brian Harris

Royal review: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh inspect the Blues and Royals at Senne Lager, West Germany, yesterday when the British Army of the Rhine put on its biggest parade to celebrate the Queen's jubilee.

The 4 Armoured Division staged a brilliantly organized and faultless mixture of ceremony and armament, static and mobile (writes Dan van der Vat).

President Scheel, of West Germany, and his wife joined the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Senne Lager training camp for the army review, in which 3,000 troops and 573 vehicles took part.

Replying to the loyal address by General Sir Roland Gibbs, Chief of the General Staff, the Queen said the choice of venue "emphasized our commitment to the mainland of Europe".

The presence of representatives of the other Nato armies similarly underlined Britain's commitment to the Atlantic alliance, she said.

The mass bands of the division, some 800 musicians, and the colours of 27 units opened the proceedings with an impeccable exhibition against a background of silent ranks of camouflaged vehicles and troops in combat overalls.

Then, nearly 600 motors roared simultaneously, sending up a thick blanket of exhaust smoke, and the Chieftain tanks passed the Royal dais four by four, lowering their gun to one side in salute.

Troop carriers, bridging tanks, armoured ambulances, self-propelled guns and weird special-purpose vehicles rumbled, rattled, roared and squeaked past, until the final charge of a regiment of Lancers in light tanks, racing at full speed with Army Air Corps helicopters escorting at turret height.

The 25,000 spectators, largely Rhine Army soldiers and their families, provided a colourful backdrop. Soldiers among the spectators showed that there is no such thing as a British Army uniform. Outfits of almost every colour mingled with women onlookers, who were wearing Ascot-style hats and dresses. Officers in ceremonials patiently led small children by the hand past soldiers' wives pushing babies in prams.

Not a soldier fainted, not a spark-plug failed. This was the reward for months of rehearsals and meticulous planning. The only awkward moment came at the beginning when one horse parading with the bands was feeling seasonally frisky, but it rapidly developed the appropriate sense of occasion.

After the parade and lunch with the Army, the Queen viewed a static military display and talked to soldiers and their families. Later she was guest of honour at a reception given by President Scheel at the town of Paderborn near by before returning to Britain in the evening.

Yard chief gets eight years for corruption

By Clive Borrell
Crime Correspondent

Kenneth Drury, a former commander at Scotland Yard and once the head of the Flying Squad, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for eight years on corruption charges. He was also ordered to pay £2,000 towards his costs.

Alistair Ingram, a former detective inspector and once one of Mr Drury's officers, similarly charged, was sent to prison for four years and ordered to pay £1,000 towards his costs.

Mr Justice Peter Pain, sentencing them at the end of the three-week trial, said: "I find it difficult to overestimate the seriousness of offences of this nature, most especially when they are committed by a police officer of the high rank of commander.

"If there is a lack of leadership of this kind, clearly the work of junior officers must be affected, and it must be a case of the higher the rank the greater the offence."

Such references presented a serious threat to law and order.

The judge continued: "It *must not be forgotten* how these offences first came to light. We owe a debt first of all to the press, for the matter of the Cyprus holiday [the subject of one of the charges] and to Sir Robert Mark (the former Commissioner of Metropolitan Police) and the many officers who assisted in this investigation who pressed it relentlessly".

The Crown alleged that a holiday taken by Mr Drury and his wife in Cyprus cost £500 and was paid for by Mr James Humphreys, a strip club owner and Soho pornographic bookshop proprietor. The prosecution said Mr Drury received a total of £5,000 in cash and a further £5,000 in kind from Mr Humphreys.

Mr Drury said the expenses for the holiday had been paid out of his own pocket. He was found guilty on the charge concerning the holiday and was jailed for two years, the tentence to run consecutively with six years passed on four other charges.

Influential diary, page 2

Big airlift of British troops to Belize

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Infantry troops and RAF Harrier ground support fighters have been sent to Belize, formerly British Honduras, in Central America, the Foreign Office confirmed last night.

Ships have also been diverted to the area, it said. Whitehall officials indicated that the 600-man garrison in the former colony was being doubled.

A Foreign Office statement said recent statements by Kuatemalan armed forces had given the British Government cause for concern about the security of Belize.

Belize was a British dependency with internal self-government whose defence against external attack was the responsibility of the British Government. The British Government had the full support of the Government of Belize in strengthening the British garrison.

David Cross writes from Washington: Several hundred British troops flew into Belize today as talks between the British and Guatemala governments over the future of the disputed colony dragged on in Washington.

The United States Government confirmed earlier reports that troop and cargo aircraft had made refuelling stops at a United States air base in Bermuda today. Reports from Hamilton said that up to 20 British-made Vickers VC10 airliners, carrying troops, and three American-built Hercules C130 cargo aircraft carrying military equipment were involved.

Earlier this week the Guatemalans claimed that a British warship with anti-aircraft guns had arrived off the coast of Belize and that a contingent of British troops had moved to the Belize frontier with Guatemala.

The concerted campaign to increase tension started about a fortnight ago with a shrill anti-British propaganda campaign. Statements castigating the British for their attitude

Continued on page 5, col 3

Shell cuts 3p off prices at most pumps

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Shell yesterday cut 3p a gallon off most of its petrol prices from midnight. In an announcement that took its competitors by surprise Shell said the wholesale price of two, three and four-star petrol would be cut by 2.68p a gallon (3p at the pump after allowing for a proportional cut in value-added tax) and 1.82p off five-star (2p after VAT).

After the statement senior executives from the other large oil groups, including Esso and British Petroleum, began evaluating the effects of the Shell move on the highly competitive petrol market.

For the motorist who has seen prices climb relentlessly upwards since 1973 the Shell reduction is just a prelude to an even bigger price cut. On August 5 the 5½p extra tax and duty imposed on petrol after the Budget in March is to be removed.

Not all Shell garages will benefit from the lower prices. About three hundred filling stations that were receiving special discounts of between 2½p and 3p a gallon to help them to cut prices will have those bonuses absorbed into the lower wholesale price. A further thousand other stations where smaller discounts were offered by Shell should be able to make some price cuts. But in the remaining 5,700 outlets in the Shell network the full 3p a gallon reduction would be made.

Lower wholesale prices will help the rural and some holiday areas in particular where small filling stations were unable to attract the discount available to their bigger counterparts in urban areas. The result has been a tremendous spread of prices with motorists in the country paying 92p for four-star petrol against a low of 83p a gallon for four-star on Shell's most competitive urban sites.

Shell, although largest of the petrol marketers, is by no means the heaviest price-cutter. Small independent groups, particularly in the North of England, have been [illegible] as 76.5p a gallon for four star. Mr Brian Bowden, Shell UK Oil's marketing director, said the reduction in wholesale price should reduce the range of Shell prices to between 83p and 89p a gallon.

The spread of discounts with the inevitable increase in special offers was making the pricing structure meaningless and difficult for motorists to understand, Mr Bowden said.

"These discounts vary greatly in size and geographic coverage. The schedule price reduction is an attempt by Shell to move to a more balanced overall price structure by withdrawing or reducing significantly these special discounts yet at the same time enabling the company to defend its market position. It will spread the benefits of cheaper petrol to all motorists and not just those in cut-price areas.

"However, pump prices may not alter significantly, if at all, in areas where heavy competitive price-cutting now exists."

TUC paper is likely to restate 12-month rule

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A counter-attack against the collapse of the social contract began yesterday in preparation for next week's decisive encounter between union leaders and the Chancellor.

A policy paper outlining options for further wage moderation next year is being drafted for a meeting of the TUC's economic committee on Wednesday, the day after its talks with Mr Healey and his Cabinet colleagues.

The document will probably steer a middle course between establishing a firm "norm" on wage increases or allowing an immediate return to free collective bargaining. It will restate the TUC General Council's insistence on maintaining the 12-month gap between big pay settlements, and it is likely to be rather tougher than the Transport and General Workers' Union would like.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the TGWU and the acknowledged chief architect of the social contract, was at pains yesterday to mitigate the propaganda impact of his conference's decision to demand unfettered bargaining from August 1. "I do not see this union going on a rampage. We will still cooperate with the Labour Government to keep it in", he said.

His remarks lend support to the view that many public-sector unions will prefer a flexible renewal of the income policy rather than a wages free-for-all, in which their members would do badly in comparison with those in industry.

But the price for cooperation on pay will be high. The TUC document will spell out the need for a target for price rises, particularly over the next six months and with strong emphasis on the role of the public sector in keeping down the rate of inflation by holding prices to present levels.

On top of that, the TUC will be seeking fiscal policy changes, some of them relatively minor, such as the cancellation of higher school meal charges, but including also changes in indirect taxes and improvements in the EEC's common agricultural policy.

The TGWU conference yesterday reaffirmed by a large majority the need for unity and continued cooperation between the industrial and political wings of the labour movement in defining economic and social objectives and priorities. But it laid down an ambitious 10-point programme of *demands*:

1. Drastic reduction in unemployment.
2. Large-scale redistribution of income and wealth in favour of the working people.
3. Increase in house building to clear slums.
4. Extension of public ownership and planning.
5. Selective import controls.
6. Increased industrial investment in the productive sector, with control of outflow of capital abroad.
7. Stringent control of prices, profits, dividends, rents and fares.
8. A wealth tax.
9. Reversal of social service cuts and a return to a free health service.
10. Substantial increases in pension benefits, and retirement age to be lowered to 60.

Six Cabinet rebels on Europe poll

By Our Political Staff

With 31 ministers, including six members of the Cabinet, *voting against the Bill and* about 100 MPs absent, the Commons last night approved the Bill to authorize direct elections to the European Parliament by a majority of 247. The vote was 394 for the Bill and 147 against.

It was a free vote, and the real test wil come next session when the House has to decide on the method of election. Altohugh the Opposition has pressed for the Bill to be carried to its committee stage during the present session, the Government has stated that there will not be time even for one day.

Missing MPs: Aircraft trouble stopped seven MPs from taking part in the division (the Press Association) writes. They were returning from a European Parliament meeting at Luxembourg to vote at Westminster but mechanical trouble prevented their aircraft from taking off. As a result four of them were unable to vote in favour of the Bill and three against.

On the aircraft were Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Lab, Crewe), Mr John Evans (Lab, Newton), Mr Christopher Price (Lab, Lewisham, W), Mr Richard Mitchell (Lab, Itchen), Mr Russell Johnston (L, Inverness), Mr Michael Shaw (C, Scarborough) and Mr Tam Dalyell (Lab, West Lothian).

Mrs Dunwoody, telephoning from Luxembourg, said she, Mr Evans and Mr Price had intended to vote against the Bill and the others to support it.

Commission rules out state aid for press

By Stewart Tendler

The report of the Royal Commission on the Press, published yesterday, rejects any proposals for providing state aid, proposes safeguards for press freedom in the light of closed shops, and calls for reform of the Press Council.

A minority report by Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Geoffrey Goodman, industrial editor and assistant editor of the *Daily Mirror*, calls for more government intervention to help to finance the press. They criticize the main report for its complacency regarding political bias, attacking the *Daily Mail* "slush fund" allegations, which they say the main report did not cover adequately.

In many of its recommendations the main report calls on the newspaper industry to take steps to find its own salvation rather than recommending *more money* and government legislation.

Professor Oliver McGregor, the commission's chairman, said yesterday that most of the schemes for giving the industry state aid would have meant "public agencies which would have to discriminate in a manner which would in effect involve censorship".

The Press Council said yesterday that it welcomed the rejection of any proposals that would restrict the freedom of the press. Discussions had already been held over the question of the council's composition and other recommendations put forward.

The Institute of Journalists said that even if the safeguards proposed on closed shops were immediately enforceable they would be inadequate.

The *Daily Mail*, in an editorial today, complains about the royal commission's comments on the *Mail* and the "slush fund" affair. It says the commission should have followed the example of the Press Council and deferred any comment until after court cases.

In a Commons written reply yesterday, the Prime *Minister* said the Government hoped to have wide public consultation and discussion on the report.

Commission's report, page 4
Leading article, page 15

Anglo-US terms rejected by Patriotic Front

The Patriotic Front nationalists announced that stalemate had been reached after two hours of talks on a Rhodesia settlement with British and United States envoys in Lusaka. But Mr John Graham, the British envoy, said he still had hopes of agreement. The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of a rival nationalist group, is returning to Rhodesia after talks with Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary Page 5

New body to link rich and poor

An international commission is to be set up to improve links between rich and poor countries. The commission, headed by Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, will be financed by a number of governments. Britain is expected to have a representative on the "Brandt Commission" and to contribute to its financing Page 5

Britain lifts veto on EEC research

Britain lifted its veto on a delayed £145m EEC scientific research programme, hoping that it may improve the chances of an EEC agreement late this month to site its thermonuclear fusion project at Culham. Page 5

England break back

Australia have made 247 for seven in the second Test match at Old Trafford. Walters and Marsh added 98 for the *sixth wicket* and threatened to give Australia the initiative before Miller dismissed them both in the closing overs John Woodcock, page 9

Maltbie leads in Open

Roger Maltbie, of the United States, leads after the second round of the Open golf championship at Turnberry. His compatriot, Mark Hayes, scored a record 63.

Peter Ryde, page 8

University entrance exam threat

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom is threatening to set its own entrance examinations unless it is guaranteed a place on the Schools Council convocation. The National Foundation for Educational Research has recommended that pupils aged 16 to 19 should be in further education institutions rather than schools Page 3

Envoy shot in Paris

The Mauritanian Ambassador to France was shot and badly injured by terrorists in Paris. A group claiming to speak for the Polisario Front Saharan guerrillas claimed responsibility, but in Algiers the Front denied involvement Page 4

Washington: President Carter gives a meeting of American Jews assurance about his continuing commitment to Israel 5

Israel opens jail in Gaza to journalists

This report was submitted to Israeli military censorship which requested that 166 words be deleted on the grounds that they disclosed Israeli Army interrogation techniques.

From Bernard Edinger
Gaza, July 7

Palestinian guerrilla prisoners, permitted for the first time by Israel to talk freely with journalists, have alleged that they were beaten and maltreated on and immediately after their arrest, but none claimed to have been electrically tortured.

The prisoners were speaking with the agreement of Israeli prison authorities, but not in their presence, to a cameraman from the news film agency Visnews and myself. We were the first newsmen allowed to participate in such an encounter.

The meeting was in Gaza prison and I was allowed to choose at random former members of guerrilla groups to speak to.

Many of the questions were about their treatment by Israeli authorities following detailed allegations made recently in

Continued on page 5, col 5

HOME NEWS

Budget offer of 2 per cent tax cut may be withdrawn if talks with TUC go badly

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government's offer to reduce the standard rate of income tax from 35 to 33 per cent, at a cost to the Exchequer of £960m in a full year, in return for an agreement with the unions on wage restraint over the coming year, may be withdrawn if the talks with the TUC's economic committee on Tuesday go badly.

There was still a hope yesterday, however, in spite of the decisions by the miners and the Transport and General Workers' Union in favour of free collective bargaining, that Mr Healey, the Chancellor, would be able to offer the unions a deal that would at least prevent phase three of the income policy from developing into a free-for-all and feeding the fires of inflation.

Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet are pessimistic, but they are just as concerned as Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey about the importance of getting a deal that would lead to an orderly return to collective bargaining. Mrs Thatcher, in recent visits to factories in the North-east, found that although union members were keen to return to collective bargaining they acknowledged that they would have to curb their demands to keep businesses solvent and to allow for profits that could be used for expansion.

She has also noted that at the union conferences held so far this year those in favour of continuing some form of wage restraint are a few thousand ahead of their opponents. But the National Union of Railwaymen at its conference in Ayr next week is not likely to help the Government.

Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, has not endorsed the view put forward by Mr John Pardoe, his party's economic spokesman, that the Government, in the face of union intransigence, should bring in statutory wage controls to ensure that phase two is observed, or "get out". And there is no sign that the Liberals are prepared to end the pact with Labour if the Government does not accept that advice.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, confirmed yesterday that it had long been official Liberal Party policy that there should be statutory action on wages and prices; but he said there had been no recent decision by the Parliamentary Liberal Party on the present state of negotiations between the unions and the Government.

The Liberals will wait to see what comes out of next week's meetings before they decide on their cooperation with the Government. Mr Steel made it plain yesterday that they would take a serious view of any breach of the agreement that there should be a 12-month gap between large pay settlements.

The talks with the TUC's economic committee at Downing Street on Tuesday will cover maintenance of the 12-month rule, the future pattern of wage settlements, and the need to link increases to improvements in productivity. From the Government, there will be offers covering direct taxation and personal allowances, school meals, price controls, subsidies to nationalized industries, and measures to promote employment.

In his Budget speech, Mr Healey emphasized that his tentative offer of a cut of 2p in the pound from the standard rate of income tax must depend on a new wage agreement. He said that although all taxpayers would benefit, it would be of special advantage to people earning up to nearly twice the national average income, with the biggest proportionate benefit going to the highly skilled workers.

The TUC representatives may have to take wider soundings among the unions before they can give the Government an answer, so that no conclusion may be reached until Wednesday. The results may be presented to the Cabinet for approval on Thursday and the terms of the White Paper settled then.

Waiting for the bang, page 19

Public-sector restraint will be crucial

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

In spite of the setbacks to his hopes for an agreement with the unions, the Chancellor seems still keen to offer selective action to hold down prices for items such as school meals where the Government sets charges. But he remains committed to the view that there is no scope for making the conditional 2p cut in the standard rate of income tax, while accepting the increases in personal allowances which were added to his Budget proposals by Mr Jeffrey Rooker and Mrs Audrey Wise during the committee stage of the Finance Bill.

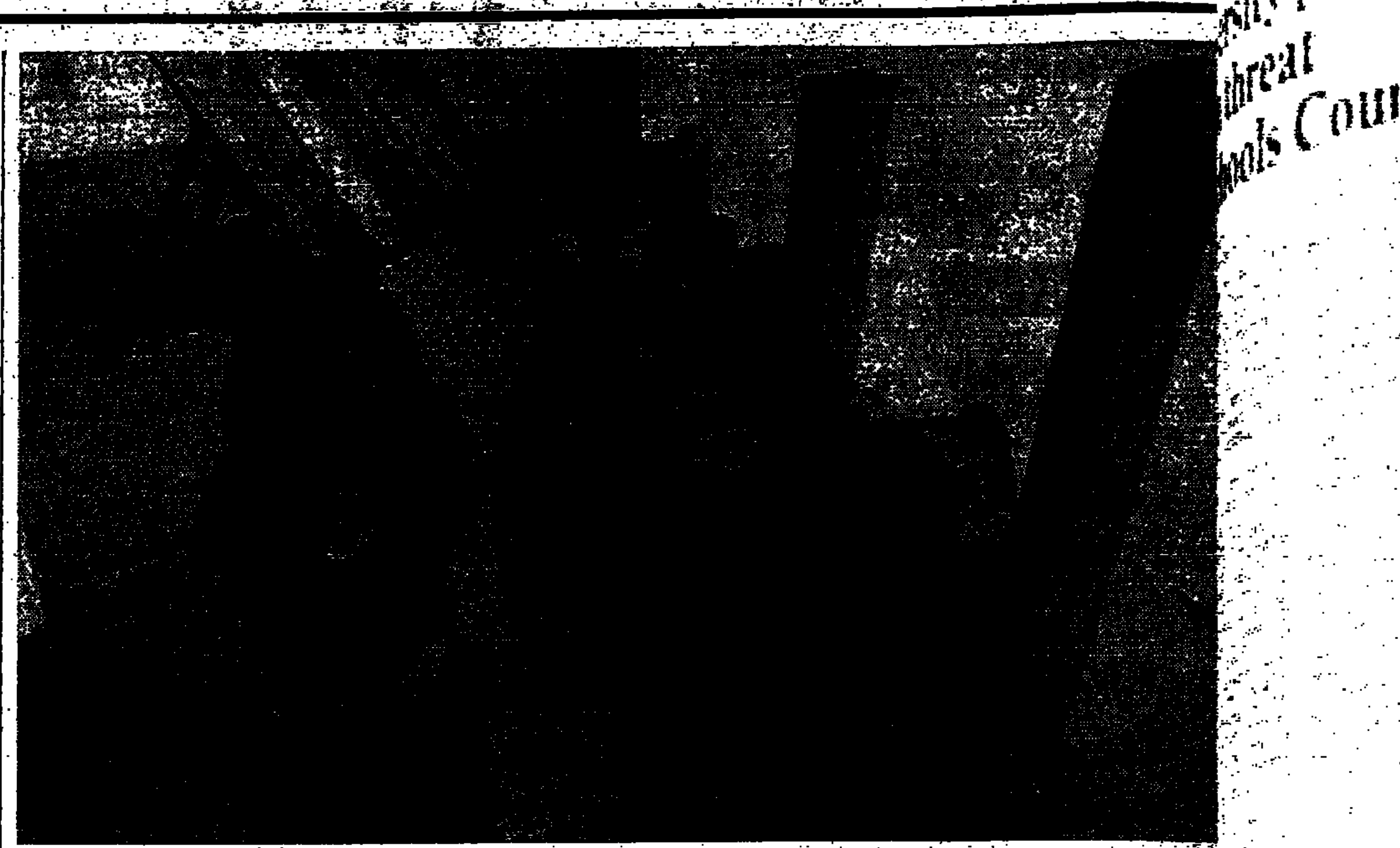
Although arguing that the formal agreement of the TUC General Council to the 12-month rule still stands, officials and ministers preparing to cope with the situation that may arise if all the brakes come off wages. They are determined to ensure that public-sector workers do not get rises so large as to provoke a pay explosion.

The likeliest strategy would be to operate some form of incomes policy for public-sector employees only.

The Chancellor is not likely to make any final decisions on the details of the Budget amendments he will propose until after he sees the TUC economic committee on Wednesday. But the Treasury forecast, prepared at the time of the Budget, shows that he cannot make the 2p cut in the standard tax rate and increase personal allowances without breaking the terms of his agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

A new Treasury forecast, which is being finalized, is not expected to give much extra room for manoeuvre. Indeed it might suggest that the Chancellor could not afford to make the whole 2p cut in standard rate even if he felt justified in doing so after his meeting with the union leaders.

Ministers are likely to emphasize that the limits they have imposed on public spending would lead to wholesale redundancies if there were excessive claims by public employees. There is, however, increasing doubt in Whitehall about whether the ministerial determination to hold to the cash limits could survive in a climate of big pay rises.



Jos Mahon, whose work is among large-scale sculptures being exhibited at the Air Gallery Shaftesbury Avenue, London, until July 26, with two of her pieces inspired by the Northumbrian landscape where she lives.

Hint that miners might reject free coal offer

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, indicated at the union's conference at Tynemouth, yesterday, that a ballot of miners on a concessionary coal offer by the National Coal Board might result in rejection.

"It might not be in favour, as some of you might think", he said.

The offer would give all working miners eight tons of free coal a year, and retired miners and widows five tons.

Earlier in the week the miners decided to reject an extension of the social contract, to seek £135 a week for faceworkers, to throw out a productivity bonus scheme and to demand a four-day working week from November 1.

Yesterday the Nottinghamshire miners lost, by 153 votes to 118, an appeal against the union executive's decision to ballot members on the free coal offer. Scotland and South Wales, which would benefit from the offer voted against the appeal.

Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire miners say they would lose up to two tons of coal a year under the deal, which would supersede their area agreements.

Mr Leonard Martin, Nottinghamshire miners' secretary, said the executive decision was contrary to a previous conference decision that no miners should be worse off under a national agreement on free coal than at present.

A debate on the method of electing the Labour Party leader led to uproar. Mr Gormley declared that a Yorkshire appeal, aimed at changing the election system, had been lost on a show of hands, and rejected a call for a card vote.

Protests and shouting reached such a pitch that he at length agreed to a card vote, but the Yorkshire appeal was still lost, by 145 votes to 126.

The NUM executive decided to allow the union's 63 full-time officials a 3.5 litre car every two years.

Minister urged to hold price rises to 10% limit

By Michael Horsnell

A consumer delegation urged Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday to set a limit on price increases of 10 per cent for the next year.

The delegation, led by the National Consumer Council and including representatives of pensioners, single-parent families and ordinary housewives, also called for a freeze on nationalized industry prices and the retention of food subsidies.

Mr Hattersley told them he would report their requests to the Cabinet. But most delegates were disappointed with the meeting.

One plan put to Mr Hattersley was that he should refer all price rises of more than 10 per cent to the Price Commission in an attempt to moderate wage demands. The unions would in that way be encouraged to negotiate within that 10 per cent figure, and the system would be scrapped if unions tried to negotiate for wage increases above 10 per cent.

But Mr Hattersley was not impressed by the proposal, by all accounts.

Mr Michael Young, chairman of the National Consumer Council and leader of the delegation, said: "We said we need a tough prices policy because it is so vital to a pay deal with the unions. Without it we could be back again on the terrifying spiral of wage, price and cost increases unless something is done in the next two months.

"We hope the Government will make a new approach to the unions, offering them more on prices than it has given them up to now—which is almost nothing."

Mr Hattersley was also urged to freeze school meal charges, due to go up from 15p a day to 25p in September, and to hold down council house rents. He was also told that part of any excess profits made by the gas and electricity industries should be used to create a "save energy fund", to help to provide money to insulate the homes of poorer people.

Postal vans hijacked by Belfast hoaxers

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Several bomb alerts thought to be the work of "loyalists" campaigning for the segregation of loyalists and IRA prisoners in Crumlin Road jail disrupted traffic in Belfast yesterday. All proved to be hoaxes.

Two involved Post Office vans whose drivers were held up at gunpoint on the loyalist Shankill Road. The Army blew off the doors of one van in a controlled explosion. It was later declared safe.

Three men were detained yesterday after the discovery of two rifles, two pistols, ammunition and a radio receiver in a car stopped by the Army in west Belfast. Two more people were detained later after three rifles, ammunition and a bren gun barrel had been found in a house in the Ardoyne area.

The Northern Ireland Office has denied allegations that some prisoners in Crumlin Road jail were on hunger strike. It admitted, however, that several were refusing prison meals but accepting private food parcels.

Security is to be tightened at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, where a mortuary porter was murdered by IRA gunmen recently.

It is thought that spot checks will be made on all vehicles entering the hospital.

GLC road plan aimed at attracting industry

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The Conservative controlled Greater London Council intends to revive road building to strengthen the capital's economic base and attract industry and commerce to return, Miss Shelagh Roberts, leader of the authority's planning and communications policy committee, promised yesterday.

There will be no return to large road building, and the ill-famed motorway box will not be revived, she told an urban freight conference in London. She said London's difficulties were different from the early 1970s, when the anti-road lobbies built up and industry was being deliberately moved out.

London had failed to keep up with growth in the South-east of office jobs and employment generally, and transport and planning policies must now be geared to restoring the capital's economic base.

While there was neither the money available nor the public acceptability of need for a big road programme, there was a greater realization by the public that the needs of industry and commerce could not be served without a real improvement in the road programme, handled sensitively and with the best use of available resources.

She said a similar shift in attitudes had taken place towards office developers. In the early 1970s they were looked on as social pariahs, but they were now seen as providers of office jobs, and of work for the construction and ancillary industries.

In its role as strategic authority, the GLC would help private capital by providing the essential infrastructure. "We are determined to allocate more resources to a road-building programme geared to the needs of industry and to getting workers to and from town centres outside the city centre."

Car users would be encouraged to transfer to buses and Tubes, she said, primarily by greater integration of London Transport and British Rail, and by more attractive shorter bus routes, although that might mean more interchange on to the Underground.

Revenue support for London Transport would be gradually phased out. Investment in London Transport would continue, but the GLC would expect a benefit in return in reduction of operating costs. Over the past seven years millions of pounds had been invested in London Transport with big improvements in the Underground but without the savings in operating costs the public were entitled to see.

Investment in dockland would be pursued, so that London might be in a position to take advantage of Britain's emergence from her economic difficulties. "We see a great future for dockland", she said.

Mr Martin Foulkes, the GLC's assistant chief planner (freight), told the conference, organized by the British Institute of Management, that selective improvements to the road system would probably be along the line of the main goods flow. Freight movement in London represented more than £1,000m a year, more than passenger movement.

Substantial road improvement would be expensive and environmentally disruptive, and restraints on cars to limit congestion were of limited value. The prospect was for a combination of measures with the main improvements in the industrial corridors. There would be no initiatives on lorry routing, Mr Foulkes predicted.

An improvement in rail traffic, which made up only 9 per cent of goods in and out of London, would be welcomed, he said. The GLC would encourage suitable freight depots and access roads.

Court blocks student appointment

Mr Randolph Merritt Field aged 24, president-elect of the 3,800-strong Central London Polytechnic Students' Union won a High Court order yesterday blocking the appointment of a new administrative officer of the union.

Mr Fields, a law student, who is due to take up office as president on July 14, maintained that Mr Paschal Preston the present president and Mr Wilfred Domfe, general secretary, had given the £4,000-a-year administration job to Mr John Carty, a former president contrary to union rules.

Mr Justice Oliver said it had been alleged that the three defendants, Mr Preston, Mr Domfe and Mr Carty, were of possibly a more radical turn in politics than Mr Field. This was not the concern of the court.

The court was, however, concerned to see that bodies such as the students' union paid proper regard to their constitutions. The union's constitution and standing orders left a good deal to be desired. But they were the code by which the union had to govern its conduct and it was obvious that the code had not been adhered to

It had been conceded that the original appointment of Mr Carty was invalid because his life membership of the union disqualified him from holding paid office.

The judge held that a general meeting of the union on July 4, at which an attempt was made to ratify Mr Carty's appointment and suspend Mr Fields as president-elect, was a total nullity. He added: "Mr Field's purported suspension at the meeting was totally invalid."

The order blocking Mr Carty's appointment is effective until a properly convened general meeting can be held in October to consider the appointment.

High Court action mooted to free mail

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The National Association for Freedom may seek High Court authority to release "blacked" mail from the Grunwick film processing laboratory.

Sixty-eight bags, each containing 100 processed films, are piled up at the Cricklewood sorting office in north-west London. Between 600 and 700 bags are awaiting collection from the factory.

Mr John Gouriet, administrative director of the National Association for Freedom, said yesterday that if necessary an injunction would be sought at the appropriate time. But with the present High Court hearing and the court of inquiry in progress, he did not want to "overload the system" at this stage.

Postal workers who arrived for the 6 am shift at Cricklewood yesterday found the doors locked. They are attempting to work normally after being suspended for not handling Grunwick mail, and have been using bicycles or public transport to make deliveries. They regard themselves as locked out.

Mr David Dodd, Cricklewood branch secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said yesterday: "We are prepared to go to work and handle all mail for the NW2 area for companies and individuals. We will do this work for nothing for the sake of the community. But under no circumstances will we handle mail for Grunwick."

More than a hundred postmen have been suspended. Mr Tom Jackson, the union's general secretary, has appealed to other postal workers not to take sympathetic industrial action and there were no indications last night that any of the 200 London branches had stopped work. Cricklewood sorters, moreover, voted last night not to call for support from other branches.

Attention is now focused on the mass picket outside Grunwick on Monday. Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, says three thousand miners, headed by a colliery band, will demonstrate. The likely attendance is estimated at between 10,000 and 13,000.

Two hundred pickets were on duty outside the factory yesterday. A double-deck bus carrying about 40 workers was greeted with shouts of: "You won't get to work next Monday!"

Grunwick chief denies any delay for political advice

Mr George Ward, managing director of Grunwick Processing Laboratories, denied in the High Court yesterday that he had delayed the inquiry by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) into the company's labour troubles while he sought political advice.

Mr Ward, aged 44, was being questioned by Mr Mervyn Heald, QC, for Grunwick, about an internal memorandum produced by Acas, stating that Mr Ward was "going to see some right-wing politician".

Mr Heald asked: "You were not saying you had to have political advice in the matter?" and Mr Ward replied: "I have a political adviser."

Mr Heald said: "I know that, but had you ever indicated that you needed time because you wanted political advice?" "No."

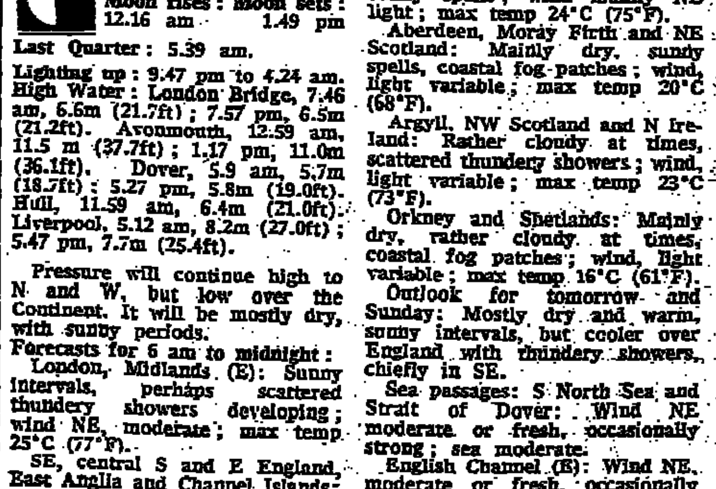
Mr Ward was concluding his evidence of Grunwick's claim for a declaration that an Acas recommendation that the company should recognize the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) for bargaining purposes was invalid.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, agreed yesterday to look at a report, prepared by Market and Opinion Research International at the request of Grunwick, as an example of what Grunwick claimed to be the correct way of conducting a ballot.

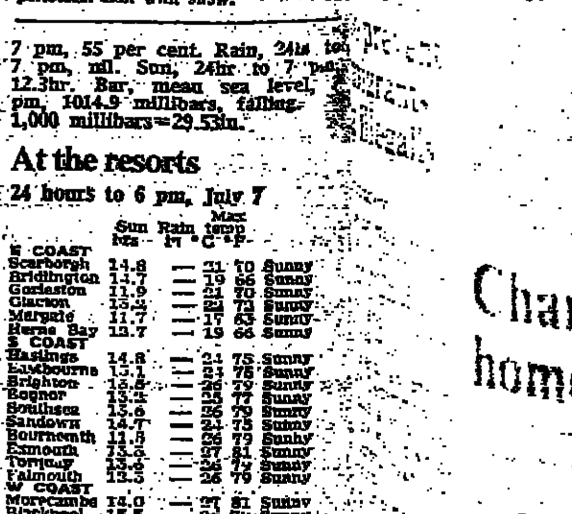
The hearing continues today.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 4.53 am   Sun sets: 9.17 pm
Moon rises: 12.16 am   Moon sets: 1.49 pm

Last Quarter: 5.39 am.

Lighting up: 9.47 pm to 4.24 am. High Water: London Bridge, 7.46 am, 6.6m (21.7ft); 7.57 pm, 6.5m (21.2ft). Avonmouth, 12.59 am, 11.5 m (37.7ft); 1.17 pm, 11.0m (36.1ft). Dover, 5.9 am, 5.7m (18.7ft); 5.27 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Hull, 11.59 am, 6.4m (21.0ft). Liverpool, 5.12 am, 8.2m (27.0ft); 5.47 pm, 7.7m (25.4ft).

Pressure will continue high to N and W, but low over the Continent. It will be mostly dry, with sunny periods.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Midlands (E): Sunny intervals, perhaps scattered thundery showers developing; wind NE, moderate; max temp 25°C (77°F).

SE, central S and E England, East Anglia and Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, perhaps scattered thundery showers developing; wind NE, moderate; max temp 25°C (77°F).

Midlands (W), NW and central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow and Central Highlands: Mainly dry, wind light variable; max temp 26°C (79°F).

SW England and Wales: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind mainly NE light; max temp 26°C (79°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind mainly NE light; max temp 24°C (75°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth and NE Scotland: Mainly dry, sunny spells, coastal fog patches; wind, light variable; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland and N Ireland: Rather cloudy at times, scattered thundery showers; wind, light variable; max temp 23°C (73°F).

Orkney and Shetlands: Mainly dry, rather cloudy at times, coastal fog patches; wind, light variable; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry and warm, sunny intervals, but cooler over England with thundery showers, chiefly in SE.

Sea passages: S North Sea and Strait of Dover: Wind NE moderate or fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate.

English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate or fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate.

St George's Channel and Irish Sea: Wind N to NE, light or moderate; occasionally fresh; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 27°C (81°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C (50°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 12.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1014.9 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, July 7

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborgh	14.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Bridlington	14.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Gorleston	11.9	—	21	70	Sunny
Clacton	13.2	—	23	73	Sunny
Margate	11.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Herne Bay	13.7	—	19	66	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	14.8	—	24	75	Sunny
Eastbourne	15.1	—	23	73	Sunny
Brighton	15.8	—	26	79	Sunny
Bognor	13.4	—	25	77	Sunny
Southsea	13.6	—	26	79	Sunny
Sandown	14.7	—	24	75	Sunny
Bournemth	11.8	—	26	79	Sunny
Exmouth	13.5	—	27	81	Sunny
Torquay	13.6	—	24	75	Sunny
Falmouth	13.5	—	26	79	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	15.0	—	27	81	Sunny
Blackpool	15.5	—	26	79	Sunny
Anglesey	13.9	—	27	81	Sunny
Ilfracombe	14.0	—	24	75	Sunny
Newquay	11.8	—	23	73	Sunny

Pollen count: The pollen count issued in London yesterday by the Asthma Research Council was 119; very high.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Cardiff	s	25	77	L Palmas	c	21	70	New York	c	22	72
Algiers	s	30	86	Cologne	f	24	75	Lisbon	f	20	68	Nice	s	25	77
Amsterdm	f	22	72	Copenhgn	f	22	72	Locarno	s	27	81	Oslo	s	25	77
Athens	s	33	91	Dublin	s	25	77	London	f	24	75	Paris	s	27	81
Barcelona	f	27	81	Edinburgh	s	24	75	Luxembrg	s	24	75	Reykjavik	c	13	55
Beirut	s	32	90	Funchal	f	20	68	Madrid	c	24	75	Rome	s	28	82
Belfast	s	26	79	Geneva	f	25	77	Majorca	s	26	79	Ronldswy	s	22	72
Berlin	f	19	66	Gibraltar	f	23	73	Malaga	s	28	82	Stockholm	c	16	61
Biarritz	c	19	66	Guernsey	s	19	66	Malta	s	29	84	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Birmghm	s	25	77	Helsinki	s	23	73	Manchstr	s	26	79	Venice	c	24	75
Bristol	s	24	75	Innsbruck	s	18	64	Moscow	f	23	73	Vienna	c	20	68
Brussels	f	22	72	Istanbul	f	26	79	Munich	s	25	77	Warsaw	f	19	66
Budapest	c	22	72	Jersey	s	23	73	Naples	f	26	79	Zurich	s	26	79

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Bfr 28; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 4.00; Finland, Fmk 5.25; France, Frs 3.20 (inc TVA); Germany, Dmk 3.20; Greece, Dr 30; Holland, Dfl 3.00; Italy, Lire 600; Luxembourg, Lf 28; Madeira, Esc 30.00; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 23.50; Spain, Pes 50; Sweden, Skr 4.25; Switzerland, Sfr 3.00; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 34.

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Political adviser for Dr Owen

Mr David Stephen, a former director of the Runnymede Trust, has been appointed political adviser to Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Stephen, who is particularly interested in human rights, will take up his new post in two months' time.

Pensioner robbed of £2,150

A thief who stole a pensioner's handbag containing £2,150 was being sought last night.

The woman, aged 75, left the handbag in a trolley in a store at Stratford on Avon while she looked at goods on display.

Black diary dominated Yard men's trial

By Clive Borrell

The trial at the Central Criminal Court of the two Criminal Court of the two was dominated by a small black diary kept by Mr James Humhreys, the Soho club-owner who recorded every meeting he had with more than forty senior Yard officers. Beside each name in the dairy were listed the amounts of money paid to each officer.

Within the past year more than a dozen senior detectives have been sent to prison. They have all been found guilty of corruptly accepting bribes and gifts from Mr Humphreys.

Mr Humphreys, now serving an eight-year prison sentence for wounding, agreed in evidence that he had used part of the £2,000-a-week profit he was making from his pornographic shops to bribe officers so that he could stay in business.

Kenneth Drury, aged 56, father of three children, of Bexley Lane, Sidcup, joined the Metropolitan Police force in 1946 as a constable after serving as a sergeant-major with the special investigations branch of the Royal Military Police.

In April, 1971, he was made commander and took over the Flying Squad as its chief. The following year he resigned when an investigation began into his association with Mr Humphreys. More recently, he has been working as a security officer for a London company.

The investigation was conducted by Mr Gilbert Kelland and several scores of officers from Scotland Yard's A10 department, which deals with complaints against the police. Mr Kelland has recently been appointed assistant commissioner in charge of London's 3,500 detectives.

Mr Drury was one of 12 senior officers arrested at their homes in February last year on charges of corruption, after the investigation, which began in April, 1973.

Alistair Ingram, aged 43, of Avondale Avenue, Hinchley Wood, Surrey, was born in Scotland and brought up in Northamptonshire. Before joining the Metropolitan Police in 1955 he served with the RAF.

Nine years after he joined the police he was promoted to detective sergeant, and in 1966 served at one of London's busiest police stations, West End Central.

Twelve months later he was transferred to the Flying Squad, where he served until 1971. During his career he was commended 10 times. Mr Drury, in his 26 years received more than 30 commendations.

Police question George Davis

Mr George Davis, of Bow, east London, released from prison last year, was being questioned by the police last night with six other men.

They were arrested at dawn and are being interviewed in connexion with crimes throughout the country.

Cable on RAF aircraft cut

An RAF Hercules transport aircraft has been sabotaged at Marshall's Airport, Cambridge. A coaxial cable on the outside of the fuselage near the nose wheel was cut early yesterday morning.

Three Hercules aircraft were damaged two weeks ago and Cambridgeshire CID is investigating.

Police investigate 'bug'

From Our Correspondent
Brighton

Detectives are investigating an attempt to "bug" a private meeting in the office of Sir Denys Wilkinson, the Vice-Chancellor of Sussex University. A miniature microphone and transmitter concealed in a tobacco tin were found hidden on a pelmet over a window.

They were discovered after a meeting of the students' progress committee, which recommends the expulsion of undergraduates who are doing badly in their studies.

A police officer said: "The device has been handed to us and we are examining it. It seems to be a fairly effective bug."

Students have been pressing the university authorities for some time to be represented on this committee.

Mr Peter Silkin, son of the Attorney General and president of the students' union at Sussex, said: "The union had absolutely no knowledge of this until we were told after the meeting."

Charities could be more political

By our Social Services Correspondent

Charities need clear guidelines on the political activities they can undertake while remaining within the law, the National Council of Social Service told the Home Secretary yesterday. Charities could undertake a good deal more political action than was often thought, but inadequate guidance by the Charity Commissioners had inhibited them.

Those points were made in a memorandum presented to Mr Rees on the Report of the Goodman Committee, *Charity Law and Voluntary Organizations*, which was produced late last year after an independent inquiry set up by the council. The committee recommended that the law should be changed to allow charities greater political freedom and said the present practice inhibited many from engaging in legitimate political activities.

In its memorandum yesterday the council said the present law was confused. Some forms of political pressure in support of a charitable aim were quite legitimate for charities concerned with basic issues in our society. Clear guidelines should be produced.

The memorandum said: "Neither charities nor political parties will be served by narrowing the distinction between the two. Political activity which is non-partisan in nature and not directed towards the achievement of political office, as long as this is ancillary to an established charitable object and subordinate to that object, should be permissible."

HOME NEWS

University principals' exam threat to Schools Council

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom yesterday threatened to sever relations with the Schools Council for curriculum and examinations unless they are guaranteed a place on the proposed new council convocation.

Under plans for the council's reorganization which were put to a meeting of its governing council yesterday, the present teacher-dominated 77-member governing council would be replaced by a tripartite structure. This would consist of a convocation reduced to about 50 members only two-fifths of whom would be teacher representatives, and two smaller bodies: a professional committee where the teachers' majority would be retained, and a finance and priorities committee with about one-third of the members teachers.

The restriction of the convocation to no more than about 50 members has inevitably meant that some organizations now represented on the governing council will no longer be represented. Under the present proposals, there would be eight "representatives of higher and further education", but with no specification as to who they should be.

Dr G. Templeman, of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said the university voice had been virtually eleminated from the council and that the vice-chancellors could not accept the proposals in their present form. If they went through, the committee might well have to consider its relations with the council.

Mr A. Jennings, chairman of two Schools Council committees on examinations, said the universities were threatening to set their own entrance examinations and not to take part in the secondary schools examinations being developed by the Schools Council. That interpretation of their protest was not challenged by the vice-chancellors.

The representatives of the Council of Free Churches, the GCE boards, and the independent schools also protested strongly against their exclusion from the proposed convocation. Other governing council members were concerned at the reduced size of the new body. Some called for greater clarification of the relationship and powers of the three new parts of the council.

In the end the members agreed only to accept the broad outlines of the proposals put to them by the council's review committee. They asked the committee to reopen discussion on the size of the convocation and on the question of who should be represented. The ratio of two teachers to three lay members on the convocation was approved.

Sir Alex Smith, chairman of the Schools Council, said he hoped that revised plans would be ready in time to be presented to the next meeting of the council in January.

Break with school at 16 favoured by study group

By Our Education Correspondent

A study of educational provision for 16 to 19-year olds, published today by the National Foundation for Educational Research, favours a break from school at the age of 16 for pupils wishing to continue studies.

From both the educational and the economic point of view it would be preferable if A-level and vocational studies for the 16 to 19 age group were done in separate further education institutions rather than in school sixth forms, the report says.

Thirty years ago the distinction between the role of the schools and that of the further education colleges was fairly clear. Schools were there to provide education, particularly in academic subjects, whereas the colleges were seen as training institutions with a definite vocational slant.

Now many further education colleges were providing GCE A-level courses together with vocational courses, while many school sixth forms were increasingly having to provide for the non-academic needs of those who stayed on for just one extra year.

That duplication of educational provision, with school and college often only a few hundred yards apart, was a costly and inefficient use of teaching resources.

For some, the continuity provided by the 11 to 18 school, with its long term interest in the development of the student, offered the best chance for a beneficial sixth-form course. For others, who fell foul of the secondary school authorities, the opportunity to make a fresh start would be advantageous.

But there were strong economic reasons against such dual provision. If a choice had therefore to be made, separate post-16 institutions of education were preferable to school sixth forms in that they could usually provide a greater range of subjects and were economically more efficient.

The college atmosphere also provides a needed stimulus for many, the report says. It finds unfounded the suggestion that some 16-year-olds would be deterred from continuing their studies if they had to transfer to a new institution.

The report examines the three types of existing 16 to 19 educational provision outside schools; the sixth form college; the further education college; and the tertiary college, which is the same as a college of further education, only it has no competing sixth forms in its area. The foundation believes that the tertiary college is the most attractive.

Educational Provision 16-19: by Judy Dean and Bruce Choppin, education unit, National Foundation for Educational Research. (NFER Publishing Company, Darville House, 2 Oxford Road East, Windsor, £2.30.)

Leading article, page 15

At the parish pump 5: Brussels bureaucrats' callous scorn of area's needs

Council resents EEC refusal of grant for industrial site

By Alan Hamilton

The bureaucrats of Brussels have been callous in their disregard for the needs of Boothferry, and there is a suspicion that some of them do not know where it is.

Boothferry is the new local authority for the area better known as Goole, Humberside, and the *Goole Times* reports that an application for an EEC grant to develop an industrial site in the region at Sandtoft has been rejected on the ground of "relatively low unemployment in an intermediate area, with no special supporting feature".

Council officials admitted that as it was a relatively new area there were no unemployment figures for Boothferry; but unemployment, they said, was high at the Goole end.

Chelmsford council is to petition the Queen for the return of the town's mayor, the *Essex Chronicle* says:

The mayor vanished with local government reorganization, and is being missed. Chelmsford council voted by the necessary two-thirds majority to petition the Queen, but there was opposition from rural councillors.

The *Chronicle* chimed in with an editorial: "What a superb silver jubilee present it will be for everyone in the Chelmsford area."

Mr William Greenwood, has been sending the Queen wine from his 15-acre vineyard at Purleigh. He told the *Chronicle* that it had become popular at Buckingham Palace and at the House of Commons bar.

Guides and Brownies in the county of Clwyd were each given an empty confectionery tube to fill with pennies for the jubilee appeal fund; they collected £1,270, the *Merioneth Express* reports.

There was a sour jubilee note in Southport, where the *Visiter* tells of Councillor Glover criticizing the Lord Street trader for not flying the flag during jubilee week. "Disgusted ratepayer" wrote to the *Visiter* to report seeing only one flag flying in Lord Street.

In Whitby, the jubilee celebrations made a profit of £250; the council considered buying a memorial seat, but changed its mind and sent the money to the national appeal fund, the *Whitby Gazette* reports:

Meanwhile Captain Gordon Cook, Whitby's deputy harbourmaster, has been dressing up and walking about to promote next year's commemorative celebrations for his illustrious namesake, marking the 250th anniversary of the other Captain Cook's birth, and the bicentenary of his death.

The plight of Wymondham College, Diss, Norfolk, is reported in the *Diss Express*. The parent-staff association has launched an appeal fund, and registered it as a charity, to buy "all the books and equipment the school needs to maintain its educational standards".

Parents are being asked to make seven-year covenants, to help to buy such items as chemical equipment, which has risen in price by four fifths in two years.

Mr Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, "spoke pretty reassuringly that there were no line closures planned in East Anglia at the present time", when he visited March, the *Cambridgeshire Times* reports with relief.

A jubilee combined lichgate and bus shelter was opened at Old Brampton churchyard, and children who attended its blessing were each given a jubilee goblet, the *Derbyshire Times* says.

But for all the local government expenditure cuts, rising unemployment, poor television reception in Argyll, and vicious cockerel-eating badgers in Grange-over-Sands, the week ended Saturday, June 25, 1977, was principally one of celebration. In the words of a ringing editorial in the *Shepton Mallet Journal*: "Much of the positive sweetness of the bulldog spirit has been released by this jubilee."

Concluded

£4m centre for Muslim community in Britain

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The £4m Central Mosque in Regent's Park, London, will be handed over to the director and imams next week. Infidels from Fleet Street who were shown round yesterday may have enjoyed a rare privilege, since it has not yet been decided whether in future to admit non-Muslim visitors.

Mr F. S. Tyabji, secretary of the trust that commissioned the building, said he expected "liberal" policies to be pursued. After the official opening in the spring, the regular congregation is not expected to exceed 300 to 400, although the mosque may attract several thousand people on special occasions.

Apart from its religious significance for the Muslim community in Britain, which is estimated at anything between 500,000 and a million, it will be a centre of Islamic culture and instruction. Although there are thought to be about 400 mosques in Britain, few have been built for the purpose and certainly none approaches the same scale.

The idea for such a building goes back to 1944, when the Commissioners of Crown Land made the site available in return for permission to build an Anglican church in Cairo. The initial design, submitted in 1959, was rejected by the Royal Fine-Art Commission, and 10 years later it was decided to hold an international architectural competition, which attracted 52 entries from 17 countries.

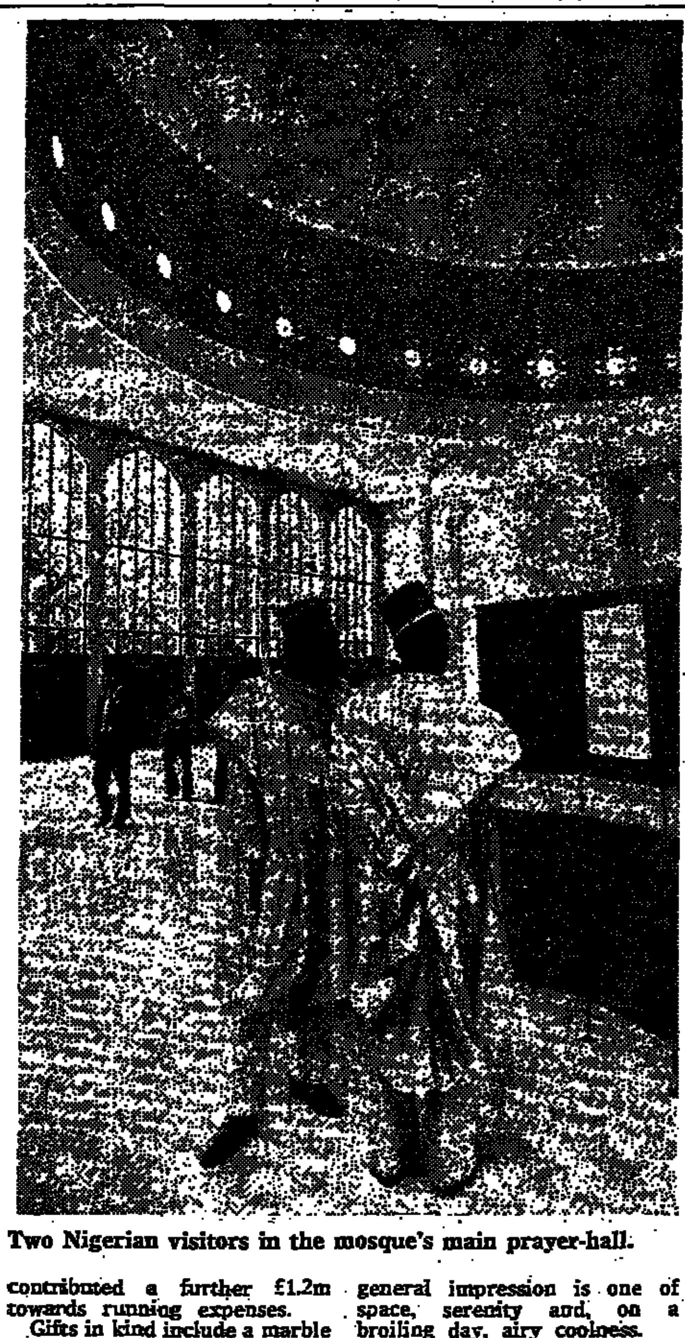
The winner was Sir Frederick Gibberd, and the contract was awarded to John Laing Construction. Work did not begin until April, 1974, one *reason being that the arrow* pointing to Mecca on the plans was found to be 14 degrees off course.

Almost all the cost has been met by donations from the governments of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Quatar, Bahrain and Libya; Saudia Arabia has contributed a further £1.2m towards running expenses.

Gifts in kind include a marble floor from Algeria, chandeliers from Jordan, pulpits from Egypt and Morocco, marble inlays from Syria, and the carpet for the main prayer-hall from the Shah of Iran. The white and blue frieze around the drum of the dome has been presented by the Turkish Government.

Despite the use of modern concrete and glass, the mosque is recognizably traditional. The general impression is one of space, serenity and, on a broiling day, airy coolness.

From the top of the minaret, which will not be used to summon the faithful to prayer, there is a splendid view of the park, the London skyline and, no doubt to secret service men's horror, the residence and grounds near by of the United States Ambassador. During President Carter's recent visit, the police insisted that the mosque should be locked and guarded.



Two Nigerian visitors in the mosque's main prayer-hall.

Nuclear inquiry told of alternative system

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Whitehaven

One of the basic issues separating the supporters of and objectors to the plan to build a £600m nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, emerged yesterday.

It came after evidence from Dr David Clelland, manager of research and development for British Nuclear Fuels on what progress had been made on devising a process to incorporate long-lived radio-active substances in glass blocks for "ultimate" disposal in geological formations.

The project, called Harvest, involves building a £40m development plant to demonstrate the reliability of the vitrification process. Success with that work would have important implications for the contracts being negotiated to reprocess Japanese and other foreign nuclear waste at Windscale.

British Nuclear Fuels has explained that waste from Japan from reprocessed fuel would be returned to the customer when glassified. If the procedure was not perfected, unreprocessed fuel would be returned.

In defence of that plan to build a new plant, Dr Clelland said that reprocessing of nuclear fuel was government policy.

Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, representing Friends of the Earth, challenged the need for reprocessing. He said it could lead only to an increased movement of plutonium round the world and the selling of plutonium fuel to governments that could use it for warlike purposes.

Mr Kidwell's alternative was to store non-processed waste fuel elements from nuclear reactors for up to 50 years, leaving an option at any time for the ultimate disposal or reprocessing of the material. In support of his argument, he drew on published technical work from Canadian atomic energy organizations which have a nuclear energy programme excluding reprocessing, but which keep spent fuel in interim storage for possible reprocessing if policies should ever be reversed.

Mr Kidwell maintained that it was possible to store fuel for 50 years: but the immediate case for Friends of the Earth was no more than to defer a decision on building a new type of reprocessing plant for about 10 years. The initial intermediate storage plan suggested by him would cover 20 years to allow for a possible decision to reprocess.

The company, however, has the practical difficulty of dealing with existing large quantities of highly active liquid waste from the military nuclear reactor at Calder Hall, and from power stations.

Dr Clelland said: "It is estimated that the joint BNF, UK Atomic Energy Authority, and Ministry of Defence programme of research and development now being carried out will cost £20m and will lead to the start of industrial-scale operations in the mid-1980s. It is envisaged that the backlog of this waste from the Magnox programme will be conditioned for disposal by the early 1990s, and then fully tested processes will be available to deal with waste of this type from the new oxide reprocessing plant."

Ultimate disposal of glass blocks into the sea or into deep formations below the ground was still being investigated, he said.

Bernard Levin says 'Gay News' is responsible paper

Mr Bernard Levin, the columnist and television personality and Miss Margaret Drabble, the novelist, told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that they did not think the homosexual newspaper *Gay News* was encouraging illegal sexual practices by writing about them.

They were being questioned in the trial of the paper and its editor on a charge of blasphemous libel. The prosecution, started by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, has been adopted by the Crown.

The subject of the charge, which the paper and Denis Lemon, aged 32, its editor have denied, is a poem and an illustration alleged to vilify Christ.

Mr Levin and Miss Drabble were questioned about an article on paedophilia (physical love for children by an adult) which appeared in the same issue.

Mr Levin, the first defence witness, said *Gay News* was a most responsible paper. Although it published matters directly affecting homosexuals and their interests it also covered subjects of a wider interest, *such as the arts* and civil liberties.

Questioned by Mr John Smyth for the prosecution Mr Levin accepted that paedophilia was illegal, but he did not accept that the article was encouraging it. Rather, it was encouraging an understanding *of the feeling in the people* who were impelled to that form of love.

Miss Drabble did not accept that the article was encouraging rreaders to practise that form of love. She added: "It seems to be an article explaining the embarrassment and difficulties of somebody suffering from this perversion, and his desire to be able to talk freely and express his feeling."

She agreed that the article looked forward to a time when those now under age would be able to say they had been committing acts of indecency with homosexuals while under age.

Mr Smyth said: "I suggest the article incites people to go out and seduce little boys." She replied: "I do not think it can be read in that light. It is saying that it is time there was open discussion and understanding of the subject."

The trial *continues today*.

Late rush to vote at Saffron Walden

Party workers reported a late rush to the polling stations in the Saffron Walden by-election last night. People in the 400-square mile Essex constituency are usually late voters; many commute to London or Cambridge.

Because ballot boxes will have to be brought in from many scattered villages, counting will not start until today.

The result should be known about noon. A policeman spent last night with the ballot boxes locked up in Saffron Walden Town Hall.

The candidates were Mr Alan Haslehurst (C); Mr Ben Stoneham (Lab); Mr Andrew Phillips (L); and Mr Oliver Smedley (Anti-Common Market).

The result at the last general election was: The late Sir Peter Kirk (C), 21,291; Mr F. P. D. Moore (L), 14,770; Mr H. Green (Lab), 12,652. C majority 6,521.

Former council men cleared of corruption

Ronald Norris, a former Warwickshire county planning officer, and Richard Pritchard, a former Stratford-on-Avon councillor, were cleared last night at Birmingham Crown Court of corruption.

But Mr Pritchard was convicted of forging a receipt for 12,000 bricks, and another of uttering the receipt. He was fined £500 with an alternative of nine months' imprisonment.

Mr Pritchard, aged 69, of Chapel Street, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, was cleared of corruptly giving Mr Norris 12,000 bricks and some turf to persuade him to influence a planning application.

Mr Norris, aged 59, of Clifford Chambers, Stratford, was cleared of corruptly receiving the gifts. Both men had denied all charges.

Broadmoor for double killer

A woman who carried out a double killing with a knife because, it was alleged, she thought she was the champion of good against evil, was sent to Broadmoor indefinitely by Mr Justice Peter Pain at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The jury decided that Mrs Gladys Ampedu, aged 40, a state registered nurse, was not guilty of murder by reason of insanity. Mrs Ampedu, of Francis Chichester Way, Battersea, London, pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Kenneth Wigley, aged 23, and Mrs Maisie Lewis, aged 55.

Trickster jailed for three years

Melvyn Walters, aged 37, who did not pay a bill for more than £5,000 he ran up at the Wellington Hospital, a private nursing home at St John's Wood, London, was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Walters, of Cambridge Court, Paddington, described by the prosecution as an accomplished confidence trickster, also admitted 13 charges of obtaining credit by deception for luxury cars and acting as a company director while an undischarged bankrupt.

Man found dead after house fire

One man died, another was injured, and two others rescued yesterday when fire swept through a house in St Mary's Road, Oxford.

Mr William Chappell, aged 59, of Windcliffe Crescent, Lawrence Weston, Bristol, was found dead in bed. Mr David Stallard, injured his foot jumping to safety. Two other men climbed to the roof and were rescued by firemen.

Eight accused of fraud plot

Eight men including John Wales, a former Bank of England senior official, were committed yesterday for trial at the Central Criminal Court, charged in connexion with an alleged plot to defraud. They were granted bail totalling £156,025 at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster.

The charges concern the Bank of England's foreign-currency exchange system.

Dutch skipper to appeal

Arie Pieter Jonka, the Dutch skipper fined £25,000 at Lerwick Sheriff Court, Shetland, on Wednesday, for breaking the herring fishing ban, is to appeal against the sentence, Mr John Matthew, his agent, said yesterday.

Mr Matthew said: "Arrangements are being made to pay the fine, to repurchase the gear as allowed by the sheriff, and to lodge a sum sufficient to cover the claim (by a Scottish fisherman) for damages, pending a hearing, so that the Johanna can leave Lerwick."

Correction

A caption in the Special Report on Lloyd's on June 29 should have stated that an underwriter was discussing business with a broker, not a jobber, at Lloyd's.

Union drive to hold price of school meals

Dearer school dinners might mean that many children would go without a midday meal and that there would be unemployment among those who provide them, trade unionists said yesterday.

A national campaign to stop the 10p increase in September was launched in Birmingham yesterday by Midland National Union of Public Employees and supported by several other unions. Mr Barry Shuttleworth, divisional officer of Nupe, said that if the increase went ahead there would be a 25 per cent drop in children *taking school meals*.

Moves to prevent new immigrants working illegally

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves are being made by the Government to prevent newcomers to Britain working illegally, the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration was told yesterday.

Mrs D. M. Kent, an under-secretary in the Department of Employment, said a study was being made of the way in which students or visitors take jobs without permission.

"We have no information as to the scale of this", she said. "The Government is keen to take some action to control illegal working."

When the study was concluded the Government intended to consult both sides of industry about controls to be imposed. The use of PAYE or national insurance had been discussed, but no decision had been taken.

She said the Government was not convinced that the use of identity cards was the only way of ensuring control.

Written government evidence to the committee predicts that "an appreciable number" of United Kingdom passport holders and their families and dependents of Commonwealth citizens will enter the United Kingdom during the next few years.

North Sea divers' threat to strike over PAYE

The wrangle between divers working in the North Sea oil industry and the Inland Revenue is reaching a decisive stage, after talks between the Association of Diving Contractors, representing the 22 diving companies operating in the North Sea, and the Treasury.

The divers are threatening to strike because the Inland Revenue has ruled that they should be taxed on a PAYE basis, and not under schedule D, as self-employed. They say that that has severely reduced their net earnings and it is estimated that 250 divers are refusing to undertake deep saturation operations.

Thirty-four divers have died in the North Sea so far during development of the oilfields. In a recent case a diver died when his body blew up after a rapid decompression. Others have been severely and permanently injured, but until last April experienced men calculated that the pay—said to be £3,000 a month in certain top categories—made the risks acceptable.

It was then that the Inland Revenue tightened the tax regulations applied to the divers after checking the work-patterns of the men. They ruled that divers could no longer qualify as self-employed workers paying tax under schedule D.

The effect of that decision, the divers said, was a cut of as much as two-thirds in their take-home pay. Diving contractors complain that their schedules have been badly disrupted by men leaving for other companies which claimed they were still operating on schedule D.

"For a while it was chaotic, but it is now clear that every company is in the net. The only way this can be resolved is by negotiation with the Government and between government departments", an operator said.

The implications of the delay are serious. Without divers operating in deep and potentially hazardous situations, further development of the North Sea programme would be severely affected or halted.

Charities lobby MPs over homelessness Bill

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Seven housing charities mounted an eleventh-hour lobby at the Commons last night in an attempt to persuade MPs to vote against new amendments tabled for the report stage of the homelessness Bill today. They maintain that the amendments, tabled by Mr Hugh Rossi, Conservative spokesman on the environment, would wreck the Bill.

The sponsor of the Bill, Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal spokesman on housing, said last night that he was unhappy about the wording of some of the amendments, but he hoped that agreement could be reached either on report stage or when the Bill went to the Lords.

Mr Rossi said last night that none of the amendments went beyond anything that had happened during its committee stage. The proper place for changes would be in the Lords, but there would be no vote on the Bill today for fear of its being lost altogether.

The Bill seeks to enact government policy on homelessness, as set by a circular in 1974, by placing a wide duty on local authority housing departments to give homeless people permanent accommodation.

The Bill was disputed in committee until Mr Ross and his supporters from the Government agreed that some amendments were necessary to meet objections from local authorities.

The amendments affect the duties of housing authorities to rehouse people who they decide after investigation are genuinely homeless and fall into defined priority groups.

Mr Nicholas Raynsford, director of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre, said last night: "The amendments would make the Bill unworkable. They would leave a completely open door to the reluctant authorities to go on putting families in bed and breakfast for 28 days."

Minister calls for action on cooperatives

From Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent
Scarborough

Local authorities were warned yesterday that unless they hastened the development of tenants' cooperatives on housing estates the Government might consider giving tenants the right to organize themselves.

Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, said he was disappointed at the slow progress since cooperatives were proposed 18 months ago. Addressing the annual conference of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives at Scarborough, he said that cooperatives were relatively new and it was essential that tenants *should understand exactly* what was involved.

It was not easy to make spectacular progress at a time of constraint on council spending, when so many desirable developments had been deferred, but he suspected other reasons for delay. The transfer of management responsibility to tenants represented a challenge to the established attitudes of all parties involved; officers, elected members and tenants.

Efforts *should be made to* explain to tenants what would be involved in management responsibility. They should have a reasonable opportunity of saying whether they would like to take part in trial cooperative schemes.

British progress on housing policy criticized

By Our Planning Reporter

Britain has failed in almost every respect to match West Germany in tackling post-war housing difficulties, a report concludes. The reason lies mainly in the rigidity of British policies and the failure of governments to analyse proposals properly before putting them into effect.

The report, by Dr Graham Hallett, lecturer in economics at University College, Cardiff, is due to be published in the autumn. Advance copies were issued yesterday for a conference in London organized by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society.

"*Whereas the war damage to* British housing was quantitatively negligible, the German postwar situation was catastrophic" it says. "Yet today Britain has a housing problem which, in spite of the improved total supply, is in some ways more acute than it was twenty years ago.

"In Germany, by contrast, the recent housing problem has been a surplus, both to rent and to sell. There are, to all intents, no slums, and squatting is unknown and unnecessary."

Dr Hallet says Britain's policy of subsidized local authority housing and rent control was adopted in a fit of absentmindedness, and has never been fundamentally reappraised.

Less delay on driving tests

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The national average waiting time for a driving test has fallen to 13.2 weeks from 15.5 weeks a year ago, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Transport.

The biggest improvement has *been in London, where the* average wait dropped from 21.9 weeks to 14.6. The shortest waiting time, only four weeks, is in Penzance; the longest is 20 weeks, in Bournemouth.

The department said the long waits of a year ago were partly caused by people trying to beat the sharp increase in the test fee last August. There are 499,298 people waiting for tests, as against 571,637 a year ago, and there are signs that waiting times will continue to fall.

The pass rate has remained *almost unchanged at 46 to 48* per cent, with men more successful than women. The department said the large number of failures indicated that too many learners were taking the test before they were fully prepared.

IBA seeks early fourth channel ruling

By Kenneth Gosling

There are no valid economic reasons why the necessary decision to ensure the opening of a second independent television service in the early 1980s should not be taken as soon as possible.

That is one of the conclusions of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in its comments to the Home Secretary on the report of the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting.

"We believe that the administrative costs of an open broadcasting authority on the lines proposed by the Annan committee would be rather greater than those of a fourth channel run by the IBA", the authority says.

It suggests that the latter possesses the experience to undertake such specialized tasks as programme and schedule surveillance, advertising control and the regulation of financial transactions.

The possibility of a battle over ratings, about which fears have been raised, would be much greater if an open authority was established and had to survive by its success in competing with independent television for advertising revenue. The BBC could not stand aside from that battle.

Stating that it would value the opportunity to discuss the estimates in detail with the Home Office, the authority says that in making them and estimating the revenue of two independent television services the assumption has been made that the new channel would be available to about four fifths of the country, and would not make serious inroads into the audiences of the present channels.

It would be possible, it states, to start a new service knowing there was a national audience; 18 stations would provide four-fifths coverage and if planning for that was begun early next year the first station could be ready for service two years later, the rest following at a rate of, say, six a year. All 18 would be available by the end of 1982.

Rule changes for debates urged

Changes in the procedure followed in the Commons when MPs apply for emergency debates on topical subjects are recommended by the Select Committee on Procedure in a report published yesterday. The committee notes that procedure has been abused in recent years. It recommends that applications should be made privately to the Speaker and reference made in the Chamber only to those granted.

Last session 58 applications were made under the standing order, and only three were granted.

Sixth Report from the Select Committee on Procedure; Operation of Standing Order No 9 (Stationery Office, 35p).

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PRESS

Savings by technology 'cannot guarantee every title'

By Craig Seton

Freedom of the press is "that degree of freedom from restraint which is essential to enable proprietors, editors and journalists to advance the public interest by publishing facts and opinions without which a democratic electorate cannot make responsible judgments". That is stated in the majority report of the Royal Commission on the Press, published yesterday.

But as some parts of the press are more subject to economic than other forms of restraint, the commission had to consider *whether the public could obtain* the information and opinions it needed without a range of diverse newspapers as wide or wider than at present available, and whether the public interest in diversity might not be so great as to justify removing or reducing financial constraints by some form of subsidy.

The report says that almost all those who gave evidence agree that the press should *neither be subject to state control* nor left entirely to the unregulated forces of the market, and it shares that general accord.

The public interest, the report says, does not reside, in whatever the public may find interesting and the press must be careful not to perpetrate abuses and call them freedom. Freedom of the press cannot be absolute. There must be boundaries to it and realistic discussion concerns where those boundaries ought to be set.

Several of the nine *national* daily and seven Sunday newspapers are, and look likely to remain, unprofitable or profitable *only in good years.*

It is impossible, the report says, to predict how long titles will keep going, not only because of uncertainties about the course of *costs of production*, including further increases in newsprint, the economies to be derived from new technology and the likely effect of possible disruption by unofficial action.

Savings from the introduction of new technology cannot guarantee every title's future, but may give the weaker titles a breathing space in which to find new markets.

The provincial press, except some morning newspapers, is generally very profitable. Many provincial papers or groups enjoy a monopoly of readers or advertising revenue in their areas.

The report says it is humbug for newspapers to defend the publication of reports obtained by invasions of privacy, written so as to contain sexual innuendo and to excite the prurient curiosity of readers, with the justification that such stuff strengthens the nation's morale fibre.

Equally, it is humbug to criticize items *intended to divert and* entertain for failing to provide material for instruction and serious political debate.

Research authorized by the commission shows that in general the press is seen by its readers as meeting their needs well. The readership figures alone are a sign of that. Majorities of readers of the different classes of newspaper were prepared to endorse or volunteer statements of strong approval of papers both for the *services they provided* and the way in which they provided them.

But there are criticisms. Newspapers put too great an emphasis on bad news and conflict; not enough background to the news is provided, and some important institutions, such as trade unions, are covered inadequately.

The commission examined common complaints, particularly that newspapers displayed a bias against the left, and a bias against trade unions. The complaints were mainly from the Labour Party, the TUC and trade unions individually.

On the first complaint, it says that some national newspapers, *The Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* on the one hand and the *Daily Mirror* on the other are still strongly partisan, but concludes: . . . "the evidence we have had does not suggests that in either the national or regional press at present the balance against Labour is a strong one".

The report accepts, however, that reporting *industrial relations* presents *difficulties*, and what is written about trade unions often does not concern the activities that take up most of their time. It urges that the training and education of journalists should equip them better to understand social institutions.

On invasions of privacy, it says that the way in which a few national newspapers treat some private lives is one of the worst aspects of the performance of the press. The commission refrains *from giving examples, but supports* the Press Council's declaration on privacy.

Turning to the influence of advertising, it says that for newspapers the evidence is that the overall balance of content is not unduly influenced by the news of advertisers.

The report concludes that although the number and range of titles is diverse, there is much less diversity among the large national and provincial newspapers. The existence of many small publications does not of itself secure diversity of opinion because most of them are not widely available.

That Britain alone in the world has nine newspapers circulating all over the country "is a benefit which we prize highly". It is *most desirable that* as many as possible of existing national titles should survive and remain in separate ownership.

The report rejects a Swedish scheme in which subsidies are confined to papers in need and help is given in accordance with automatic rules in order to avoid risk of state pressure or influence.

The commission also examined and dismissed a number of other possible plans *of* action devised to alter the present methods of financing newspapers. It dismisses the Labour Party's scheme for an advertising revenue board to redistribute *the* profits of advertising, and says the newspapers most likely to suffer from such a redistribution would be *The Times* and *The Guardian*. It says that such a scheme as proposed, linked with a newsprint subsidy, would be uncertain in its effects and administratively cumbersome and expensive.

It examined a proposal for a *cash bounty to be paid to national* and regional daily newspapers to persuade papers with relatively small circulations to increase them and to encourage new newspapers. It says: "We do not believe that a scheme of this kind, based on a formula, would be free in practice from the dangers of government intervention."

The Labour Party and trade unions suggested a national printing corporation and the TUC a national press finance corporation, the first to overcome obstacles to setting up a new national publication which might result from lack of printing capacity and the second *to* buy printing plant for lease to publishers to reduce the high cost of entry *to* newspaper publishing.

The commission rejects those *proposals*, together with those for a new fund to assist the launching of new weekly newspapers; a fund to help the launching or distribution of small magazines; an independent press authority to impose an excess profit levy, and various other schemes.

The report concludes that the proposals should be rejected because their objectives cannot be achieved without breaching the principle that continuing dependence on government assistance is undesirable.

The report says similar suggestions were put to the two previous royal commissions on the press and although rejected had continued to be advocated. It says: "We hope, perhaps optimistically, that by arguing the pros and cons we may have finally laid them to rest."

The commission looked for abuse of economic power, but concludes that it is impossible to tell from empirical evidence, and would have been difficult to establish *even by more extensive research*, whether the quality of service provided by newspapers varies with the extent of monopoly.

It would be regrettable if the larger companies, particularly with provincial newspapers, grew much more. The credibility of the press would dwindle the more it became owned by large corporations whose interests were remote from the localities their papers served.

The report recognizes that at times mergers and acquisitions are *necessary, but proposes changes in* the legislation designed to cover the growth of large regional groups owned by national or regional companies.

At present the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is required *to report whether* a merger may be expected to operate against the public interest. The report recommends that consent should be withheld unless the mergers commission reports that *it is satisfied* that the merger will not operate against the public interest, to shift the onus of proof.

The report recommends changes designed to decrease press shareholdings in broadcasting companies in future and proposes that the presumption in favour of press participation should be removed when contracts for radio or television come up for renewal.

It also recommends that no newspaper company or companies should be allowed to have a shareholding amounting to control of a broadcasting company; that newspaper companies should not be permitted to have shareholdings in local radio stations in the circulation areas of any *of their* provincial newspapers; and that *holdings in a television company* by a newspaper company with a predominant share of the news*paper circulation in the transmis*sion area of the television company should be strongly discouraged.

The report emphasizes the importance of an editor's having certain rights over the conduct and contents of his newspaper as a safeguard against undesirable pressure. As a vital measure for safeguarding his independence, the editor of a large newspaper should enjoy a contract specifying at least 12 months' notice.

Journalists working on a publication should be involved in the appointment of editors, which could be done without leading to the appointment of candidates who are not necessarily the best but merely the ones whom the staff regard as congenial and harmless.

The report says: "The closed shop in journalism has been the subject of intense controversy during most of the lifetime of the royal commission. Many have feared the consequences of an increase in the potential capacity of the NUJ to influence or control editorial policies."

Recording the recent history of the controversy surrounding the closed shop, the commission says it does not regard it as a conflict between truth and error. On the contrary, to determine what is right must involve a balancing of valid but competing claims.

"This difficult task has not been made easier by the acrimony and rancour shown to opponents by many on each side over a long period. The changes in policy of the NUJ, coupled with the highly coloured language used by a vocal and widely publicized minority of its members in support of their aim to change society and the role of newspapers within it, have added to the fears of those for whom freedom of the press is the first and major consideration."

The commission is "impressed by the growth of anxieties during the controversy and we view their weight and diffusion as important". *It says elements within* the NUJ have been insensitive.

It is vital that all those who work in newspapers should accept as a requirement of citizenship in a democracy that industrial strength should never be used to impede or prevent the publication of information or comment that is disagreeable for a group of workers engaged in the printing of it.

After the failure of newspaper parties to agree to a voluntary charter for freedom of the press, and the requirement of the Secretary of State to draft a charter to lay before Parliament, the commission *lists* essential *safeguards* that should be included.

It proposes voluntary *methods for* securing those safeguards under existing law and machinery, and says that an *independent* body should assess the working of the voluntary system after three years, to be empowered to recommend legal sanctions if it finds that it has not been successful.

Such safeguards would cover the right of individuals to act and write in accordance with their consciences, the rights of editors to control their newspapers and to join or not to join a union and the rights to proper appeal procedures of those expelled or excluded from a union.

It also suggests that discussions should be resumed between the rival NUJ and Institute of Journalists to explore formal joint working arrangements, leading to amalgamation.

It rejects a proposal by the institute for a registration of journalists to raise standards and safeguard the employment of professional journalists, although it is sympathetic to the idea behind it.

In a note of dissent, Mr David Bassnett rejects the possible use of legal sanctions as inappropriate.

The report says the Press Council plays a key role in maintaining public confidence in the press, but it rejects as "potentially authoritarian" suggestions for a standing commission for broadcasting and the press. The Press Council, it says, must show a determination to be independent of the press.

Although the proposals of a joint standing committee for the national newspaper industry on the introduction of new technology were defeated in ballots by each of the *production* unions, *the* commission says it is vital that discussions should continue at all levels in the industry. It calls for action set out in the Acas report on industrial relations and practices. It welcomes the continued existence of the joint standing committee and calls for action from both sides of the industry to bring about a situation in which an effective and adequately funded and staffed employers' organization faces a less complicated and diverse set of unions and chapel organization.

It says: "Some managements and trade union leaders have responded realistically to the dangers now facing the national newspaper industry. But we are saddened by the reckless disregard of peril shown by chapels and workers in the 12 months since we published our interim report. Everyone in the industry knows what is at stake, yet it has been plagued by recurring unofficial actions which, in January, 1977, resulted in the loss of millions of copies.

"If this suicidal behaviour persists it is a safe prediction that Fleet Street will experience the fate of *New York*, where five newspapers were killed in the decade before 1975."

The report regrets the absence of a newspaper to fill the left of centre *gap in political opinion left* by the disappearance of the *Daily Herald* and *News Chronicle*, but welcomes the decision of the trade union and labour movement to study the possibility of lanching a national daily.

Royal Commission on the Press, Final Report (Command 6810, Stationery Office, £4.25).

Also published as a separate report is *Analysis of Newspaper Content*, by Professor Denis McQuail. Its findings are summarized in the commission's final report.

Command 6810-4, Stationery Office, £5.25.

Leading article, page 15

'Daily Mail' criticized over Leyland articles

The commission strongly criticizes the *Daily Mail* for its handling of the British Leyland "slush fund" report, which the news*paper later retracted.*

In an addendum to its main report, the commission says: "In our view this story is a prime example of an abuse, the basing of contentious opinion on inaccurate information."

The commission, which investigated the *Daily Mail's* handling of the report at the request of the Prime Minister, says the *Daily Mail* has long been a polemical and politically partisan newspaper.

It adds: "What is novel is the extreme lengths to which the paper was prepared to go in an attack on the Government based on inadequately checked information."

Cases of irresponsible conduct such as the *Daily Mail's* behaviour over British Leyland, "must imperil the freedom of the press by encouraging cynicism and political hostility towards newspapers which could give rise to pressures for restrictive legislation".

The commission says the press should be left free to be partisan, *restrained only by the law and* a greatly strengthened Press Council.

But there was no escape from the truth that a free society which expected responsible conduct must be prepared to tolerate some irresponsibility as part of the price of liberty.

In a minority report Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Geoffrey Goodman, industrial editor of the *Daily Mirror*, *criticize* the failure of the main report to deal adequately with attacks made on Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, then chairman of the National Enterprise Board, who was named in the *Daily Mail* story.

The minority report says that showed that the main report had not taken account of "the dangerous way in which the press has been and is developing".

Wilson evidence delayed by legal difficulties

The Royal Commission on the Press was established by Sir Harold Wilson when he was Prime Minister, in June, 1974.

It was chaired by Professor Oliver McGregor. Other members were: Lord Hunt, Mr John Jones, Miss Eirlys Roberts, Mrs Elizabeth Anderson, Mr David Basnett, Mr Geoffrey Goodman, Mr Malcolm Horsman, Mr Paul Johnson, Mr Ian Richardson, Sir George Bishop, the Hon Roger Chorley, Mr Aubery Silberston and Professor Laurence Gower.

It says it was unable to refer to the extensive evidence submitted by Sir Harold Wilson because it was received too late.

The evidence was submitted in April, although Sir Harold had intended to submit it earlier. It was delayed by legal difficulties.

A detailed investigation, including offering an opportunity to comment to newspapers and journalists mentioned, would have considerably delayed the report, the commission says.

Minority view of dangers

The report is *signed* by all members of the royal commission except Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Geoffrey Goodman, industrial editor of the *Daily Mirror*, who issue a minority report. They say the majority report does not adequately cover the dangers facing the press.

They emphasize that they agree with much of the analysis contained in the majority report, and that they support the recommendations in some chapters (those relating to the Press Council, for example). On the other hand, they believe that the difficulties facing it in the next few years present such a threat to a diverse and responsible press that it is vital to propose measures aimed at overcoming the danger that the press will become so polarized that many readers will find themselves without a newspaper they want.

To this end the minority report recommends the setting up of a national printing corporation, as a subsidiary of the National Enterprise Board, to take over surplus production capacity in the industry and print such newspapers and periodicals as may apply to it, without exercising censorship or refusing publications on other than strictly legal grounds.

The minority report also recommends a limited launch fund in the form of a circulation bonus subsidy for publications to tide them over the difficult "second launch" stage of their life.

Mr Basnett and Mr Goodman emphasize that they do not see their proposals as likely to produce immediate big changes in the pattern of the British press, but rather as modest steps designed to give some hope to combating the harmful pressures now operating on *it.*

Report on provincial newspapers

A *report on industrial relations* in the provincial newspaper and periodical industries was published at the same time as the royal commission report. It was carried out by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) at the request of the commission.

The report illustrates the diverse nature of industrial relations in provincial newspapers and periodicals. It shows that houses vary in the type of ownership and numbers employed; technology; product; and the market pressures they face.

Three factors particularly influence the state of industrial relations in those industries. First, the number of people employed: 69 per cent of the 280 separate newspaper houses employ fewer than 250 people. Second, such factors as the threat *to* job security posed by new technology, the general economic recession, and the growth of non-union subcontracting agencies. Third, the sectional approach to bargaining.

The report recommends that joint union/management committees should be established in all but the very small houses to review and discuss all matters affecting the house. Similar committees should be established at industry level.

Employers are urged to formulate comprehensive industrial relations policies, clarify the responsibilities of line managers and train all managers in industrial relations matters. Employers' associations are particularly urged to establish machinery for maintaining a regular dialogue with the trade unions.

Trade unions should promote closer links with other unions at house and industry level with the eventual aim of merging.

Industrial Relations in the Provincial Newspaper and Periodical Industries (Command 6810-2, *Stationery* Office, £2.60).

Vested interests versus editorial freedom

The report's recommendations are as follows:

Press performance: Industrial problems and relations should be a central part of the syllabus of courses in which journalists learn about society. Newspapers should improve and broaden their coverage of industrial relations and trade union affairs. The Press Council should adopt more stringent standards than in the past with regard to the invasion of individuals' privacy by newspapers and their reporters.

Diversity: Any proposal by the EEC to end the zero-rating of newspapers and periodicals should be resisted strongly.

Monopoly and concentration: Consent to newspaper mergers should be withheld unless the Monopolies and Mergers Commission are satisfied that the merger will not operate against the public interest. The circulation limit of 500,000 a day which defines the companies that must obtain the consent of the Secretary of State to acquisitions should be reduced to 200,000. The practice of not referring to the mergers commission cases of the proposed transfer of newspapers with circulations under 25,000 should be reconsidered. The Secretary of State should take into account the aggregate circula*tion of a group of papers to be* acquired in considering whether to make a reference to the commission. The Secretary of State should consider referring a provincial newspaper monopoly to the commission if there is evidence of abuse, and he should not exclude the possibility of divestiture if so recommended by the commission.

Common ownership: The presumption in favour of participation by newspaper companies when television or radio contracts are awarded should be abandoned when current contracts are renewed or new contracts awarded. No shareholding by a newspaper company or combination of companies in a broadcasting company should be allowed to amount to effective control. Newspaper companies should not be permitted to have holdings in local radio stations in the circulation area of any of their provincial newspapers.

The IBA should be mindful of a participant newspaper company's regional interests when awarding *television contracts, and in particular* should strongly discourage holdings by a company that has the predominant part of newspaper circulation in the transmission area of a television company. The Companies Acts should be amended so that the amended sections 33 and 34 of the 1967 Act and section 27 of the 1976 Act apply to any company that publishes a newspaper or that directly or indirectly owns a quarter or more of the voting shares of a company that publishes a newspaper.

Every newspaper and periodical should be obliged to state not merely, as at present, the name and address of the publisher, but also, where the publisher is a subsidiary company, the name and country of incorporation of its ultimate holding company and to display both with reasonable prominence. The Press Council should police that obligation.

The Press Council should arrange with each company to which the newspaper merger provisions of the Fair Trading Act, 1973, apply, and such other undertaking as may from time to time seem appropriate, to maintain a note of basic facts about its various activities in the form of fact-sheets and to send an up-to-date version to the Press Council each year.

Newspapers and periodicals should establish a constant practice of declaring their interests when reporting or commenting on the affairs of an associated company or on an industry in which the publisher or an associated company has significant financial interests directly or indirectly.

Editorial contracts: In large newspapers, an editor's contract should specify at least 12 months' notice. Journalists working on a publication should be involved in the appointment of editors.

Closed shop in journalism: The Secretary of State's draft charter on press freedom should include all of the following essential safeguards: (a) Freedom of a journalist to act, *write*, and *speak* in accordance with conscience without being inhibited by the threat of expulsion or other disciplinary action by his union or his employer; (b) Freedom for an editor of a newspaper, news agency or periodical to accept or reject any contribution whether or not the *contributor is a professional journalist* or a member of a union, so long as this freedom is not abused; (c) Freedom for an editor to join or not to join any union and if a member of a union, to take part or not to take part in any industrial action called for by the union; (d) Protection of an editor's right to accept or reject any contribution notwithstanding the views of his proprietor, the management of his company, union chapel or any advertiser or potential advertiser; (e) Proper appeal procedures for complaints of unfair or arbitrary expulsion or exclusion from trade union membership; and (f) Assurance that the practices of publishers and of the NUJ and IoJ in matters affecting the freedom of journalists will conform with the spirit and provisions of the charter.

If the Press Council were strengthened in accordance with our recommendations, it should be nominated as the charter tribunal.

The NUJ should adopt two additional rules. *The first should* ensure that no member acting, writing or speaking in accordance with his conscience is inhibited by fear of expulsion or other disciplinary action and hence, where there is a closed shop, by loss of employment.

The rule should provide that neither the union nor any of its organs will take disciplinary action against a member by reason of any action, expression of opinion or presentation of facts, or for commissioning any work by another journalist or an outside contributor. The second rule should provide that neither the union nor any of its organs is authorized to reject an application for full, temporary or probationary membership by reason of any expression of opinion or presentation of facts by an applicant, or of his commissioning any work by another journalist or outside contributor.

Provisions having the same effect as the two proposed rules should be included in the Secretary of State's draft charter.

The charter tribunal should accept responsibility for hearing complaints from any persons or bodies, including would-be contributors and members of the public, that the freedom of an editor to use outside contributors had been unreasonably restricted, and from journalists' unions that this freedom had been abused.

The editorial category of membership of the NUJ should be extended on large newspapers to up to three additional senior editorial executives who deputize for the editor in his absence and assume legal responsibility during such periods as deputy.

The NUJ should adopt a rule to provide that those with such editorial status should not be required to be members of any union; that management should not put pressure on them to join a union; and that the charter should so provide. This should also apply to editors of news agencies and of periodicals.

The working of the permissive *system without sanctions* to enforce it should be reviewed after three years by an independent and impartial committee, which would report within no longer than six months whether the system has been effective in preventing abuse of any of the essential freedoms we have identified and which the charter is designed to protect.

If the committee reports to the Government after three years that the permissive system has failed, legislation should be introduced carrying sanctions against any parties who act in such a way as to threaten or abrogate the essential freedoms of the press.

Discussions between IoJ and NUJ representatives should be reactivated, perhaps under an independent chairman to explore the possibilities of formal joint working arrangements, leading to amalgamation.

Selection and training of journalists: The PPITB should examine the changes in the organization of training to ensure that training, even at basic levels and especially in pre-entry courses, takes account of the needs of all branches of the industry. The Government should also consider how the responsibilities of the Board should be redefined.

If the NCTJ is to remain independent the whole industry, including publishers of national newspapers and periodicals should be assisted so far as necessary by the PPITB and the broadcasting organizations, to provide a stable financial basis on which the NCTJ may develop its training functions and plan ahead.

The PPITB and NCTJ should consider how they, or individual firms, can improve career publicity.

The minimum educational requirement for recruitment should be five GCE subjects with two at A level (or their equivalent). More graduates should be encouraged to enter journalism.

An entrance test should be *instituted* for all candidates, agreed among the bodies principally concerned with selection and training.

The parties concerned should review the 1965 agreement on the recruitment of journalists with a view to increasing direct entry into the national press and ensuring that national newspapers are directly involved in training.

A pass in the proficiency certificate should be made a requirement for advancement to the status of senior journalist.

The provision of advanced professional education for journalism should be made a major priority. Consideration should be given to the award of qualifications as an incentive to encourage journalists to take courses at universities, polytechnics and colleges.

Legal constraints on press: The *Government should* appoint a committee to consider the rights of anonymity of people accused of minor offences, whether found guilty or not, and the rights of the press and the public to information about such cases.

(Recommendation by *some* members of the royal commission.) A committee of inquiry should be appointed without delay to study the advantages and disadvantages of a public right of access to government documents. While the civil service and local government *should be represented on the com*mittee, their representatives should be in a clear minority.

The *condition* that a distributor did not know that a book or paper was of a character likely to contain a libel should be removed from the conditions to be satisfied for the special defence against a charge of libel of innocent dissemination.

In future private prosecutions for criminal libel should be abolished. Prosecutions should be brought only by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Press Council: The Press Council should be constituted of an equal number of lay and press representatives under an independent chairman. The element of independence provided by the Press Council's Appointments Commission should be retained, but the chairman of the Press Council should also be chairman of the appointments commission.

Nominations for vacancies among the lay members of the Press *Council should be invited* from any source, and not only from existing members. The appointments commission should seek to achieve as wide a range of members as possible, in age, career, background and part of the country. They should also try to obtain the services of people of quality and reputation who might increase public confidence in the council, and help to obtain more publicity for its work.

The staff of the Press Council should include a conciliator, whose role would include proposing a remedy if he thought that right. If his remedy were rejected by the complainant or the newspaper, the rejection should be taken into account by the complaints committee.

The Press Council should extend its doctrine of the right of reply and uphold a newspaper's making available space to those it has criticized inaccurately. As part of the process of conciliation, the Press Council should involve itself actively in obtaining the publication as soon as practicable of counter-statements on behalf of people who have been criticized unfairly on inaccurate information, using the criteria of equal prominence and space, and limiting an editor's right of refusal to legal grounds.

The Press Council should draw up a code of behaviour on which to base its adjudications, setting out in some detail the spirit which should govern the conduct of editors and journalists. The council should be free to censure conduct in breach of the spirit as well as of the letter of the code, and to decline to censure conduct, technically breaching the code, if there are sufficient extenuating circumstances.

It should be provided with enough funds to enable it to advertise its *services in the same way as the* Advertising Standards Authority.

The Press Council should approach the various organizations representing publishers of newspapers and periodicals, asking them to agree that their members undertake to publish adjudications which uphold complaints on the front page of the newspaper in question, or, in the case of periodicals, with a prominence at least equal to that of the offending passage.

It should be prepared to undertake a *wider review than* at present of the record of the publication or journalist concerned in a complaint and should make a regular practice of taking the initiative more frequently than in the past in investigating the conduct of the press without waiting for a formal complaint.

The Press Council should change its position on the two important questions of accuracy and bias, so that inaccuracy even if subsequently corrected, should be prima facie evidence for upholding a *complaint*, and that contentious opinions based on inaccurate information should be grounds for censure.

Industrial relations and future of national newspapers

The Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality should consider investigating practices in the national newspaper industry relating to the employment of women and of racial minorities.

Trade unions and managements should act on the following:

Management Action: (a) The Newspaper Publishers Association should be made strong and effective; (b) Publishers must formulate a specific policy for industrial relations, which should be a major board responsibility; (c) The NPA should appoint sufficient new staff to be able to make long-term plans for industrial relations in this period of technological change.

Union and chapel action: (d) A single production union is the right goal for the unions. In the meantime, further cooperation and possibly amalgamations between unions would be beneficial; (e) Unions must reduce the number of chapels and promote links between them.

Unions at national and branch level should communicate more effectively with their members to promote cohesion.

Chapels are at fault in exerting pressure on employers in breach of agreements reached by their unions and unions are at fault in not restraining them.

Joint management and union action: A national joint body as a forum for industry level discussion, such as the Joint Standing Committee, is a vital need in Fleet Street.

Joint house committees should be established, as described in *Programme for Action.*

Stoppages or other industrial action should not take place until the prescribed disputes procedure has been exhausted. Unions must assert their authority over their members whenever they can rely on the support of managements.

Managements and unions should undertake a thorough review of the earnings of production workers in Fleet Street with the ultimate object of establishing a coherent wage structure for the industry.

Industrial relations in provincial newspaper and periodical Industries: The recommendations of the Acas report should be used as the basis for discussion of possible changes.

WEST EUROPE

EEC Commission says herring ban should be extended into 1978

Michael Hornsby

Brussels, July 7

Britain's unilateral ban on fishing for North Sea herring, which has been attacked virulently by the Dutch and the Danes, will receive the blessing of the European Commission provided Britain is prepared to continue the ban throughout 1978, and possibly 1979 as well.

This is the message implied in the Commission's reply to a request by *Britain* for endorsement of its action. The ban on fishing for North Sea herring, nearly all of which is found within Britain's 200-mile limits, was announced after the failure of EEC governments to agree at a meeting in Luxembourg last week on alternative measures.

In its reply, which was delivered to Britain today, the Commission makes the point that, in the early months of this year, British fishermen caught some 9,000 tonnes of herring, whereas fishermen from other member states who traditionally fish later in the year have caught hardly any so far.

In other words, the Commission is saying that, if the British were to lift their ban at the end of this year and resume fishing for herring in *1978*, the effect would be *discriminatory* and therefore unjustified. To safeguard the species and avoid discrimination, the ban would have to cover "a reasonably long span of time".

The Commision says in its *letter that* the scientific evidence collected by the International Council on the Exploration of the Seabed, which was quoted by Britain as justification for the ban, "militates in favour of a prohibition of all directed fishing [for herring] during the years 1977 and 1978 and possibly also 1979".

Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the Commissioner responsible for fisheries policy, told the European Parliament yesterday that he would be submitting proposals for an extended ban to the Council of Ministers soon. He also quoted a study by Dutch scientists suggesting that a ban of at least 18 months would be needed to restore herring stocks to a level where they could sustain traditional catch levels.

A resolution adopted later by the Parliament called for a continuation of a ban on herring fishing in 1978, but said that the fishermen affected should be granted off-setting catch quotas for other species in other Community waters. The Parliament also recommended that national governments should be authorized to give special financial assistance to these fishermen.

In its letter to Britain, the Commission also asks for an assurance that the unilateral ban will not prevent "by-catches" of herring, caught in the course *of fishing* for other species within the limits already agreed by the Council of Ministers.

The Commission further states that, if any Community solution on herring fishing were agreed subsequently, this "would render unnecessary and replace the unilateral measures which have been taken".

Terrorists shoot Paris envoy of Mauritania

From Ian Murray

Paris, July 7

The Mauritanian Ambassador to France was shot by terrorists today. It was the sixth shooting of a foreign diplomat in Paris in three years.

The Ambassador, Mr Ahmed Ould Ghanahallah, aged 36, was hit in the head and the legs when he was attacked leaving his home in the diplomatic quarter near the Avenue Malakoff. Although badly wounded, he was said this afternoon to be out of danger.

Half an hour after the shooting a woman rang Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, and claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of the "International Brigade of Mustapha El Ouali Sayed". This was the name of the former Secretary-General of the Polisario Front, the Saharan nationalist guerrilla, who was killed in Nouakchott in June last year.

There is some scepticism here about the claim, since the Polisario guerrillas have never gone in for this style of terrorism. They succeeded, moreover, in persuading the Organization of African Unity before it ended its summit meeting in Libreville yesterday to hold a special conference in October to look solely into their claims and problems. It would seem to be a foolish time to sour this diplomatic success with a terrorist attempt.

The Ambassador was shot through the rear window of his car by two young men who had been waiting outside his home, which the police say has been guarded day and night all this year.

This shooting has once again raised the question of the security of foreign diplomats here.

On December 19, 1974, the military attaché at the Uruguayan Embassy, Colonel Ramon Trabal, was killed by two assassins who have never been identified. On March 29, 1975, the Yugoslav Vice-Consul in Lyons, Mr Mladen Djogovic was attacked and wounded.

On October 8, 1975, Basque nationalists wounded the military attaché at the Spanish Embassy, Captain Bartolome Garcia Platavalle. On October 24, 1975, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr Ismail Erez, was killed, 48 hours after his opposite number was killed in Austria. On May 11, 1976, the Bolivian Ambassador, Señor Joaquin Zenteno Anaya, was killed by "The International Brigade of Che Guevara".

This latest attack is the sort of incident which has caused President Giscard d'Estaing to draw back from his pre-election support for the abolition of the death penalty, and there is little doubt that it reinforces the belief of the majority of French people that such a penalty must be retained.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is on a two-day visit to Paris, condemned the assassination attempt after a lunch given in his honour at the Elysée Palace.

"No one resolves a problem like that in the Western Sahara by such acts of violence", he said. He hoped the special session of the OAU would be able to resolve the problem.

Asked about the French hostages held by the Polisario since early this year he said that he had tried to help in their release and hoped that it would soon be possible to free them.

Algiers, July 7.—The Polisario Front today officially dissociated itself from the Paris shooting. The "Information Minister" of its self-styled Saharan Government said: "Only enemies of the Saharan people could resort to such methods, out of desperation after our recent military and *diplomatic successes.*"

He described the attack as "a provocation aimed at bringing the credit of the Saharan people and spreading confusion".—Reuter.

Arrested Soviet trawlers allowed to leave Sweden

Stockholm, July 7.—Two large Soviet trawlers, seized by the Swedish coast guard and charged with illegal fishing within Sweden's 12-mile limit, were allowed to leave the port of Karlskrona today after bail was lodged by the Soviet Embassy here.

During their interrogation, the Soviet skippers denied the charges. "They maintained that they were never in Swedish waters."

This was the first time that Soviet trawlers have been seized inside Swedish waters and brought into port for police interrogation.—AP.

Polugayevsky goes down for third time

Evian, July 7.—Viktor Korchnoi, the émigré Russian grand master, scored his third win in a row over his fellow Russian Lev Polugayevsky in their world chess championship semi-final today.

Observers felt that Polugayevsky had chances of a draw when the adjourned third game was resumed because Korchnoi's sealed move was not the best. But he appeared to be suffering from psychic shock and played a series of weak moves allowing Korchnoi to crush him quickly.

It is believed to be the first time that Polugayevsky has suffered three consecutive defeats at international level.

Italian journalist shot by left-wing gunmen

From Our Correspondent

Rome, July 7

A Padua journalist was shot in the legs today as Italian terrorists turned their attention once again to the press.

The victim this time was Signor Antonio Garzotto, aged 47, who, as the Padua crime and court reporter for the Venice newspaper *Il Gazzettino*, frequently reported the activities of political extremists.

Attacked by two men as he left his home for the office today, Signor Garzotto was taken to hospital with five bullet wounds in his legs but his condition was said not to be serious.

The shooting came just over a month after three similar attacks on journalists in Rome, Milan and Genoa. The victims included Signor Indro Montanelli, editor of the Milan newspaper *Il Giornale*, and the attacks were acknowledged by the "Red Brigades" guerrilla organization.

Responsibility for today's attack was claimed by a "communist fighting front" which described Signor Garzotto as a "hack of the regime".

In a message to a news agency it accused *Il Gazzettino* of misinformation, lies against the workers and "incitement to hatred and murder of the proletariat".

"The impunity with which this gentleman and his bosses vomited bad information had to cease", it said.

WEST EUROPE

The many ways that Frenchmen can cut their tax liabilities

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 7

Only one out of every two French firms makes a profit, at least according to their own tax returns, the Tax Council, presided over by the president of the Cour des Comptes and including nine other senior officials, says in its third annual report published today.

Almost three-quarters of France's small firms, with a turnover of less than 500,000 francs (£59,000) declare a loss or at least no profits. These are mostly family firms which have adopted the status of limited liability companies for tax reasons.

"In such cases, it happens that the remuneration of the management is calculated in such a way as to absorb all the profits of the firm", the report states. "It then escapes company tax, and the income derived from it is then taxed as under the heading of salaries."

This is an authorized subterfuge confirmed by the fact that, for the same type of activity, companies which record a loss have 20 to 30 per cent higher personnel costs and amortization charges than others.

This technique of tax evasion is not peculiar to France, and is, according to the report, also found in the United States and West Germany.

There are other *semi-legal* forms of tax evasion singled out by the council's report. These are excessive reserves and high overheads.

The report notes that it is "difficult to appreciate the legitimate character of expenditure on shows or entertainment, on the *decoration* of offices, or on *presents* to members of the firm or outsiders whose help might be *useful to the firm*".

This has led Parliament to limit these abuses by ruling that the annual increase of these overheads cannot exceed the total of taxable profits.

As for tax evasion proper, this has led to tax adjustments by the authorities. The report comes to the conclusion that the rate of upward adjustment to be applied to tax returns is between 55 and 100 per cent for firms which are liable to income tax; and 10 to 15 per cent for those which are liable to company tax. Tax evasion tends to be much more widespread in the case of small and medium firms.

The Tax Council obviously considers that the frequency of tax inspection is too low—every 19 years on average for small firms, with a turnover of less than 500,000 francs and every seven years for larger firms, with a turnover of more than 50m francs.

The report also deals at length with the means used by international companies to evade taxation.

Another surprising discovery of the Tax Council is that the rate of *increase of taxation of* French firms is slower than that of individuals. One of the reasons is the multiplicity of exemptions and concessions which, by decisions of Parliament, have been placed outside the field of taxation in the past 15 years.

Although employers in this country complain loudly about taxation, the total tax burden has not varied much over the past 10 years, while it has rapidly increased in most other countries. It is now about 37.5 per cent of the gross national product, as against 46.7 per cent in Denmark and 35.6 per cent in Britain.

If the proportion of an average individual's income paid in income tax in France is so low—4.6 per cent, as against 11 per cent in the United States. 14 per cent in Britain and 27 per cent in Denmark—the reason is, according to the report, that social contributions are much higher than elsewhere: about 42 per cent compared to a third or a sixth in most other countries of the European Community.

Britain lifts veto on EEC £145m research plan

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, July 7

In an attempt to improve the chances of an EEC agreement later this month to site the Community's thermonuclear fusion project at the Culham laboratory, near Oxford, Britain today lifted its long-standing veto on a £145m scientific research programme which should have begun on January 1.

The British decision was warmly welcomed by Dr Guido Brunner, the European Commissioner responsible for research and energy. He said that it would remove the uncertainty which had been hanging over the 2,000 scientists employed by the Community's Joint Research Centre, which will be carrying out the four-year research programme.

Dr Brunner believed that the decision should "improve the climate" for the meeting of EEC foreign ministers later this month. The ministers were instructed by heads of government last week to make a final effort to solve the dispute over the siting of the Joint European Torus (JET) as the fusion project is called.

Competition to provide the site is essentially between Britain and West Germany. The British hav emade it clear in recent *weeks* that they will agree to the project's being tackled on a Community basis only if Culham is chosen as the site. Failing a Community agreement, Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, indicated last week that the Government might seek non-EEC collaborators to keep the project in Britain.

The four-year research programme was approved in principle by the Council of Ministers some months ago, but Britain *put down* a *reserve* which was thought at the time to be little more than a procedural formality. The reserve was never lifted, however, and the British made no secret that The British have made it clear this was not connected with the refusal of its EEC partners to site the JET at Culham.

Of great potential significance for the welfare of Europe, the JET project, if successful, could unlock the door to clean and virtually unlimited supplies of energy in the early part of the next century. It is already running some 18 months behind schedule.

EEC budget attempt to contain farm spending

From David Wood
Luxembourg, July 7

It was budget day for Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the European Commissioner in charge of the budget, in the EEC Parliament in Luxembourg today. Like all commissioners attending this week, he came out with a fighting speech against the Council of Ministers. Under Mr Roy Jenkins's presidency, the Commission appears increasingly to be making common cause with the Parliament.

Mr Tugendhat, introducing what is called the draft preliminary budget (it will have to be approved by the Council of Ministers), showed how the Commission was trying to break out of the constraints of the common agricultural policy's demands on Community revenue.

He said that the budget had been designed to fulfil the action programme presented by Mr Jenkins to Parliament in February. He meant new policy initiatives to secure a better balance between agricultural support and other social and economic needs, with the containment of agricultural spending.

In his astringent references to the demands of the common agricultural policy, Mr Tugendhat was supported by both British Labour and Conservative MPs. Mr Michael Shaw, the rapporteur of the parliamentary budget committee, protested that the draft preliminary budget meant that 74 per cent of EEC *spending next* year would be on agricultural support, although it was still a small amount when compared with the spending on agricultural support by the sovereign governments of the Nine. Mr Shaw gave a warning that Parliament would demand adequate explanation if the Council cut out any of the non-agricultural items for which the Commission had budgeted.

For the Socialist group, Lord Bruce of Donington added his warning that if the Council "unduly mutilated" the budget as presented by the Commission to reduce the non-agricultural sector of spending, the Parliament would take a grave view of the validity of the budget as a whole. Even now, the total EEC budget was smaller than that of a medium-sized multinational company.

Mr Tugendhat justified the increase in the size of the budget by the impact of inflation and the need to evolve Community policies outside the common agricultural policy. The Commission was now budgeting *to pay for new policy thrusts*. It proposed increases in the regional fund and the social fund to curb unemployment. He described it as a direct assault on the Community's main economic problems.

Beyond that, the Commission proposed immediate spending in two key sectors: the computer and aerospace industries. It also proposed higher spending on energy, hydrocarbon technology, and uranium exploration, as well as developing the use of coal in power *stations* and for liquefaction.

Mr Tugendhat said: "I expect we shall be faced with the usual situation in which the Council refuses to accept much of what we have proposed in this area *because* it seems too ambitious. Budgetarily, I cannot accept that argument. We believe the budget should forecast expenditure, not lag behind as a pure accounting instrument. Politically, a technical point should not be an alibi for a reluctance to allow the Community to help to tackle the underlying causes of our problems."

The Tugendhat budget for 1978 totals £8,232m, an increase on the year of 22 per cent. Common agricultural policy accounts for £5,471m, an increase of 14 per cent. The regional fund goes up to £495m from £261m, social policy to £384m from £344m and energy research to £323m from £181m.

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OVERSEAS

Herr Brandt to head North-South commission

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, July 7

A new international commission aiming to improve political and economic relations between *rich and poor countries* will be established in the near future under the chairmanship of Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor.

It will have a permanent secretariat *based in Geneva* and will be financed by a number of governments. Holland and Canada are now playing a leading role in ensuring that it will start to function.

Informed diplomatic sources here said that the full membership of the Brandt Commission has still not been settled. It has been decided, however, that someone from Britain will be on the commission and the British Government is believed to have indicated that it is willing to make a financial contribution. West Germany is also expected to contribute.

The idea of forming such a commission was mooted by Mr Robert McNamara, the president of the World Bank, early in January. He suggested that it could play an important role "in enabling the international community to break out of the current impasse" that has developed in multilateral economic negotiations.

Mr McNamara suggested that Herr Brandt would be the *right sort of person to head* the commission and the German statesman agreed at first *to participate. In recent* months, however, Herr Brandt has had doubts about the value of the role the commission could play and sources here said *that he has only very* recently become convinced that it will indeed be formed.

The failure of the series of North-South conferences in Paris at the end of May has apparently strengthened the resolve of several governments, *notably* the Dutch and the Canadians, to create the commission. It has convinced Herr Brandt that Mr McNamara was probably right in suggesting that the prospects for reaching agreements between industrial and developing countries would be enhanced if a top level, but unofficial, body were established to analyse areas of disagreement.

Herr Brandt has apparently been given considerable encouragement by Commonwealth *leaders from developing* countries, several of whom he met after the recent Commonwealth leaders conference in London.

Herr Brandt is also believed to have discussed this subject with President Carter when they met in Washington a couple of months ago. Mr Carter is said to have encouraged Herr Brandt, although he did not apparently commit Washington to an initial financial contribution.

There are some *top* Administration officials here who still doubt the usefulness of the project and, while they are not actually hostile, it is unlikely that there will be an American on Herr Brandt's team.

Diplomatic sources here point out that the idea was a personal initiative of Mr McNamara's and must not be viewed as an official World Bank project. In fact, it has now been agreed that the commission must be completely unrelated to the World Bank.

Mr McNamara has, however, been working hard behind the scenes in the last few months and a wide range of technical and diplomatic discussions on the commission's work have recently been conducted in Europe by Mr William Clarke, the World Bank's vice-president for external relations.

Although the commission will be completely independent of the World Bank, there can be no doubt that it *will* rely heavily on the bank for information about developing countries. At the same time the commission will hope for cooperation from the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations and such multilateral *development* organizations as the Asian Development Bank.

The sources noted that an aim of the commission will be to establish better cooperation between existing international economic agencies and thereby *create a new sense of momentum* in producing proposals aimed at establishing what developing countries have now come to term a "new economic order".

Chief Red Crow: The Prince of Wales, *photographed riding with the chief of the* Blackfoot tribe, was to become an honorary chief of the Blood tribe yesterday, the third day of his visit to southern Alberta. At an elaborate initiation *ceremony* which includes painting the face with sacred paint and participating *in ritual dances* the Prince was to be given the name of the most famous of the Blood chiefs, Red Crow. His great uncle, the Duke of Windsor, was given the same name in 1919.

Commission set up to investigate Mounties

From John Best
Ottawa, July 7

The Canadian Government has established a three-man commission *of inquiry investigate* illegal practices by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

The commission, to be headed by Mr Justice David McDonald of the Alberta Supreme Court, results from a 1972 break-in at the office of a left-wing news agency in Montreal carried out by three police forces, including the RCMP.

The Government was strongly attacked by the Opposition in the Commons a few weeks ago after details of the break-in came to light. Three police officers pleaded guilty to charges laid in connexion with the burglary, but were given unconditional releases.

Mr Francis Fox, the Solicitor-General, *informed the House* yesterday of the decision to set up an inquiry commission. He noted Opposition allegations that the Montreal incident was not "of an isolated and exceptional character".

The task of the inquiry commission *will be "to ascertain* the extent and prevalance of investigative practices and other activities not authorized or provided for by law", involving members of the RCMP security service.

It will also examine the policies and procedures that govern the activities of the RCMP in the discharge of its responsibility to protect Canadian security, and make recommendations on policies that ought to govern the force in its security function.

Mr Fox said it was essential for the RCMP's good administration that a full inquiry be made into allegations of unlawful action. "We must . . . get to the bottom of these allegations which have been made recently against RCMP members. This process will, I hope, help to clear the air and improve the climate within which our national police force is now working."

Mr Maurice Nadon, the RCMP Commissioner, had him*self recommended the appoint*ment of a commission and Mr Fox had asked the Commissioner to investigate the charges that the force had overstepped its authority.

Carter assurance of commitment to Israel

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, July 7

President Carter is continuing his efforts to allay the alarms of Israel's supporters here, while sticking to the position he has taken on the way peace should be brought to the Middle East. He is thus breaking the rule he laid down last week that Administration officials should *stop* commenting on the matter until Mr Menachem Beigin, the new Israeli Prime Minister, comes here later this month.

The President called a large group of prominent American Jews to the White House yesterday and again assured them that the American commitment to the survival of Israel is as firm as ever. He *said* again that a *full peace agreement* between Israel and the Arabs should include diplomatic recognition of Israel and the same commercial and personal freedom of movement across the borders which subsist between other states at peace.

He made this point in a speech in March, and although it has been implicit in subsequent statements on the Middle East, it has not been stated so firmly since then. Mr Carter also said that the Palestinian "homeland", which he believes should be created out of the occupied territories should be linked to Jordan.

This has always clearly been the preferred solution here, and it was a firm part of the last Israeli Government's policy. However, hesitations on the part of both Jordanians and Egyptians have usually led the Americans to make the suggestion in a more tentative way.

Mr Carter *said* that establishing peace meant "a commitment to have full diplomatic relations, an exchange of ambassadors, open communication and travel across national borders, trade, commerce, *tourism*, cultural exchanges and free passage of transport."

He said that peace, though difficult to achieve, was not beyond the bounds of possibility.

The President has not retreated from his belief that Israel should return all the occupied territories, with minor modifications. The new Israeli Government wants to keep the West Bank and Gaza and Jewish leaders here fear that there will be a confron*tation between the two govern*ments when Mr Beigin arrives on July 19.

Jews here originally found it difficult to support Mr Beigin. Mr Rabin was very popular, very well known, and his Government's negotiating position was well understood. After some hesitation, however, Jewish organizations seem to have rallied to the view that they must support the policies of the elected Government of Israel.

The various statements Mr Carter had made or authorized, including yesterday's meeting with the Jewish leaders, are therefore disquieting. There is no obvious way in which the policies of the two governments can be reconciled and a big effort is being made here and, of course in Israel, to persuade the Americans that their policy is unreasonable.

Belize troops buildup

Continued from page 1

over Belize have been broadcast regularly on Guatemalan television and President Laugerud has accused Britain of joining forces with Cuba, Panama and Belize to foment terrorism within Guatemala.

According to well-informed officials here, the anti-British propaganda campaign was probably designed to force the pace of the long, slow negotiating between Britain and Guatemala over the future of Belize. The Guatemalans also apparently fear that if the talks break down the British might be tempted to declare "unilateral independence" for the territory.

Such a *fait accompli* would probably frustrate Guatemalan hopes of securing the large section of Belize territory which it claims.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the latest round of negotiations which were originally due to end at lunchtime today dragged on into the afternoon with no apparent end in sight.

Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, writes: Britain has reinforced its garrison in Belize for the second time in less than two years after troop movements on the Guatemalan border.

The existing garrison consists of 600 men of the 3rd Battalion of the Queen's Regiment, an armoured reconnaissance troop, a troop of Royal Engineers, helicopter detachments from the Army Air Corps and the RAF, a small detachment from the RAF Regiment and some radar equipment.

It was in November, 1975, that Britain last reinforced the Belize garrison. There was another confrontation in January, 1972. But this, too, ended without serious escalation.

The dispute between Britain and Guatemala over Belize can be traced back at least to the middle of the last century.

Mexico City, July 7.—Guatemala sent reinforcements to its border with Belize today after the reports came in of British troops being airlifted to the disputed colony, diplomatic sources here said.

Deadlock in talks on Rhodesia proposals

Lusaka, July 7.—Talks on a settlement of the Rhodesian dispute between the Anglo-American negotiating team and the Patriotic Front nationalists ended in deadlock here today.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Front with Mr Robert Mugabe, said that stalemate was reached after two hours. The Patriotic Front could not agree to Britain's latest proposals to hold a constitutional conference until the British Government had first succeeded in "removing the causes of war in Rhodesia".

Mr Nkomo said he told Mr John Graham, the British envoy, and Mr Stephen Low, the United States Ambassador to Zambia, that to be able to remove the causes of the war the British should "visibly indicate that they are prepared to hand over power to the Patriotic Front".

But he said oral agreement was reached on certain aspects of the new Anglo-American proposal for constitutional talks to bring about African majority rule in Rhodesia.

He said the Patriotic Front had orally agreed to: a Bill of fundamental human rights based on democratic principles; free elections based on the one man, one vote system; the need for an independent judiciary in an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); and universal suffrage.

Mr Graham said: "Although *we have experienced some dif*ferences of approach to the Rhodesian independence dispute, I have a hope that there is still a chance for negotiated settlement."

Mr Graham and Mr Low later left for Salisbury for talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister. — Agence France-Presse.

Salisbury: The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, a nationalist leader opposed to the Patriotic Front, said last night that he will return to Rhodesia on Sunday, since he had received indications from Mr Smith that he will not be detained.

He thought a settlement of Rhodesia's constitutional problems along the lines of the Anglo-American intiative could be very close.—Reuter.

Army scouts 'disguised as guerrillas'

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, July 7

The World Council of Churches has thrown its moral weight behind allegations that men of the Rhodesian Army's Selous Scouts unit are passing themselves off as guerrillas and killing civilians to discredit the nationalist movement.

A report in the latest issue of the WCC's monthly magazine *One World* is described as based on a series of "exhaustive" interviews with Rhodesian Army deserters who witnessed the result of the Selous Scouts' activities but were not themselves in the unit.

Citing the deserters, it describes the scouts being in the main black soldiers "who dress, arm and operate exactly as guerrilla units of the liberation movements". It says that among the whites, who usually command the units and disguise *themselves as blacks, are* mercenaries from Britain, Australia, the Uniaed States, West Germany, France and, in particular South Africa.

Passing themselves off as in when the Scouts have villagers into betraying their sympathies and kill them when complicity with genuine guerrillas is established.

According to the deserters, Rhodesian Army troops move in when the scouts have finished their work, "dig a couple of holes and throw the bodies in, pour some petrol on and burn them, then cover them up. That is the normal practice".

The magazine editor, Mr John Bluck, a New Zealander, aged 33, said he and his colleagues had thought very carefully about the repercussions such an account might have. "We're so convinced of the authenticity of these stories we feel a moral responsibility to share them."

Botswana staging post to Zambia

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, July 7

A South African-owned Viscount airliner is being used to fly up to 500 blacks a week out of Botswana to Zambia where they are said to receive guerrilla training, it was reported here today.

The Johannesburg *Rand Daily Mail* carried a photograph on its front page of the Viscount, painted in vivid green and white livery, on a tarmac in north-eastern Botswana, as about 60 blacks filed up the gangway.

It has been believed for months that thousands of blacks, mostly refugees from Rhodesia but also including South Africans, have entered Botswana and been evacuated to Zambia.

There appears to be a regular "underground" route out of South Africa which the authorities have been unable to close.

The report *today said* that more than 10,000 refugees had been flown to Zambia from Botswana in the past six months. Up to 12 flights a week were operating and the bill so far was close to £800,000, which was being paid by "various organizations" believed to be based in Zambia.

The Viscount is said to be based and registered in Botswana but serviced regularly at Jan Smuts airport, near Johannesburg.

Mr Charles Tibone, administrative secretary in the Botswana President's office, confirmed that more than 600 refugees were being flown to Zambia each week. He said about 15,000 black Rhodesian refugees had crossed into Botswana this year at the rate of about 100 a night.

The flow from South Africa had dropped from about 50 a day at the height of the riots last year to about 30 a month, he said.

Scientists clash over move to publicize Levich case

A clash between Soviet and *leading Western scientists has* arisen over a move to publicize the plight of Professor Ben Levich, the distinguished Russian electro-chemist who has been trying for five years to emigrate to Israel.

Three hundred Russian scientists were invited to a conference at Oxford next week to honour Dr Levich's sixtieth birthday, but not one accepted.

The conference is sponsored by *19 Nobel laureates*, the president of the United States National Academy of Sciences and several other national academies. Dr Levich has been invited as guest of honour but is unlikely to be allowed to attend.

Of the 300 Soviet scientists invited, more than 20 have written back claiming Dr Levich was not important.

Overcrowding in cells alleged by Red Cross

Continued from page 1

The Sunday Times that Israeli interrogators routinely ill-treat and often torture Arab prisoners.

Israeli authorities have strongly denied the allegations and said *The Sunday Times* had not checked them.

I spoke to nearly 20 prisoners during six hours at the jail. *Afterwards the allegations* were put to Israeli officials for their reactions.

Most of the prisoners said they were manhandled by the troops who arrested them. Israeli military sources admit *that actual arrest can* be rough, because they say many suspects are armed, hard-core guerrillas and try to shoot their way out.

A good number of those I spoke to said they were beaten to make them talk. One *prisoner said his* beatings had left permanent effects on him and that his hearing had since deteriorated.

The prisoners were delighted to tell their stories to the world and said they considered themselves soldiers. One said: "The Israelis treated me as they considered me: they treated me as an enemy. . . ."

Israeli police sources said beatings were against regulations and that prisoners could complain either to courts or to the Red Cross.

"I have personally handled many of these complaints," one source told me at national police headquarters. "In 95 per cent of the cases, we found the prisoners were lying. In the other cases we took action against the officers involved. Their punishments are known and have been published in the press."

Some prisoners complained they had been made to stand against walls with hoods over their heads for long spells. Periods of questioning were punctuated by blows on the back or buttocks. One man said he had been left manacled naked.

"Again, all these treatments are absolutely banned," the police source said. "Certainly, interrogators who sometimes have only a short period to prevent a terror action against civilians, which we know is planned but not for when, are not going to treat men who proudly admit to being killers to VIP treatment.

"But torturing is just not our system, it's theirs. We have a case where one of their fellow Arabs, suspected of collaborating with us, was slowly roasted over an open fire to make him talk."

The most serious charges were made by Dr Muhammad Rashad Musmar, who unlike the other prisoners does not consider himself an active participant in a war and feels his eight-year sentence is unjustified. Dr Musmar, aged about 45, is considerably older and better educated than most of the other prisoners.

A Gaza surgeon, he was the only prisoner complaining of maltreatment who agreed to be identified. He further agreed, at my suggestion, to put his allegations to an Israeli officer, adding: "I am fair, there are no reprisals to be feared here."

Dr Musmar was first arrested in 1971. He was later released and subsequently arrested again. He challenges the charges brought on the second occasion.

Dr Musmar said: "On the first occasion, in 1971, questioning took a long time, about four months. I was first questioned here in Gaza, then in Sarafand, then in Ashkelon, back here to Gaza and finally to Djalama. It was in Djalama that I was badly treated. I was beaten and stripped."

"Did you complain to the *Red Cross?" asked the Israeli* captain.

"Yes, I did," Dr Musmar replied.

But when he said he did not know what their conclusion to his complaints was, the captain told him he doubted his story because the Red Cross should have notified him of the allegations.

Earlier, Dr Musmar told me that women members of his family had been slapped to make him talk. When I asked him about tortures such as those outlined in *The Sunday Times*, Dr Musmar said: "To me, nothing more happened than what I have described."

Much of our questioning of the prisoners dealt with allegations about the techniques interrogators used, including sexual assaults and electric shocks.

Despite repeated questions, the only mention I heard of sexual assaults was of cases of rape between male common law prisoners.

All the prisoners said they had not been tortured by electricity.

Asked if he knew of any severe tortures used Dr Musmar said: "I do not know . . . but I think that interrogations with maltreatment and severe beatings are almost always present."

Accusations of torture were made by Gaza residents at the height of the guerrilla campaign in the Gaza Strip from 1969 to 1971. Several Israeli officers were discreetly court-martialled then.

The Gaza Strip has been generally calm since. The last guerrilla incident was nearly 10 months ago.

Of conditions within the jail, none of the prisoners complained of any physical maltreatment.

The main complaint filed by the Red Cross with Israeli prison authorities is that of overcrowding. There are up to 20 prisoners in a cell 13ft by 20ft. The smell is that of a very *old barracks room. The* prisoners sleep on mattresses placed along the walls and each has a small open cupboard for belongings.

The authorities did not say how many prisoners were in the jail.

The majority are held for security offences and readily admit to membership of guerrilla groups and to such charges as laying mines and throwing grenades at army patrols. Most of the incidents did not result in deaths. Had they done so, the prisoners would be in the higher-security Ashkelon jail where life-term prisoners are held.

The sentence of the Gaza inmates range from one month to 15 years. All are eligible for release when half their term has been completed.

I did not choose Gaza prison for the visit; the Israeli authorities did. Prisoner strikes and disturbances have taken place in other security prisons, such as Nablus and Ashkelon, but not here.

My request to visit the near by army interrogation centre for newly arrested prisoners was refused.—Reuter.

Histradut election: The Likud Party won 28.18 per cent of the votes in Israel's general federation of labour poll, according to the official results. This was a gain of 5.44 per cent on the 1973 result.

OVERSEAS

Former colleagues of Mr Bhutto say they were tortured in secret Pakistan detention camp

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, July 7

Thirty-three political leaders and workers, including two former ministers of Punjab who were held in illegal detention in a remote camp in Azad Kashmir, have been released after the removal from office of Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in a military takeover on Tuesday.

Most of the prisoners who alleged they were tortured physically and mentally during their 21 months detention, were originally supporters of Mr Bhutto and held important government and party offices.

They were rounded up by police and the federal security force in October 1975, when a section of the Punjab People's Party, led by Mr Ghulam Mustafa Khar, staged a political revolt against Mr Bhutto, with Mr Khar offering himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr Bhutto's candidate in a by-election to the Punjab provincial assembly.

Mr Khar, after a time as opposition leader, rejoined Mr Bhutto and became his official political adviser only about a month ago. He is now detained.

Released prisoners said they were given severe beatings during the initial period of their detention and frequently dipped in the icy water of the river Jhelum during the winter of 1975. Their health had shattered as a result of physical torture and mental agony during solitary confinement. They were told by police interrogators they would be shot and thrown into the river.

On a number of occasions petitions on behalf of detained people were presented in the High Court of Lahore by their families but the Punjab Government and the police pleaded ignorance about the whereabouts of the detained people.

The Lahore High Court has also released Mr Mohammad Harif Ramay, former Punjab Chief Minister, who was co-founder of the Pakistan People's Party and was once president of its Punjab organization. Mr Ramay fell out with Mr Bhutto in 1975 and had been held on a number of charges for having published and circulated pamphlets opposing the Government of Mr Bhutto.

Almost all newspapers have welcomed the military intervention in the political feud between the Government and the Opposition, although few made any direct attack on Mr Bhutto's role.

Rawalpindi, July 7.—The press in Pakistan has been given its freedom for the first time for many years but does not know what to do with it, an Army spokesman said here today.

"Editors are for ever telephoning for clearance for their stories", he said. "All we can tell them is to use their own discretion". The armed forces had imposed no kind of censorship since they ousted Mr Bhutto.

General Zia al-Huq, who overthrew the Government, said he wanted newspapers to live up to their claims as advocates of freedom of the press but without violating journalistic standards.

Since the first Army takeover in 1958, the press has been governed by a system of "advice notes" on individual stories. During the political unrest after the elections in March press censorship was imposed by Mr Bhutto for six weeks.

Lahore, July 7.—Pir Pagaro, the most senior Opposition leader still at liberty after the takeover, said today that Mr Bhutto should be tried in open court, "for crimes against the community, the country and individuals".

The Pir, a hereditary Muslim saint and leader of the Muslim League, arrived here last night after being held for 12 hours by the country's new rulers. No reasons have been given for his release when other leading politicians were still being held, but he said they were treated with respect and courtesy by the troops. Reuter.

Speaker to become India's new President

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, July 7

Mr Canjiva Reddy, the Lok Sabha (Lower House) Speaker, is certain to become President of India. The ruling Janata Party and the opposition Congress Party have agreed on his candidacy. The election on August 6 will be only a formality. Mr Reddy is 64.

Mr K. S. Hedge, aged 68, a member from Karnataka and a former Supreme Court judge, is expected to become Speaker.

Mr Reddy was the Congress Party's candidate for the presidency in 1969 but was defeated through the efforts of Mrs Indira Gandhi, then the Prime Minister, because she considered him to be the candidate of her opponents in the Congress Party.

The President has the power to declare an emergency in case of foreign hostilities and internal disorder. Since the imposition of the last emergency, his office has assumed importance.

The electoral college consists of the members of both Houses of Parliament and of state Assemblies. The Congress Party controls the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and the state assemblies of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.

At one stage, there were many possible candidates for the presidency. The Janata Party itself could not agree on one candidate. The Jana Sangh's preference was for Mr Hdayatullah, the former Chief Justice. Mr Desai, the Prime Minister, suggested Mrs Rukmani Arundale, an eminent figure from south India. Mr Charan Singh, the Home Minister, proposed Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Defence Minister.

Mr M. C. Chagla, a former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, was also a possible choice for some time. Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, the Gandhian leader, suggested Mr Achyut Patwardhan, a hero of the 1942 underground movement against British rule.

Mr Janata Party's criterion for choosing a candidate was that he should be from south India, where the party did badly in the last Lok Sabha elections.

At one time the candidacy of Mr Sanjiva Reddy was opposed by Mr Brahamananda Reddy, the president of the Congress Party, because of their rivalry in the political life of Andhra Pradesh.

Communists move with caution in Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, July 7

Fighting against trends which indicate a setback during a crucial election on Sunday, the Japan Communist Party has entered the last leg of a hectic campaign with a relatively moderate programme for social change.

Remembering an electoral defeat last December, the Communists have dropped radical slogans from their campaign platform and are advocating cautious change.

Mr Kenji Miyamoto, the party chairman, who contests a seat in the Upper House of the Diet has produced a watered-down platform on socialism which, among other things, calls for measures to defeat recession and inflation through wage increases and tax cuts.

In the general election to the Lower House of the Diet last December, the Communists, the ruling right-wing Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialists all lost ground to the middle-of-the-road opposition forces, the Komeito (Clean Government Party), the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club, an emerging moderate conservative group.

Much to the chagrin of the left-wing extremists, the Communist Party's latest platform merely calls for the nationalization of the energy industry

On external affairs, it calls for abrogation of the security treaty with the United States under the correct procedures of Parliament.

Bowing to the pressures of nationalism, Mr Niyamoto says that the Japan Communist Party will support a treaty of amity and peace with the Soviet Union only after Russia returns four occupied Japanese islands in the Kurile Chain. It will follow a policy of non-alignment if it comes to power.

Like the ruling party and five main opposition groupings, the Communists are calling for measures to prevent corruption, increase public spending on housing and welfare projects and promote better prices for farmers—the backbone of the rural vote.

The party also promises to ban corporate donations to political parties but its programme does not hold out any substantial threat against the system of free enterprise. Instead it promises to assist small enterprise with tax cuts.

The Communists are contesting 52 of the 126 vacant seats in the Upper House. The latest opinion polls indicate that the party will suffer a setback and lose two of its 20 seats in the Upper House.

Comecon nations are facing energy crisis

Warsaw, July 7.—Although the phrase is being studiously avoided, there is little doubt that Communist leaders now realize they are facing an energy crisis.

Only a few weeks after President Carter was urging Americans to save energy, prime ministers of the nine-nation Comecon economic grouping—the Soviet Union, the East European states, Cuba and Mongolia—were exchanging the same message.

These countries may not have many "gas-guzzling" cars, but they do have mounting problems of fuel extraction, and expanding industries which often waste energy.

The Communist countries were aware of the problem even before the world oil price explosion of 1973-74 and the Comecon council session in Warsaw last month was dominated by discussion of the subject.

Comecon's problem is that, apart from some oil and gas in Romania, and extensive deposits of coal in Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the smaller countries depend largely on the Soviet Union for energy sources.

Although the Soviet Union is rich in many raw materials, its resources, especially oil, are not being developed as fast as the demands of its allies are growing.

Comecon has announced plans for joint development ventures in fuel and raw materials as well as in engineering, food production, consumer goods and transport.

These are in addition to joint projects already under way, including schemes for bringing Soviet gas and electricity by pipe and powerline to East Europe. Western analysts say that the non-Soviet countries are having difficulty in meeting their half-share of the \$13m (about £7.6m) investment that Comecon is reported to have earmarked for these projects.

Drafts for the long-term ventures have taken more time to prepare than had been expected—a cause of some acid comment at this year's summit meeting.

In the absence of the drafts, the Soviet Union, represented by Mr Alexei Kosygin, the Prime Minister, handed the meeting its own proposals on future energy cooperation.

The proposals have not been published but, according to Mr Jambyn Batmounkh, the Mongolian Prime Minister, a key element is "the creation by joint efforts of large fuel and energy complexes on the territory of countries possessing significant resources"—presumably the Soviet Union first.

In addition, a whole energy strategy emerged from the session which Mr Nikolai Faddeyev, the Comecon Secretary, summarized as "mobilizing to the maximum degree potential energy resources, from low-heat lignites to atomic power".

The main features of this strategy, Mr Faddeyev told a press conference, would be the introduction of new, more efficient extraction technology, a more economical use of fuel in industry, the location of high energy consumption industries close to raw material sources, and further prospecting for oil and gas.

The summit meeting also adopted a programme to push ahead rapidly with nuclear power stations.

For the Soviet Union, exporting to the West means hard currency to pay for imported industrial technology. Selling within Comecon means payment in goods at rates which, although sharply increased of late, are still well below world levels.—Reuter.

Fire started in American jail takes five lives

Danbury, Connecticut, July 7.—A fire that killed five prisoners and injured 64 at the medium security federal jail here today was apparently started deliberately after a disturbance among inmates, the authorities said.

Evidence of arson was found in an investigation by the fire department and prison officials.

The police and prison warders had responded to a disturbance during the night in a cell block housing 80 men. The fire broke out there about two hours later.

It was the third prison blaze in North America in recent weeks. Fire swept through a jail at Columbia, Tennessee, on June 26, killing 42 people. Earlier last month 20 prisoners died in a fire at a jail in the Canadian town of St John.

Mutiny on board Sri Lanka ship

Colombo, July 7.—About 16 Sri Lankan crew members of the cargo vessel Lanka Keerti, owned by Ceylon Shipping Corporation, have mutinied and assaulted their captain, the corporation's chairman, Mr P. B. Karandawala, said today.

He said the 8,620-ton ship was entering Tripoli harbour, Libya, with a consignment of tea and general cargo a few days ago when the mutiny occurred. The captain was admitted to hospital but had since rejoined his ship.

Mr Karandawala said the mutineers were being flown home to Colombo and a senior official of the corporation had flown to Tripoli last night to hold an inquiry.—Reuter.

Australian Labour party call for uranium mining ban

Perth, July 7.—The Australian Opposition Labour Party voted today for an indefinite ban on uranium mining in Australia.

The party's biennial conference took only 45 minutes to decide against any mining and export of Australia's 20 per cent share of the Western world's uranium. It rejected a recommendation by the party's minerals and energy committee to ban mining for two years.

Mr Fraser, the Prime Minister, is expected to announce next week that uranium mining can resume after a four-week delay while the effects on the environment were investigated.

The conference rejected another amendment calling on a future Labour Government not to honour contracts to supply uranium to Japan and Western Europe signed before the 1973 ban on development.

Mr Gough Whitlam, the former Prime Minister and leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and Mr Robert Hawke, the president of the party as well as of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, both wanted only a two-year ban on mining until adequate safeguards had been worked out for handling the uranium.

They failed to overcome opposition from party members concerned about both health issues and proliferation of nuclear weapons

Conducted four on the Roof of the World

Peking, July 7.—The first group of Peking-based foreign correspondents to be allowed to explore Tibet left here today on a four-day visit to the "Roof of the World".

The Chinese authorities have recently been opening up Tibet to the outside world. Two ambassadors went there in 1975, and then various British, German, American and Japanese journalists and film makers were allowed to visit it last year and this year.

Tibet, the scene of an armed rebellion against the Chinese "occupiers" in 1959, has already yielded up many of its secrets since the Peking authorities decided that the situation there was sufficiently healthy and integration with the communist state far enough advanced to allow visits by a growing number of foreigners. But such visits are still the privilege of a few.

The journey from Peking to Lhasa by rail and road would take more than a week. So the trip is made by air in two stages: Peking to Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan province, and then, after an overnight stop, on to Lhasa.

After flying over several mountain ranges more than 15,000ft high, the visitors can see the frozen, dreary landscape of the Tibetan plateau. As soon as they get off the aircraft visitors understand why they had medical check-ups before leaving Peking: the air is rarefied and dangerous for people with heart problems.

Although Lhasa is over 11,000ft above sea level, it is at the bottom of a basin surrounded by mountain ranges, including the Himalayas.

Today, Lhasa is no longer what it was 18 years ago, when the Dalai Lama and his followers rebelled. Now it has 120,000 inhabitants and there are many modern administrative buildings throughout the city.

But the old city of two-storey buildings, where the nobility used to live, has been well preserved as has the imposing, majestic Potala Palace, which has towered over it for 13 centuries.

But Tibet is no longer the land of feudal landlords and powerful lamas, slaves and serfs.

Tibet was once a land of religion, but today almost nothing but the architectural remains of the past are left. The monasteries are still there but the number of lamas has gone down considerably since the Dalai Lama sought refuge in India.

Undue zeal shown by certain officials in fighting religious beliefs and superstitions has from time to time caused tension. In September, 1975, during ceremonies in Lhasa marking the tenth anniversary of the autonomous region, Chairman Hua Kao-feng—at that time Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Security—appealed for the "correct application of the policy laid down in the constitution regarding religion".

At the same time, a local leader revealed that "the class struggle is still bitter and complicated" in Tibet.

These unresolved problems, the exile of 90,000 Tibetans and their spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, and criticism by the latter of the Peking regime mean that the Tibetan question is still an extremely touchy one for the Chinese leaders.—Agence France-Presse.

Malawi Cabinet dismissed by Dr Banda

Blantyre, July 7.—President Banda of Malawi has dismissed his entire Cabinet and all deputy ministers and parliamentary secretaries, the Malawi news agency reported today.

An announcement from the office of the President in the new capital of Lilongwe said all executive authority was now exercized by the President, who would appoint a new Cabinet in the near future.

Another announcement from the headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party, Malawi's only permitted political grouping—said that Dr Banda, who is life president of the party, had dissolved its national executive committee with effect from today. A new executive committee is to be appointed in the near future.

Malawi, which was granted independence by Britain in 1966, has been ruled ever since by President Banda. Besides being life President he is also Minister of External Affairs, Justice, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Works and Supplies.—Reuter.

THE ARTS

Comic distortions of the Bogart era

The Late Show (aa)
Warner West End
Fun With Dick and Jane (a)
Odeon, Haymarket
The Devil's Playground (aa)
Warner 1
The Spy Who Loved Me (a)
Odeon, Leicester Square

Art Carney and Lily Tomlin

In a period of disillusion, our attitudes towards nostalgia are ambivalent. On one hand we want to retreat into the reassuring certainties of past times; on another, we have apparently an urge to shatter the illusions and tread on our heroes' clay feet. The tough, sardonic Bogart-style private eye of the forties has been a special focus of this ambivalent fascination. Robert Altman's *The Long Goodbye* translated Philip Marlowe into a contemporary world where he was a living anachronism. In *The Black Bird* Sam Spade's son found himself weighed down by the heritage of the old man's myth.

With Ira (Art Carney) in Robert Benton's *The Late Show*, the difference is that he has survived over the years. The ace gumshoe of 30 years ago has now a bad leg, a perforated ulcer, a deaf aid and doesn't see so well. Even if he still packs a nice punch, the effort leaves him wheezing embarrassingly.

Bogart had partners like Mary Astor, Lauren Bacall or Lizabeth Scott. All that's left these days for Ira is *Marge* (Lily Tomlin), psychologically unbalanced, frenetically garrulous and a walking symptom of the seventies, into yoga, analysis, drug-peddling and a generally doomed search for social or emotional identity.

This unsuited couple join forces to muddle their way through one of those tales of murder, duplicity and unfathomable motives that were the stuff of the forties *film noir*. Somewhere on the way the plot involves a kidnapped cat and lots of the matter-of-fact and unmessy and untroubling kind of killing we used once to know in films. The people of the drama are comic distortions of the figures of the old Bogart entourage. The Big Man is all the time frantically trying to hand out motor cars and fancy shirts as bribes; the little tough guy whimpers fearfully when his cashmere jacket is spoiled; and the moment the *femme fatale* announces "I a going to be totally honest with you", you know you wouldn't believe her if she coughed.

The story and the subsidiary characters don't much matter though: the film is really about age and obsolescence and the weird bond that grows up between this unlikely (and wonderfully played) couple. Our last sight of them, at the end of the film, is outside the cemetery where they have buried the rest of the dramatis personae, sitting on a bench that advertises the Hollywood Wax Museum and reluctantly concluding that they're the best they can offer each other.

It is no surprise that this funny, touching pastiche about times and people out of joint but brave, is produced by Robert Altman. The director, Robert Benton, who also wrote the script, was co-author, 10 years ago, of *Bonnie and Clyde*, and five years ago directed and co-scripted the excellent *Bad Company*.

More signs of the times: it is 40 years since Hollywood made films about the worry or the fun of being hard up. Presumably because the experience has once more become a reality to many more people, we now have *Fun With Dick and Jane*, which is about the problems of a family whose head, a smarty young executive, finds himself redundant. "Are we going to be poor like the Waltons?" asks his little son, hopefully.

In the old Frank Capra films, of course, a mixture of self-help and a *deus-ex-machina* effected the happy end. Now the message is less self-help than help yourself. The song behind the film titles is called "Ahead of the Game" and celebrates "A whole new way of behavin'/And brand new rules to break".

When the credit company moves in for the kill and the garden suppliers repossess the trees and roll up the lawn and the welfare stops on account of their cheating, the couple see only one possibility before them. Dick and Jane go into business holding up supermarkets and motels. This way they quickly recover their place in the social scale; and their final coup—thieving the "slush-money" from Dick's old firm—sees them secure at the top.

George Segal and Jane Fonda are expert at fast comedy; and the film is funny at the level of television series comedy, and sometimes rather better—the joy of the bystanders when these Robin Hoods hold up the dreaded telephone company, or the experienced cool with which a record store clerk turns from handing over the till to serving the next customer.

The story demanded something more from the script (David Giler, Jerry Benson, Mordecai Richler) and from Ted *Kotcheff's direction, however*, to bring out its innate but unrealized irony and ferocity. When it is handled as no more than amiable, odd-ball script comedy the theme of the rich rewards of corruption takes on a rather offensive character.

For all its rough edges, *The Devil's Playground* is a very attractive—evidently autobiographical—first feature film by a young Australian director Fred Schepisi. The action is set in the early 1950s, in a seminary in rural Australia, where the boys wear swimming trunks while taking their baths in order to keep them from impurity.

It is an atmosphere in which neuroses inevitably proliferate among both boys and teachers. The main character, 13-year-old Tom, is healthy enough and good enough by nature to stay relatively unscarred till the day he runs away. His worst symptom is bed-wetting and the good brothers hope to cure that with a nightly dose of Lourdes water before retiring.

Shepisi skilfully creates the atmosphere of this confused, kindly, claustrophobic, ultimately tragic community, and identifies the individuals and the tensions within it. The boys, especially, are sensitively and vividly characterized as they struggle in the best ways they know to cope with the shocks and secrets of puberty, and with the sense of guilt which is the gift to them of their well-meaning elders.

If some of the adult performances lack the easy precision of the youngsters' there is still an intensity about them that demands belief. It is a delicate, intelligent and always enjoyable first work; and it is good to know that Shepisi is now launched on a new, large-scale film.

The James Bond films become more attractive as their pretentions to sophistication become fewer and their comic-book character more unabashed. Their unflagging attraction is in fact a matter of personal nostalgia, an excuse to return to the puerile delights of *The Hotspur*, with the extra spice of a measured dash of grown-up sexual rudery.

Christopher Wood and Richard Maibaum's script has the right mixture of extravagance and third-form humour. "He just dropped in for a small *bite*", says witty Agent 007 of a vampiric gangster departing involuntarily through the window. This character, Jaws (Richard Keil), is kept alive throughout the film, and is clearly destined, with his indestructibility and vice-like jaw of steel teeth to be the big success of the film, among the eccentrics with which the story surrounds the rather colourless Bond (Roger Moore).

As usual, however, the film owes much of its success to the production design of Ken Adams who realizes—and even graces with a certain architectural style—such comic strip fantasies as Curt Jurgens's submarine palace, filled with push-button booby-traps for the unwary. In this latest Bond episode, too, Egyptian locations, notably *son-et-lumiere* at the Pyramids, are used with a nice sense of fun. The director was Lewis Gilbert.

David Robinson

Hamlet
St Georges

Ned Chaillet

Loyalty to Shakespeare's texts at the St Georges Elizabethan Theatre, Tufnell Park, permits the plays to survive some remarkably bad acting. Mere recitation of the lines must, it seems, justify the plays. There is no cause to presume, however, that because their magnificence is not utterly destroyed, that there is any reason to commend the productions.

Because the directorial vision is dispensed with (it is as much a temple to the actor as to the bard), and because there are no sets, no fancy lighting, it is not to say that critical perspectives should be geared down from the heights of, say, the Royal Shakespeare Company to something approaching amateur theatricals. The St Georges Company is, after all, professional.

Such a preamble is necessary for there are admirers of the intent who would consider complaints an obstacle to the achievement. The present *Hamlet* is dull and passable, successful in conveying the play's sense when the stage groupings are clear, but in no wise illuminating.

An actors' theatre without tricks, dependent upon the presence of the actor for all effects, requires that the actors be working towards the same end. John David, the director this time, was no more successful than others in uniting the company into a whole. There was no time in which Alan Dobie's idiosyncratic, fast-speaking Hamlet seemed to belong in the same play with George Murcell's Claudius, a creature modelled on Henry VIII and dependent for most of his motivation on a drinking goblet in his hand.

Mr Dobie seemed to have the idea that Hamlet was a calculating man of action awaiting the proper moment, and everything he did was clear, but the production was not harnessed to his character. An actors' theatre is not a theatre in which each performer does what he wants. There is no point in pretending that the directionless histrionic clutter at St Georges has restored Shakespeare to us because all the raw materials are visible.

This theatre has not gone so far in re-creating the Elizabethan spirit that it expects its actors to be buffeted by oranges from the pit. But if it is ever to be something more than plodding and acceptable it needs to step beyond its own sense of worthiness. Privileged as I am to be able to toss a critical orange I will only say that school text recitations are not good theatre. A dramatic vision is desperately missing.

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Ian McKellen with Francesca Annis

Romeo and Juliet
Aldwych

Irving Wardle

Running to three and a half hours and offering such unwonted extras as Peter's smash and grab scene with the musicians and the Friar's tomb-side confession, Trevor Nunn's *Romeo and Juliet* arrives in London with the usual benefits of a year's playing-in.

The novel details of the Stratford opening have taken on full and confident definition. Any lingering traces of stereotype have now been cut away from performances like Paul Shelley's Tybalt, a thoroughly nice boy dangerous only in his obsession with the Montagues, and Marie Keen's warm Dublin nurse who rouses the family to uncontrollable laughter instead of the usual snubs.

Richard Griffiths, sweating and overloaded, brandishing half a French loaf as his weapon, reveals Peter as a richly playable role. Michael Pennington's Mercutio, making his first entrance with a mock death fall, and repeatedly modulating from light fantasy into overcast foreboding, dominates his little gang with an extraordinary blend of virtuoso pantomime and tragic prescience.

His death scene now emerges as his greatest comic turn, misleading even Romeo into playing "I thought all for the best" for a laugh, until dragged out still fixing the company with a ghastly smile.

It will be noticed that all these examples come from the first part of the play. Their effect is to expose the arbitrariness of the lovers' fate with deadly clarity. With their comedy, their domestic realism, their treatment of friendship and family ties, the opening scenes go to demonstrate how much more there is to life than the pleasures of adolescent love.

No embrace between the doomed pair carries anything like the emotional weight of the impulsive bear-hug between Mercutio and Romeo when they get back on their old sporting terms: "Now art thou sociable".

Francesca Annis's Juliet is an incandescent air-borne creature well matched to the lyrical imagery. Ian McKellen's Romeo remains the glum, moody prowler of last year.

One and one make success

I'm Bob, He's Dickie
ITV

Alan Coren

As promoted to its hilt by *TV Times*, it was the sort of show for which critics lie in wait. They get up early in the morning to sharpen pencils, fit fresh ribbons to their typewriters, lay off the booze all day, go for a jog, perhaps, in the afternoon; they want to be in shape.

In the past they may have binged Dickie Henderson or coddled Bob Monkhouse; but they have never had them together before, in the same show, and a chance like that may come only once in a critical lifetime. *I'm Bob, He's Dickie*—it could well be the small screen's answer to the disaster movie, not only a blazing skyscraper, but a 747 with Godzilla at the joystick about to crash into it.

In the event, and a main event it was, I was dumbfounded, a word I have just mistyped, so rarely is it dredged from the repertoire. If in the past I have been less than generous to their individual talents, so now I have to say that the combination of those talents produced a very funny hour indeed. In the future, since I understand that a series is poised to come, I shall watch with eagerness and an earnest prayer that they manage to sustain the very high level they achieved last night.

Comics are prone to exclude one another; when each is required to play both lead and straight man the result is almost invariably either friction or embarrassing mutual adulation, both ending in audience division: the whole becomes less than the sum of its parts.

But from the first sally last night it was clear that Monkhouse and Henderson were going to be able to handle the threat by a cunning method of forestalling each other's strength and scoring off each other's weaknesses.

They complemented each other flawlessly, their timing was hair-triggered, their professionalism—which has in the past tended to irritating slickness—was last night held at the subtler level of smoothness; all fell into place like Chubb tumblers.

They made me—how shall I put it technically?—laugh.

King's College Choir
QEH

Stanley Sadie

The choir of King's College, Cambridge, have been in London this week, giving two concerts in the John Player festival; I went to the first of them, Wednesday's Purcell programme. London's numerous visitors from abroad had an opportunity to hear the English ecclesiastical music tradition at its most refined and most professional.

Purcell's music—or Byrd's, to take it farther—has been in the repertory at King's virtually since it was composed. This is a living tradition. Yet I wonder how far it has been modified by the dictates of taste and fashion, and how far Purcell (or Byrd) would recognize this manner of singing. I would suspect that changes have been considerable, though possibly less marked at King's than in most other places.

For the King's way of singing is not merely a tradition of singing: it is also a response to a particular, and exceptional, acoustic. It is a style, perhaps the only style, that works well in King's College chapel with its narrow lofty roof and its twirling vaulting. The clarity and athleticism of articulation, the precision of line, the exactness of duration of each note, and the refinement and smooth blend of tone produced by Philip Ledger (as by his predecessors) are however virtues anywhere.

In the Queen Elizabeth Hall the style may, falsely, give an impression of excessive self-consciousness. The two anthems, the *Bell Anthem* and *My beloved spake*, were beautifully done. The young soloists, some with voices still not fully formed, sang in an easy, relaxed manner, the choir with due expression; the second work, with its discords and its far modulations, was particularly eloquent.

Mr Ledger is keenly aware of the dance character behind Purcell's rhythms, equally in the anthems, the G minor Chacony (light-textured, yet sturdy, even impassioned) and in the Birthday ode *Come ye sons of art*. Here the two counter-tenor soloists gave special pleasure in *Sound the trumpet*. The St John's Smith Square Orchestra played well for him, doubtless smoother and less robust of tone than Purcell might have expected, but agreeably airy, without a romantic excess of legato. A very pleasant hour or so of music.

Capicchioni Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

William Mann

Stravinsky's *L'histoire du soldat* does not go short of complete hearings these days, on stage and, indeed, on record (there is a new set out this month). A performance of the Concert Suite, without the actors, narrator or dancer, must be perilously exposed for the seven players and the conductor; but it does allow infinitely greater concentration on the wonders of the score simply as music.

Wigmore Hall was the first place to hear the suite, 57 years ago this month, conducted by Ansermet. This performance, by the young Capicchioni Ensemble under Adrian Leaper, found the hall newly re-seated and very comfortable. Mr Leaper included one movement, the Pastorale, not in the original suite. There, and in the Little Concert, among others, details emerged as if brand new: perhaps because we could concentrate, perhaps through the attentiveness of the conductor, a vigorous talent, and his players — especially Graham Cracknell as violinist, Jane Plessner on clarinet and Richard Fullbrook on percussion.

It was in *The Soldier's Tale* that the Capicchioni chiefly proved itself an ensemble. Earlier items in an extensive, interesting programme had rather spotlit solo players at the expense of the whole, sometimes fallible, group. Frances Kelly properly dominated Ravel's introduction and Allegro with her deft, poetic, harp playing. John Blakely's incisive, dramatic articulation of the piano part likewise naturally guided the course of Janacek's delightfully tetchy Concertino, though Mr Leaper, here as horn solo, and Miss Plessner with a yelping E-flat clarinet, played up to him.

In Lutyens's *Driving Out the Death*, a fine evocation of Greek seasonal rites, the string trio part was less precise and pointed than Bridget Alexander's eloquent oboe playing. A duo by Rossini brought stronger attack and tone by the cellist, Avis Perthen, than by her partner. There were other examples but plenty of spirit and more than enough engaging music.

White hot conductor

LPO/Solti
Festival Hall

Barry Millington

Whenever he returns to the London platform, Sir Georg Solti is invariably greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience; this concert with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Brahms's fourth symphony and Elgar's second, was no exception. When a celebrated conductor receives a warm reception, one is obliged to scrutinize one's reservations for any traces of subjectivism. But one can start by making the objective observation that for this performance Sir Georg had none of the advantages of the studio that he had for his recorded interpretation of Elgar's two symphonies. Last night his undisputed abilities as an orchestral technician were undermined seriously by slack, inaccurate playing from the LPO; and without the aid of astute microphone placement, much fewer of the subtleties of orchestral detail came through.

But this sly magician can also make one feel what is not there. He seems to recapture the composer's own white hot inspiration—"I have worked at fever heat"—with his breathless tempi and impetuous rhythms; but then he makes an emotional point with real conviction, and one realizes that one has been duped. He pulls the music this way and that, just as Elgar prescribes, except that his *accelerandos* and *ritardandos* often do not coincide with the composer's markings; and a passage that would really benefit from a *largamente*, such as the *appoggiatura*-laden sequences six bars after 143 in the finale, is given in strict time.

But if one had to work for one's own catharsis, it would be unfair to suggest that commitment was lacking, either in the Elgar or the Brahms. In the latter the slow movement had many fine touches that were drawn together into a poignant poetic utterance. There was also a spark of genius struggling to escape in the first movement; but it only really made its effect in the more discursive developmental passages. Elsewhere, ill-disciplined ensemble tended to rob Brahms's music of its essential dignity.

Bali dancers for Sadler's Wells

Les Danses Sacrees de Bali, from the village of Sebatu, make their British debut at Sadler's Wells Theatre in London, from August 1 to 13. The company of 40 dancers and musicians will be performing a range of colourful and original dances preserved from ancient rituals. These dances have been revived after three years of research under the leadership of Jacques Brunet with the collaboration of elderly dancers and express their roots in the soil, devotions in the temples, or the violent gestures of war.

Owing to their sacred and ritual nature, these dances can never be seen by tourists visiting Bali. Their visit to Sadler's Wells is part of an extensive and successful European Tour. The company were received with enormous enthusiasm in Europe and the United States in 1972 and 1973.

Enjoyable revival

There must be many people who like myself retain an agreeable memory of the annual summer exhibitions held at the old premises of the Leicester Galleries in Leicester Square, London, under the title, *Artists of Fame and Promise*. It is a pleasant surprise to find the exhibition revived under the same title and on similar lines but now as an independent effort organized by Nicholas Brown in association with Brian Sewell and on view at the Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, until July 16. As of old there is a satisfying balance of paintings, drawings and works of sculpture by artists well established and contemporaries not so well known. It is a liberal choice ranging from 1900 to 1977, not with any conspicuously avant-garde or experimental trend but representing much good workmanship and individual merit. One may look back to the period of Conder and Crawhall, or Orpen, John and Sickert, move on to drawings by Frank Dobson, a landscape by Paul Nash, find much to beguile in small works, designs for instance of Claud Lovat Fraser and George Sheringham, and an ample array of paintings by living British artists of the calibre of Carel Weight and Ruskin Spear and including interesting views of a changing London such as David Graham's *Piccadilly* and Ann Langford Dent's *Old Covent Garden*. Altogether an enjoyable revival

William Gaunt

Aida
Covent Garden

Paul Griffiths

The Royal Opera's *Aida* has moved into the shade since John Higgins reviewed the opening of the present revival on this page a fortnight ago. Montserrat Caballe and Placido Domingo are gone, the latter to return for the last three performances; and only Fiorenza Cossotto remains as an Amneris to electrify the final act. Earlier she had appeared calculating, in terms of both character and vocal technique, preparing for an outburst which wrenched the opera to a level of intensity quite unequalled anywhere else in this performance on Wednesday night.

Liliana Molnar-Talaji, entering the role of Aida, seemed a trifle worried, and not only about the folds of her gown. Her upper register was sweetly endearing, but the break in the middle of her voice was not well disguised, and she never felt confident enough to give a full outflow of tone.

The new, temporary Radames is Nunzio Todisco, making his house debut. He began disappointingly, with a perfunctory "Celeste Aida" and it was only gradually that his voice began to flower, gaining in purity and nobility at the top. By the end of the evening he was singing stylishly, though seeming to keep something in reserve. Also new to the cast are Gwynne Howell as an excellently ominous Ramfis and Forbes Robinson as a King who began with alarming unsteadiness but settled down in the second act.

The changes of personnel on stage may be sweeping, but the revival continues to boast magnificent musical direction from Riccardo Muti. His extreme pianissimo for the chorus of priests in the second scene silences all but the most obstinate coughers.

Pinchas Zukerman for South Bank

Pinchas Zukerman has accepted an invitation to become artistic collaborator in South Bank Summer Music, the Greater London Council's annual summer festival of chamber music on the South Bank, from 1978-80.

Two major musical anniversaries will occur in the 1978 festival: the 300th anniversary of the birth of Vivaldi and the 150th anniversary of the death of Schubert. Music by both these composers will feature predominantly throughout the fortnight which will be from August 13 to 27.

Previous artistic collaborators in South Bank Summer Music have been Daniel Barenboim (1968-70), Gerald Moore in South Bank Summer Song (1971), André Previn (1972-74) and Neville Marriner (1975-77).

SPORT

Golf

Another brave heart shakes the establishment

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The second round of the Open golf championship, at Turnberry, contained some sensational golf, not much of which seemed to be concerned with establishing a likely winner. All one can say is that the establishment is still very much there, four champions tied in second place behind a new outsider. The man with maximum talent breathing down his neck is Roger Maltbie, a 26-year-old Californian, who has shown a good deal of heart in coming over here since he lies 50th in the United States Order of Merit. But like many of the lesser known Americans, he has won well, if not often. The quartet behind him on 138 consists of Nicklaus, Trevino, Green and Watson.

Trevino had a chance to take over the lead when in the late evening he came to the last hole needing a birdie for a round of 58, but he took three putts from 45 feet, his second one from inside a yard going in and out of the hole. His round was as different as could be from the day before when he had holed almost everything. "*I am much encouraged.* I hit the ball from tee to green as well as in any championship I can remember, including those I have won". But like Nicklaus he holed little, the longest of 15 feet was to save his par at the 14th.

Nicklaus had much the same story to tell. He could himself *have been in the lead had he* holed anything like the number of putts he would expect. His longest was from 12ft to save his par at the fifth.

Green, with a hole in one and a 66, which was only the third lowest of the day—Hayes broke all kinds of records with a 63—is *trying to* add the British to his US Open title. *Above all Nicklaus is there, his long game still outstanding, in* as good a position at this stage to win, as in *any recent important* event. On an easier day there were fewer under par than on the first day, a surprising fact in view of some of the low scores returned.

Behind the handful under par, other class players are close up—Crenshaw, Irwin, Shearer and Marsh, for example. The leading Briton, on 139, is Butler. His was a fine performance but at the age of 45 his stamina must be suspect. Some 50,000 have watched the golf this week, a higher figure than anyone would have dared to forecast halfway through the event. A *total* of 87 qualified on 150 and better for today's third round.

Another large crowd—no matter if it was a record or not, it has been all week larger than had been expected—sweltered in the heat, although the farther they got out on to the course the more sure they could be of cool air *wafting in from the placid sea.* From the start even out on the point there was no wind and the scoring immediately reflected the difference. It was Gallardo who set the tone of the day in the first match out. Having reached the turn in 34 he went slightly mad and for the next five holes was level threes. A 220 yard shot with a three iron which ran into the hole at the 10th for an eagle started it, and he was on the long 17th with a two iron as he had been with a two wood at the other long hole, the seventh, in each case for a birdie.

It is not often that a 65 is put in the *shade*, but the Spaniard's reign as record holder for the course was shortlived, for an American, Mark Hayes, who will be 28 next week, came in with a 63 which contained 23 putts. Seven of these were between eight and 15 feet and one was at 35 feet. He even holed from 15 feet to save his par on the 15th. A *hot putting streak* indeed, but rather more than that for he has just changed over to a cross-handed grip on the greens. For most of the season he has putted badly, except in winning one tournament, and this idea was given him by a fellow professional Lietzke, already converted. He had been disappointed with his first *round of 76, his mistakes then* being chiefly because of misjudging distances in this his first appearance on a British links.

When asked whether he was aware *that he was heading on the* course for a new record low score for any British Open, he said he *had not thought about it or of any record.* At the 18th he was concerned only to avoid taking six as he had done in the first round but his four iron still caught the corner bunker and he suffered his only dropped shot of the round. An indication of the harmlessness of the semi-rough is that in his round he was seven times in the rough, though only by a matter of feet, without dropping a single shot.

Green had threatened at one point to put even Hayes's 63 in the shade for at the end of a run of five birdies from the ninth, he was seven under par for the round. Either from an awareness of this or because he then ran into the toughest section of the course, he began to wilt. He took three putts at the 14th and 16th, and just when we expected another birdie at the 17th, he caught the greenside bunker, came out too strong, played a weak chip and dropped another shot. But his round was memorable for its hole in one, a six iron which cannoned off the right fringe at the fourth, trickled some 25 yards into the hole. Considering it was a British crowd, he said, they showed a good deal of excitement. It was his fourth competitive ace, and, like a good many others, not the greatest of shots.

Thus quite early on, while cars were still crawling *their* way out from Glasgow there was a 63 (Hayes), a 65 (Gallardo), two 66s (Green and Maltbie), and two 68s (Butler and H. Clark) already in the clubhouse. Yet apart from Green and perhaps Maltbie they concerned those well behind in the scoring. The big men had not started to move and seeemd in no hurry to do so. It is they, after all, who sustain the pressure from the start and yesterday some of them were late out so that they had to contend with greens getting glassier all the time. Yet the pin placements were eased somewhat compared with *the* opening day and this seemed to the liking of some British players.

Butler's 68 contained six birdies while Clark had three, including one at the *short sixth which* has yielded few all week. Luck went with Clark yesterday as it had *not done in the first round*, as was shown by par on the 14th where he overran the green badly *but scuttled* one back to the holeside. Jacklin, who is still thereabout at two over par, though one does not say that with confidence, kept to strict par until dropping shots at the 13th and 14th but recovered with two pars before the end.

Many a round began to fade from the 13th hole just when it looked as though it might move on to greater *glory*. Burrows took 39 to come home when he was beginning to threaten the lead and 37 from Schroeder did not stop the gradual decline from his first round pinnacle.

Hsu of Taiwan started home with three birdies, but dropped three strokes in a row from the 14th. He is still on level par. At last Nicklaus, Watson and Trevino were off in quick succession and the enjoyment of the sunbaked crowd reached a new height. One had only to listen to realize how popular Nicklaus has become. His putt to save his par on the fifth after overrunning the green from the rough, was greeted with a roar which could only have been one of wellwishing. Up to that point he had looked ready to tear the course apart. His birdies at the first and third were from no great distance and his birdie chances at the second and fourth only just failed.

Nicklaus took a one iron off the sixth tee but took three putts from a long way, the second one being no great distance. He was in for one of those rounds where missed putts were to keep checking him and bringing him back to *the field*. He missed another at the 10th and about that time the gallant Foster had moved into the lead again on his own. But it was too good to last and at a hole where he would have hoped for a birdie Foster dropped two strokes and a third at the tough hole that follows.

Even Watson seemed not to be making the most of things. He missed a five foot birdie chance at the first, dropped a shot at the second where he came out too strongly from a bunker, but seemed on the *brink* of other birdies without getting them. He had to wait until the seventh before he could cut a shot off a par five hole.

Thus, throughout a broiling afternoon, the progress of the championship seemed to hang fire. For the outward half at least the giants were pegged down to par golf, yet in doing so they did not lose much ground. It had seemed impossible earlier in the day that Maltbie should rule the roost, but for a long time at least he was doing so.

At the 14th came *another* dropped stroke. From the light rough he bunkered his second, came *out* well to *four* or five feet, but the putt slipped by. His second to the 17th left him no *more* than nine feet from the hole. Now surely he would make amends *for those missed ones* that had gone before. But the putt, well enough struck, just failed, and *after* taking an iron off the last tee, he was taking a five all the way in.

With a birdie from off the green at the 17th Watson joined Nicklaus, Trevino and Green on 138 with a par round of 70. He confessed to feeling half asleep for most of the day, perhaps because of the long wait before he went out, but although he made errors here and there round the green his driving still remains remarkably solid.

Mother's pride: little known American Roger Maltbie, the new leader at Turnberry, receives a congratulatory kiss from his Scottish mother.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	355	4	10	452	4
2	428	4	11	177	3
3	462	4	12	391	4
4	167	3	13	411	4
5	411	4	14	440	4
6	222	3	15	209	3
7	528	5	16	409	4
8	427	4	17	500	5
9	455	4	18	431	4
Out	3,455	35	In	3,420	35

Hole by hole of the leaders

R. Maltbie: 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3=34; 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4=32. Total, 66.
H. Green: 4, 3, 4, 1, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3=32; 3, 2, 3, 3, 5, 3, 5, 6, 4=34. Total, 66.
M. Hayes: 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=32; 4, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 5=31. Total, 63.
P. Butler: 4, 3, 5, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5=34; 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5=34. Total, 68.
Chi-San Hsu: 4, 3, 3, 3, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5=35; 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4=35. Total, 70.
H. Clark: 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 2, 5, 4, 4=33; 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=35. Total, 68.
J. Schroeder: 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 4, 5, 6=37; 5, 3, 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 4=37. Total, 74.
S. Ballesteros: 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4=34; 5, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4=37. Total, 71.
J. Nicklaus: 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4=33; 5, 3, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4, 5=37. Total, 70.
T. Watson: 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=35; 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=35. Total, 70.
L. Trevino: 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 5=36; 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5=34. Total, 70.
B. Crenshaw, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3=35; 5, 2, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=34. Total, 69.
G. Burns: 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4=35; 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3=35. Total, 70.

Maltbie, a 'pretty Scottish' free spirit, steals into lead

By Lewine Mair

Caught up in a fairway bunker down the last, Roger Maltbie, of California, yesterday saved his four to return a 66 and to lead at three under par going into the third round of the Open. So enthusiastic was the applause that it was almost as if the Scottish crowd had sensed that the 26-*year-old Maltbie was, so to speak,* one of them.

Though he was born and raised in California, his mother hails from Kirkintilloch, and his parents were married in Scotland in 1944. "Yes", Maltbie conceded, "It would be fair to say that I consider myself pretty Scottish."

Having accompanied their son here for the Open, the parents are moving on to France next week to meet up with a family of farmers who had helped Lin Maltbie to freedom when, as a fighter pilot, he was shot down over France.

For Roger Maltbie the most eagerly-awaited moment of the family's European trip had come when he had first set eyes on *Turnberry. In the event his feelings* were somewhat mixed. He had never before seen a course without trees and, troubled by the lack of definition, drove badly throughout his practice rounds.

Again, he confided hesitantly, he had been "a little disappointed by the weather". He had hoped that the course and conditions would ask new questions, help to broaden his golfing knowledge. As it is, though, he has been able to get by on "American-style" golf and, as yet, has hit no more than four or five of the pitch-and-runs which are supposed to play such an important part in links golf.

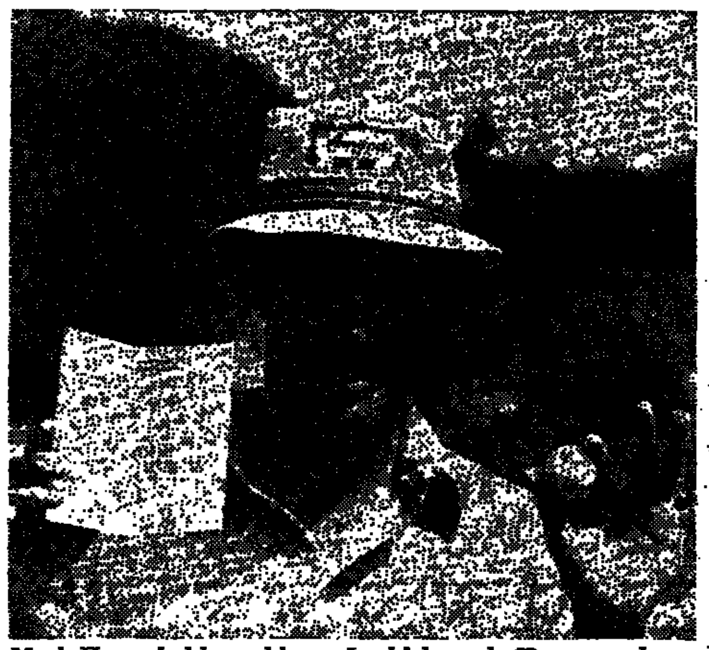
After the difficulties he had had on the practice days, Maltbie had hardly expected to be where he is at this stage in his first Open. The most unassuming of men, he put his 137 aggregate down to the fact that he had scrambled well where necessary but, in truth, he has played many outstanding shots over the last two days.

He was on in two at both of the par fives yesterday, while the *pièce de résistance* in his 66 came at the 455yd ninth, where he hit a lovely six-iron to within 2½ft of the flag. The green he finds a trifle bumpy, but he holed from 18ft for his three at the 411yd thirteenth, and from 45ft for his two at the treacherous short fifteenth.

Maltbie's first experience of golf came about when the family moved alongside the San Jose Country Club in California. Picking up all the balls that came over the fence and down the stream, he and his older brother would steal out on the course and play a few holes as often as they could.

It was when the committee put in a complaint to the parent that the family joined the clubs and Maltbie's talent began to flourish. Since turning professional in 1973 Maltbie, who is fiftieth in the American order of merit, has won three times, his last victory coming in the 1976 Memorial tournament at Muirfield Village. This, of course, is an event masterminded by Jack Nicklaus, and it was interesting to hear yesterday that Nicklaus believes that Maltbie is one of the best swingers on the tour.

Maltbie likes the down-to-earth approach of the caddies, and more often than not will seek them out at the end of a round rather than his fellow competitors. Indeed, what sets him apart from many of the up-and-coming young players on the American tour is that he is, as Ken Bowden, the golf writer and author, says, "a free spirit".



Mark Hayes holds up his card, which reads 63, a record

How Hayes went round in 63

1st (355 yards): Driver; wedge to back of green; chip; putt from 3ft.
2nd (428 yards): driver; five iron; 12ft putt.
3rd (426 yards): driver, five iron; 13ft putt.
4th (167 yards): six iron; two putts from 12ft.
5th (411 yards): driver; seven iron; chip and run; one putt.
6th (222 yards): four wood; wedge; 13ft putt.
7th (528 yards): driver; three iron; wedge; putt from 10ft.
8th (427 yards): driver; eight iron; two putts from 30ft.
9th (455 yards): driver; four iron; two putts from 25ft.
10th (452 yards): driver; six iron; two putts.
11th (177 yards): five iron; putt from 1ft.
12th (391 yards): driver; wedge; putt from 8ft.
13th (411 yards): driver; wedge, wedge short of green; chip; putt from 6ft.
14th (440 yards): driver; five iron; two putts from 8ft.
15th (209 yards): four iron into bunker; wedge; putt from 15ft.
16th (409 yards): driver; wedge; putt from 35ft.
17th (500 yards): driver; three iron; putt from 15ft.
18th (431 yards): four wood into bunker; wedge into rough; pitch short of green; chip; putt from 6ft.

Hayes had 23 putts in his record round of 63.

Second round scores at Turnberry

Qualifying score for today's third round, 150.

137
R. MALTBIE (US), 71, 66
138
J. NICKLAUS (US), 68, 70
T. WATSON (US), 68, 70
L. TREVINO (US), 68, 70
H. M. GREEN (US), 72, 66
139
M. HAYES (US), 76, 63
P. J. BUTLER (RAC), 71, 68
140
CHI-SAN HSU (Taiwan), 70, 70
H. K. CLARK (Moor Allerton), 72, 68
J. SCHROEDER (US), 66, 74
S. BALLESTEROS (Spain), 69, 71
B. CRENSHAW (US), 71, 69
G. BURNS (US), 70, 70
141
G. BURROWS (US), 69, 72
H. IRWIN (US), 70, 71
M. F. FOSTER (Clayton), 67, 74
R. SHEARER (Australia), 72, 79
142
A. JACKLIN (Tracy Park), 72, 70
G. MARSH (Australia), 73, 69
P. DAWSON (Australia), 74, 68
143
A. GALLARDO (Spain), 78, 65
J. MILLER (US), 69, 74
R. FLOYD (US), 70, 73
J. FOURIE (SA), 74, 69
R. COLE (SA), 72, 71
J. MORGAN (R Liverpool), 72, 71
144
V. TSHABALALA (SA), 71, 73
T. HORTON (R Jersey), 70, 74
J. PATE (US), 74, 70
S. LOCATELLI (Italy), 72, 72
G. HUNT (Gloucester Hotel), 73, 71
R. MASSENGALE (US), 73, 71
145
G. PLAYER (SA), 71, 74
T. WEISKOPF (US), 74, 71
M. BEMBRIDGE (The Belfry), 76, 69
E. DARCY (Erewash Valley), 74, 71
R. CHARLES (NZ), 73, 72
N. SUZUKI (Japan), 74, 71
D. L VAUGHAN (Hill Valley), 71, 74
MIN NAM HSIEH (Taiwan), 72, 73
146
A PALMER (US), 73, 73
B. DASSU (Italy), 72, 74
P. W. THOMSON (Australia), 74, 72
I. E. STANLEY (Australia), 70, 76
J. C. FARMER (Drumpellier), 72, 74
S. OWEN (NZ), 73, 73
147
R. DE VICENZO (Argentina), 76, 71
E. POLLAND (Selsdon Park Hotel), 72, 75
R. DAVIS (Australia), 77, 70
S. GINN (Australia), 75, 72
K J. BROWN (Ridge Eng), 74, 73
D. McCLELLAND (Harstbourne), 76, 71
N. A. FALDO (Welwyn GC), 71, 76
V. BAKER (SA), 77, 70
D. JONES (Bangor), 73, 74
R. D. SHADE (Bliesley House), 75, 72
D. INGRAM (Dalmahoy), 73, 74
S. OWEN (NZ), 73, 74
J. O'LEARY (Hill Valley), 74, 73
148
B. BARNES (Caledonian Hotel), 79, 69
C. O'CONNOR, jnr (Shannon), 75, 73
M. JAMES (Burghley Park), 75, 73
I. MOSEY (Denton), 75, 73
D. GRAHAM (Australia), 72, 76
D. WELCH (Australia), 77, 71
I. AOKI (Japan), 76, 72
M. G. KING (Heath Int), 73, 75
V. FERNANDEZ (Argentina), 75, 73
N. COLES (Holiday Inns), 74, 74
M. CALERO (Spain), 77, 71
149
S. TORRANCE (Caledonian Hotel), 77, 72
D. SIMON (US), 78, 71
M. PINERO (Spain), 74, 75
G. CULLEN (Stoke Poges), 73, 76
B. G. C. HUGGETT (Cambs Hotel), 72, 77
150
A. GARRIDO (Spain), 77, 73
G. NORMAN (Australia), 78, 72
P. ELSON (Coventry), 77, 73
J. GONZALEZ (US), 78, 72
S. HOBDAY (SA), 75, 75
H. BAIOCCHI (SA), 77, 73
C. O'CONNOR SNR (R Dublin), 75, 75
D. LOVATO (Italy), 75, 75
D. J. SMYTH (Laytown and Bettystown), 78, 73
151
M. BALLESTEROS (Spain), 80, 71
B. GALLACHER (Wentworth), 75, 76
G. L. PARSLOW (Australia), 79, 72
J. BLAND (SA), 72, 79
W. MILNE (Crieff), 78 73
P. COWEN (Sicklesholme), 76, 75
K. NORTON (Tyrrells Wood), 77, 74
J. M. McMAHAN (Windyhill), 75, 76
A. O'CONNOR (Hazel Grove), 74, 77
152
W. R. LOCKIE (Kilmarnock), 75, 77
R. EMERY (Keighley), 75, 77
C. DEFOY (Calcot Park), 78, 74
J. McTEAR (Cathkin Braes), 73, 79
153
D. R. RUSSELL (Kedleston Park), 78, 75
M. LYE (US), 79, 74
L. HIGGINS (Waterville), 77, 76
*P. F. GARNER (Wentworth), 75, 78
T. LINSKEY (Australia), 77, 76
W. HUMPHREYS (R Mid-Surrey), 79, 74
*J. POWELL (N Foreland), 76, 77
*P. McEVOY (Copt Heath), 78, 75
P. LOXLEY (Effingham), 73, 80
G. MUELLER (Sweden), 79, 75
154
G. WOLSTENHOLME (Australia), 82, 72
R. CALVIN (US), 79, 75
J. R. GARNER (Flackwell Heath), 75, 79
G. McKAY (Ayr Dalmilling), 75, 79
N. WOOD (Turnberry), 76, 78
M. GREGSON (Unatt), 81, 73
A. CHANDLER (Duxbury Park), 75, 79
L. PLATTS (Westcliff), 77, 77
N. J. JOB (Coombe Hill), 80, 74
P. BERRY (Tewkesbury Pk), 78, 76
155
K. GOSS (US), 77, 78
D. J. CARRICK (Douglas Park), 78, 77
*A. W. B. LYLE (Hawkestone Park), 75, 80
R. BERNARDINI (Italy), 82, 73
J. NEWTON (Australia), 75, 80
R. FIDLER (West Kent), 75, 80
A. R. SADLER (Whittington B), 76, 79
G. A. CAYGILL (Crimple Valley), 78, 77
R. FYFE (Largs), 77, 78
D. DUNK (Renishaw Pk), 76, 79
156
*A. D. PIERSE (Tipperary), 78, 78
P. WILSON (Montrose Merc), 77, 79
S. BALBUENA (Spain), 82, 74
157
H. BANNERMAN (Cruden Bay), 77, 80
158
P. DINIZ (Brazil), 81, 77
M. GALLAGHER (Woodlands), 79, 79
H. JACKSON (Mill Valley), 79, 79
159
M. HUGHES (Pleasington), 80, 79
J. R. SEELEY (US), 82, 77
P. TUPLING (Boldon), 74, 85
A. THOMPSON (Heswall), 82, 77
161
D. HUISH (N Berwick), 80, 81
J. BARTAK (US), 82, 79
D. CULLEN (Australia), 84, 77
A. OOSTERHUIZEN (SA), 81, 80
G. TICKELL (Hallamshire), 79, 82
*G. COSH (Cowglen), 78, 83
162
H. ASHBY (Abridge), 83, 79
165
*R. CHAPMAN (Faversham), 86, 79
167
P. A. SIEROGINSKY (Boundhay Park), 88, 79
168
L. J. DONOVAN (Moor Park), 86, 82
169
N. LUMB (Filton), 85, 84
175
H. COTTON (Spain), 93, 82
Retired
A. D. LOCKE (SA), 84
B. GARDNER (US), 80
* Denotes amateur.

Cycling

Riders have untesting day after blistering sprint

Limoges, July 7.—Jan Raas, of the Netherlands, coasted to victory in today's sixth stage of the Tour de France cycle race, and Dietrich Thurau, of West Germany, retained the overall leader's yellow jersey.

In spite of yesterday's rest-day in Bordeaux, Thurau told reporters he felt tired during today's untesting run of 140.1 miles.

"Yes, I'm a bit tired after the Bordeaux sprint, my legs are a bit sore", Thurau said. The riders took part in a blistering time-trial in Bordeaux on Tuesday. Today's stage did nothing to alter the overall placings, with the leaders saving their energies for the gruelling alpine sectors later in the tour.

SIXTH STAGE: 1. J. Raas (Netherlands), 6hr 40min 2sec; 2. K.-P. Thaler (West Germany); 3. G. Santambrogio (Italy); 4. H. Kuiper (Netherlands); 5. J. Bossis (France); 6. J. Agostinho (Portugal); 7. R. Ovion (France); 8. W. Wesemael (West Germany); 9. F. Galdos (Spain); 10. B. Vallet (France), all 6.00.50.
Overall: 1. D. Thurau (West Germany), 41:05.19; 2. E. Merckx (Belgium), at 58sec; 3. B. Thevenet (France) and M. Laurent (France), at 1min 25sec; 5. J. Kuiper (Netherlands) at 1:40.6; A. Meslet (France), at 2:06.7; J. Zoetemelk (Netherlands), at 2:07.8; L. van Impe (Belgium), at 2:12.9; R. Delisle (France), at 2:27.10; F. Galdos (Spain), at 2:44.
BRITISH PLACINGS: 60—B. Hoban, 6:01:54; 90—W. Nickson, 6:03:47.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Athletics

Kimombwa puts American achievements in shade

Nykoping, July 7.—American athletes won four events at an international track and field meeting here yesterday, but Kenya's Samson Kimombwa was the hero of the evening.

The little Kenyan runner, regarded as the brightest long distance prospect, beat his fellow-countryman, John Ngeno, at the finish to win the 5,000 metres in 13min and 49.9 sec.

It was exactly 37 sec off the world record set by the New Zealander, Dick Quax, in Stockholm on Tuesday, but still a good time considering Kimombwa's tough schedule lately.

In the last eight days, the 21-year-old Washington State University student has completed a total of 45,000 metres in seven races in three countries and set one world record.

"My tough schedule is because I could not plan anything since no organizer wanted to spend any money on an unknown Kenyan", Kimombwa said. "Nobody had heard of me in Europe before this season." But it's a different story now. Every organizer wants him for their meetings.

East Germans took the two other international running events here.

Rugby Union

Black day for New Zealand as Batty announces retirement

Christchurch, New Zealand, July 7.—Grant Batty, the New Zealand wing threequarter, announced his retirement from first-class Rugby Union today after failing a fitness test to play in Saturday's second international here against the British Isles.

Batty, aged 25, played 56 matches for New Zealand and scored 45 tries in internationals. His runaway try just before half-time clinched the All Blacks' 16—12 victory in the first international. His place will be taken by Mark Taylor, who, like Batty, plays for the Bay of Plenty. Taylor was a reserve for the first international.

Last year Batty played in four internationals in South Africa wearing a protective brace on his right knee and when he returned home he had an operation on the injury. It seemed his problems were over after his match-winning performance in the first international but the trouble recurred and this morning he failed a fitness test. Later, he *said* he would restrict his playing to a few club games. "Anyone who has to retire from rugby at this level has to take the decision with great regrets—and I'm no exception," he said.

The All Blacks have several other injury worries as they prepare for the second international. Andy Haden, a lock, injured his neck on a scrummage machine when the New Zealanders trained this morning and Bruce Robertson, a centre, appeared to be feeling the effects of concussion sustained in a match on Tuesday.

Ron Don, the All Black manager, *thought* Haden would be able to play on Saturday after a course of physiotherapy. Robertson is also expected to turn out, but there are doubts about whether he will be at his best.

Despite the injury difficulties, the New Zealanders looked sharper than the Lions in today's training sessions. The Lions' forwards spent a good deal of time on scrummaging and lineout work. The backs moved quickly, with the exception of Fenwick, who appeared to have trouble keeping up with the others following a recent knock on the thigh.

Gordon Brown, who will be playing in the international against medical advice, showed no discomfort from the bruised shoulder which he suffered in the match against New Zealand Universities more than three weeks ago. Brown, who also injured his ribs in Tuesday's match, has been *playing* with *his* right shoulder heavily padded and he will be similarly equipped on Saturday. A doctor here has advised him that his shoulder should be given a complete rest.

The selection of Beaumont for the second international has caused great surprise. The choice *is seen as an enormous gamble* by John Dawes, the Lions coach, for Beaumont's only three matches on tour have been against weak opposition. On Saturday he will be having only his second game with Brown and they will have a tough task trying to contain the All Blacks second row, of Haden and Oliver.

Beaumont's rise to the top in rugby has been spectacular. A couple of months ago there were five locks in Britain rated ahead of him, Nigel Horton, Geoff Wheel, Allan Martin and Brown were the first-choice locks for the tour. When Wheel was ruled out on medical grounds, Ireland's Moss Keane was invited to tour. Beaumont's chance came when Horton broke his thumb last month.

Wheeler's form has been such that it was difficult for the selectors to leave him out and Cotton's experience, with the Lions in South Africa three years ago and for England teams over the years made him a logical choice for the most important match of the tour. The remainder of the pack comprises three Welshmen (Cobner, Price and Quinnell, the latter replacing Trevor Evans), and Irishman (Duggan) and a Scot (Brown).

The British Isles will be trying to beat a hoodoo at Lancaster Park. New Zealand have played seven internationsl on this ground since 1930 against the British Isles, England and Wales and have won them all. Results of the matches were: 1930, New Zealand 13, Great Britain 10; 1950, New Zealand 8, British Isles 0; 1959, New Zealand 22, British Isles 8; 1963, New Zealand 9, England 6; 1966, New Zealand 19, British Isles 6; 1969, New Zealand 19, Wales 0; 1971, New Zealand 22, British Isles 12.

The British Isles team approach the match with a tour record of 13 victories and two defeats. They have scored 388 points, an average of just under 26 a match from 54 tries, 36 penalty goals and 32 conversions. Irvine is top scorer with 72 points in matches: eight tries, eight penalty goals and eight conversions. Phil Bennett, who has played in only seven games, is the next highest scorer with points from a try, 12 penalties and 12 conversions.

NEW ZEALAND: C. Farrell; Taylor, B. Robertson, W. Osborne, Williams; D. Bruce, S. Going; Johnstone, T. Norton (captain), Bush, A. Eveleigh, F. Oliver, Haden, L. Kirkpatrick, L. Knight. Reserves: Backs: D. Robertson, Jaffray, L. Davis. Forwards: J. M. Edlowney, P. Sloane, G. Seear.

BRITISH ISLES: A. Irvine; J. Williams, I. McGeechan, S. Fenwick, G. Evans; P. Bennett (captain), Williams; G. Price, P. Wheeler, Cotton, D. Quinnell, G. Brown, Beaumont, T. Cobner, W. Duggan. Reserves: Backs: B. Hay, P. Squire, D. Morgan. Forwards: P. Orr, Windsor, J. Squire.

Referee: Brian Duffy (Taranaki).—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Wharton to make voice of Jeeps work

Dickie Jeeps steps down from the presidency of the Rugby Football Union today, after seeing England re-established as an international force. The new president will be Sir Anthony Wharton, a *58-year-old Nottingham solicitor.*

Wharton, knighted in the New Year honours list, faces a difficult task in following the dynamic Jeeps, whose year of office has blown a much needed wind of change through England rugby.

Jeeps, 44, one of the youngest presidents, toured the country persuading clubs and counties to back England's international revival. As a result of his persuasive voice, there will be a major restructure of British rugby next season.

This will bring the reorganization of the county championship and the introduction of inter-regional and inter-divisional matches, all aimed at producing the best England international side. So successful has been Jeeps's year of office that there was a move for him to stay on. The diplomatic president-elect said he would be guided by the Rugby Union committee, who in the end confirmed his nomination.

Jeeps, former England captain and British Lions scrum half, will still have major voice in international rugby, for he is to replace the retiring Dudley Kemp on the International Board, the game's law makers, and also on the four home unions committee.

Wharton, a bachelor, is an establishment man, and sees his role as making sure that the work started by Jeeps is carried out. Wharton, who is in his second year as president of Nottingham rugby club, will take over from Jeeps at today's annual meeting in London, when the draw will be made for the first round of next season's John Player Cup.

Rugby League

Britain hard pressed as two come home

Sydney, July 7.—Phil Hogan, the lock forward, has been chosen on the wing in Britain's provisional Rugby League team for Saturday's clash with New South Wales at the Sydney Cricket Ground. The tentative team was *announced before training today* but will not be finalised until the touring side assess their injury problems in the next 24 hours.

However, David Watkins, the coach, who will play at full-back on Saturday, said that the selectors would probably stick with the provisional team. "All the selected players have reported fit, so we will probably stick with the side", Watkins said.

There was heartening news today *on* the full back, George Fairbairn, who has a knee injury. An x-ray examination revealed *there was no break, but it is still* likely that both Fairbairn and the injured wing, Stuart Wright, will return home next Monday, a week ahead of the rest of the team.

The New South Wales team for Saturday has been weakened by the withdrawal of internationals, Graham Eadie and Terry Randall. A back injury forced Eadie to pull out before training here today and soon afterwards a doctor ruled front row forward, Randall, out of the side with an ear infection.

BRITAIN: D. Watkins; K. Fielding, *W. Francis, K. Gill, P. Hogan; R. Millward* (captain), S. Nash; L. Casey, R. Bowman, G. Nicholls, J. Thompson, K. Elwell, S. Pitchford. Reserves: E. Byl, D. Ward.

NEW SOUTH WALES: G. Dowling; M. Harris, S. Rogers, M. Cronin, B. Hetherington; R. McGregor, T. Raudonikis (captain); R. Reddy, R. Higgs, G. Pierce, C. Young, M. Krilich, G. Oolling. Reserves: R. Cartner, S. Thompson.—Reuter.

Football

Chelsea decide to keep it in the family

Chelsea have decided to keep *the managership of Chelsea in the* family by appointing Ken Shellito in succession to Eddie McCreadie. Mr Shellito, aged 38, and a Chelsea servant for the past 22 years, steps up from the coaching ranks to take over as team manager, with Ron Suart remaining as general manager.

Mr McCreadie, who led Chelsea back to the first division last season, resigned last week after failing to agree the terms of a new contract, reputedly worth an extra £8,000 a year to him.

Mr McCreadie progressed to the management position after a long association with the club as a player and curiously, was for many *years Mr Shellito's full back partner.* Mr Shellito has helped to mould Chelsea's rich young talent as a coach and his guidance brought along such players as Ray Wilkins, Tommy Langley, Steven Finnieston and Steve Wicks.

His transfer to the coaching side of the game came prematurely as he was forced to abandon his playing career because of a troublesome knee injury.

Queen's Park Rangers reacted angrily yesterday to suggestions that they have given Manchester United permission to approach their manager, David Sexton. "This is not the case. We will allow no club to approach him. He remains our manager", the secretary, Ron Phillips, said.

Guy Libby, the Fulham chairman, and four directors, including the former chairman, Tommy Trinder, have resigned after a boardroom showdown with fellow directors, Ernie Clay and Sir Eric Miller. The disagreement between *the two factions, which has been* simmering for several months, reached a head at a board meeting on Wednesday when Mr Libby, a stockbroker from Surrey, who took over the chairmanship last December, asked for the resignations of Mr Clay and Sir Eric Miller.

In a statement Mr Libby said that he had asked both men to resign as he did not consider their recent activities to be in the best interests of the club but they had refused to do so.

Ken Shellito and all he has inherited.

As a result Mr Libby and the remaining directors, Mr Trinder, Derek Budden, Charles Dean and Tony Dean, decided to resign. Mr Trinder, a 67-year-old comedian, had been a director of the club for 39 years and was chairman for 21 years until he relinquished the post last December. This came soon after Alec Stock's resignation as manager.

There have been reports of boardroom unrest since Mr Clay, a wealthy Surrey industrialist, was appointed executive director last autumn.

Gordon Jago, the Millwall manager, has *made his* second swoop into the transfer market within a week by completing the signing of Everton's Northern Ireland midfield player, Bryan Hamilton, for a fee of £25,000.

The negotiating ball is in the players' hall

Freedom-of-contract talks between the Professional Footballers' Association and the Football League management committee have reached an impasse. Both bodies made it clear yesterday that there was no further room to manoeuvre after rejection of the proposals at last month's league annual meeting. Any action by players may depend on a meeting of the PFA's management committee in Manchester today.

A statement issued jointly by the league secretary, Alan Hardaker, and Cliff Lloyd, the Secretary of the PFA, on behalf of the joint negotiating committee read: "Representatives of the league management committee met the PFA today to consider issues arising from the recent extraordinary general meeting of the Football League.

"The PFA expressed extreme surprise that, as the agreement between the two bodies had been ratified by the majority of the members of the league, it had then been decided not to implement the agreement. They were adamant that they were unable to renegotiate any part of the agreement and, for their part, the Football League representatives felt bound to agree.

"The professional football negotiating committee unanimously reached the decision that nothing could be added to, or taken from, the agreement.

At the league's annual meeting most clubs agreed that players should have more freedom, but then turned down necessary alterations to regulations which needed a three-quarters majority. The proposals were thrown out because six Midland clubs, led by Sir Jack Scamp's Coventry City insisted on a different type of compensation for the selling club when players were transferred at the end of their contract.

More than anything, yesterday's statement makes it clear that the league management committee feel that they were let down at the annual meeting. Any future move must be in the hands of the players, with a growing possibility of some form of action at the start of the season, although Derek Dougan, the PFA chairman has *already indicated* that he is against any form of strike.

Wembley stadium has been declared an ancient monument. The Department of the Environment have decreed it a building of architectural interest. From July 12 guided tours of the stadium are scheduled daily.

SPORT

Cricket

Miller changes image of a sunny evening in Sydney

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

MANCHESTER: *Australia have made 247 for seven.*

It had to happen that Walters played an important innings in the series, in spite of his dismal record against England in England and although in recent weeks he has been in only moderate form. Yesterday, in the second Test match at Old Trafford, he scored 88, pulling Australia round from a vulnerable 140 for five to a more presentable 247 for seven. At 235 for five with only 20 minutes left and Walters and Marsh together it was looking as though Australia might well go on today to reach 350, which would have been, or still could be, a winning total. The bowler to change the picture was Miller who had been given as little work by Brearley as he used to be by Greig in India. He finished the day with figures of 6—1—14—2, most of the bowling having been done, as it usually is, in the hands of the faster bowlers. The days when captains rang the changes are almost gone.

Walters, it is true, has tended to be found out on green English pitches, on which the ball moves off the seam. This one, though, was brown. With those short arm punches in which he specializes Walters hit 15 fours and if he never ran away with the situation, as he can do, that was because England's bowlers were always tidy, because they bowled so few overs and because Walters played more carefully than he sometimes does.

In the two hours of the morning there were only 30 overs; in the two hours five minutes between lunch and tea there were 28; in the 115 minutes of the evening there were 30. By tea there had been only seven overs of spin, though this could yet be a match which is decided by it. If it is, the toss which Chappell won may be seen to have been decisive.

In the press box our Australian visitors complained of the English heat. Their players, waiting their turn to bat, were an unbecoming sight, stripped on their balcony as for Bondi Beach. It was a beautiful day for batting and a good wicket for it, too. In the expectation of turn, anyway later in the match, both sides introduced an extra spinner, Miller and Bright replacing Barlow and Pascoe respectively.

England are not the only side with an opening partnership problem. In their past eight innings against England, Australia's first wicket has fallen at 4, 5, 27, 11, 33, 7, 22, and 8. The last time they reached 50 before losing a wicket was when their opening pair was McCosker and Marsh. Yesterday, in the third over *McCosker was caught at third slip* at the third attempt. In 1975 his Test average against England was 85: on the present tour it is 14.5 from 17 first class innings.

After 80 minutes, Davis, Australia's other opener, had managed only three singles. Fortunately for him and for the crowd and for Australia Chappell raised the tone, playing several lovely strokes and looking a likely century-maker when, just before lunch, he was caught at the wicket off Greig.

For several overs Greig, at his medium pace, had been provoking the batsmen by bowling wide of the off-stump. This one was straighter than most and Chappell, *pushing forward, was caught off* the outside edge.

By the time Davis was out, 25 minutes into the afternoon, he had played certainly one stroke that Bradman and Chappell would have been proud of, a hook off Old (some would call it a back-foot pull), hit so soon and hard that it went whistling past mid-on. Knott caught him well, off the inside edge, as he tried to run Old down to third man.

Except for two short spells by Underwood, Brearley kept plugging away with Lever, Old, Willis and Greig. He saw this, no doubt, as the best way of getting rid of Walters. The next to go, though, was *Serjeant, leg-before on the* back foot to Lever. Apart from being made to hurry by one spectacular piece of fielding by Randall in the covers, Serjeant had done things much his own way.

Hookes was soon out, giving another catch to Knott as he slashed at a short, wide ball from Lever. Like Serjeant, Hookes seemed not to like the decision, though it was hard quite to understand why. By tea Australia were 162 for five with Walters on the warpath. Until yesterday, Walters had made only 150 on the tour, in 16 first-class innings. That was in the Test match at Lord's.

Now, after playing and missing a couple of times *in his first half* dozen balls, he looked in a dangerous and determined mood. The weather was good, as it often is in Sydney, where Walters is the idol; the pitch was as good, the outfield as fast, the breeze as refreshing, the sky almost as blue. Come the evening and Walters appeared very much at home, in company with his old cobber, Marsh.

They played more circumspectly than they often do, Walters allowing himself a fierce cut from time to time (one of these caught Woolmer in the gulley a nasty blow on his right arm, causing him to leave the field), or a *whipped on-drive. Marsh let fly* only when Underwood overpitched. For the sixth wicket they had added 98 in almost two hours when Marsh, unable any longer to resist trying to hit one farther than his brother at Turnberry, skied Miller to cover point. That was in only the fourth over Miller had been allowed. In his next over, Walters drove a full toss straight to extra cover. Yet it was only, I sensed, as a concession that Miller bowled at all.

Scorecard

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
R. McCosker, c Old, b Willis .. 2
C. Davis, c Knott, b Old .. 34
G. S. Chappell, c Knott, b Greig .. 44
C. S. Serjeant, l-b-w, b Lever .. 14
K. D. Walters, c Greig, b Miller .. 88
D. W. Hookes, c Knott, b Lever .. 5
R. W. Marsh, c Amiss, b Miller .. 36
R. J. Bright, not out .. 1
K. J. O'Keeffe, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 14, n-b 9) .. 23
Total (7 wkts) .. 247

M. H. N. Walker, J. R. Thomson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—80, 3—96, 4—125, 5—140, 6—238, 7—246.

BOWLING (to date): Willis, 14—8—[illegible]—1; Lever, 19—7—32—2; Old, [illegible]—3—57—1; Underwood, 16—6—[illegible]—0; Greig, 13—4—37—1; Miller, 6—1—14—2.

ENGLAND: D. L. Amiss, J. M. Brearley, R. A. Woolmer, D. W. Randall, G. W. Greig, G. Miller, A. P. E. Knott, C. M. Old, J. K. Lever, D. L. Underwood, R. G. D. Willis.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and T. W. Spencer.

The end of Greg Chappell. Knott extends a hand to complete the catch that dismissed the Australian captain for 44.

Even Surrey men get little exhilaration

By Alan Gibson

MAIDSTONE: *Kent, with nine second innings wickets in hand, need 62 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Surrey.*

Maidstone is a town I hardly know. It is many years since I last saw cricket here. Not that I have really seen much in the last couple of days, though conscientiously trying: the high pollen count, or something equally obscure, seems to have put what I can only call a mote in my eyes. Nevertheless, I am able to report that Maidstone, while far from the little country town which Wat Tyler and Jack Cade knew, which Fairfax captured after five hours of hard fighting, is still a place of character, with many good buildings—though All Saints is boarded up and looking depressed—and does not seem to be in imminent danger of being Basingstoked. I can also say that the ground of the Mote club continues to be pretty—prettier than Canterbury, I think, though less striking than Dover;—and that Surrey have the advantage of Kent in the present match.

Surrey began at 86 for one, 101 behind, with Edrich 20 and Baker 22. Baker, the nightwatchman, was bowled by Jarvis, after a few good swings. Edrich plodded on. Surrey have plenty of time, since they had bowled Kent out in just [illegible] overs). He was leg before to Shepherd when he was 43. He is no doubt feeling that next century is high on his mind, but then he is a man—though I have known a few weary bowlers who occasionally doubted it. Hobbs only began to grow seriously worried about his age when he was approaching his 200th hundred. Hobbs scored [illegible] centuries after the age of 40. Let Edrich take comfort from this. I am assuming he has heard of Hobbs, the kind of thing you cannot always take for granted with our "scientific" professionals of today.

Roope and Younis then made a good stand, and Surrey were in command at this stage, even beginning to move more swiftly; but both were out soon after the score had passed 200. This was just when Surrey should have been surging ahead. Thereafter wickets fell regularly, and the runs progressed in fits and starts. Spooner's way of putting it would have been even more descriptive). Jackman, though as usual full of zeal, was unable to capture a favourable wind. The innings dragged on to the 127th over, and though Surrey had a lead of 96, not much of it had been earned by exhilarating cricket, not even for the many Surrey men who had crossed the border for the occasion.

That Surrey kept batting so long suggested they thought their best hope lay in bowling Kent out again rather than waiting for a declaration on the last day. The pitch was yielding plenty of dust, but cannot have been too devilish, or bowlers such as Julien and Shepherd would surely have tumbled them out. Nevertheless, Edrich's judgment had some confirmation when Kent lost a wicket before the close.

Kent did not field quite so well as they can. I took some comfort from the thought that they also might be suffering from the high pollen count.

KENT: First Innings, 187 (A. G. E. Ealham 76; R. D. Jackman 6 for 60)
Second Innings
G. W. Johnson, l-b-w b Jackman .. 13
D. Nicholls, not out .. 20
C. J. C. Rowe, not out .. 1
Extras .. 0
Total (1 wkt) .. 34

*Asif Iqbal, A. G. E. Ealham, C. J. Tavaré, B. D. Julien, J. N. Shepherd, R. W. Hills, P. R. Downton, K. B. S. Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30.

SURREY: First Innings
*J. H. Edrich, l-b-w b Shepherd .. 43
A. R. Butcher, st Downton, b Asif .. 48
R. P. Baker, b Jarvis .. 16
G. R. J. Roope, l-b-w b Julien .. 57
Younis Ahmed, l-b-w b Shepherd .. 39
D. M. Smith, c Tavaré, b Hills .. 20
T. M. Hannell, b Rowe .. 4
R. D. Jackman, c Downton, b Jarvis .. 20
A. Needham, c Johnson, b Jarvis .. 3
C. J. Richards, not out .. 8
A. J. Mack, b Hills .. 13
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, w 3, n-b 4) .. 18
Total (127 overs) .. 283

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—105, 3—126, 4—207, 5—207, 6—230, 7—249, 8—250, 9—264, 10—283.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 30—12—60—3; Julien, 37—6—84—1; Shepherd, 37—5—77—2; Asif Iqbal, 7—1—8—1; Johnson, 1—0—6—0; Hills, 16—1—46—2; Rowe, 9—3—14—1.

Bonus points (to date): Kent 3, Surrey 6.

Umpires: R. Aspinall and A. C. T. Whitehead.

Second XI competition

LEAMINGTON: Warwickshire II, 339 for 9 dec and 166 for 9 dec (G. Thomas 79 not out); Essex II, 187 for 9 dec and 173 for 5. Match drawn.

HOVE: Nottinghamshire II, 408 for 8 and 66 for 3; Sussex II, 308 for 9 (C. P. Phillipson 154; K. Saxelby 4 for 67).

HORNSEY: Yorkshire II, 330; Middlesex II, 93 and 131 (A. Ramage 4 for 35). Yorkshire won by innings and 107 runs.

Today's cricket

SECOND TEST MATCH:
MANCHESTER: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
SOUTHEND: Essex v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Surrey (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Hampshire (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
LORD'S: Middlesex v Yorkshire (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
TAUNTON: Somerset v Sussex (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Glamorgan (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0)

SECOND XI COMPETITION
HORNSEY: Middlesex v Yorkshire
HOVE: Sussex v Nottinghamshire

Yorkshire left with a great deal to do

By Richard Streeton

LORD'S: *Middlesex, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 154 runs ahead of Yorkshire.*

Some laboured batting by Yorkshire was badly shown up in the final two hours yesterday by Middlesex. Smith and Ross, who made a maiden 50, launched their team's second innings with an aggressive stand of 104 in 80 minutes. Ross was caught down the leg side, and Smith, still on the attack, gave extra cover a catch.

By then, Yorkshire's approach earlier was even harder to understand if they are to be credited with wanting to win the game. It must also be presumed that their ambitions stretched further than merely wishing to deprive Middlesex of bowling points. Whatever the thinking, it looked increasingly muddle-headed as the Yorkshire innings progressed.

Batting points were spurned and the bat was similarly turned on achieving any sort of first innings lead, however slender. For a team who have got to bat last on a dusty pitch, which is helping spin bowlers more and more, Yorkshire's batting made nonsense of accepted precepts and tactics.

Yorkshire could never even be seen to be trying to hasten at any stage. Middlesex bowled and fielded steadily bu ta telling condemnation, surely, is that Yorkshire still had six wickets left *when their innings had completed* its 108 overs.

A catalogue of relevant run-rates, overs and minutes has to be given on this sort of day. Yorkshire, resuming at 45 for one, scored 35 runs in the day's first 90 minutes; they eventually reached 200 in the ninety-first over and were 223 when the 100 overs were completed. The extra eight overs gleaned from Middlesex yielded only 21 more runs.

If you the still with me, and can bear it, the details for each individual batsman are also revealing. Boycott completed his 100 in the eighty-second over and was out for 117 in the ninety-sixth *after five hours.* Love was in 35 overs for 20; and Hampshire 52 overs for 63 not out.

Boycott's personal ambitions, obviously, were fulfilled but indirectly he left his team an awful lot to do at the other end even if they had tried or been allowed to try. Hampshire was returning after absence through injury but generally it was poor cricket, and hinted at a lack of clear and positive thinking. Even if, by a freakish quirk, Yorkshire should win, it will be a victory begrudged them deeply by many.

From a technical point of view, it need hardly be said, Boycott's innings was strictly correct and *sound.* He was missed on Wednesday evening behind the wicket in Daniel's first over but no further errors came. He hit 11 fours, two of them from consecutive balls, as he moved to three figures from 88 in successive overs by Edmonds.

Edmonds varied his pace and trajectory consistently well and Emburey, too, bowled more reliably than he sometimes does. Selvey began the day by hitting Leadbeater's off stump with a *splendid ball that moved across* the batsman as he tried to steer in the direction of midwicket.

The day's pattern was soon evident when Selvey's opening spell brought him figures of 10—8—4—1 and a minor curiosity was that he did not bowl again. Love, presumably adhering to a brief laid down by others, eventually gave Edmonds a low return catch; Boycott was caught behind trying to make room to square cut; and Bairstow was bowled trying to sweep on one knee.

By what had gone on previously Bairstow was guilty of showing intent to score. Boycott's dismissal, the cynics noted, earned Middlesex their only bowling points.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings, 256 (M. G. Gatting 55; M. K. Bore 4 for 49)
Second Innings
*M. J. Smith, c Boycott, b Bore .. 49
N. P. D. Ross, c Bairstow, b Sidebottom .. 50
C. T. Radley, not out .. 16
M. W. Gatting, not out .. 11
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 11) .. 16
Total (2 wkts) .. 142

N. G. Featherstone, R. O. Butcher, E. J. Gould, J. E. Emburey, P. H. Edmonds, M. W. W. Selvey, W. W. Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—104, 2—111.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
*G. Boycott, c Gould, b Edmonds .. 117
B. Leadbeater, b Selvey .. 25
J. D. Love, c and b Edmonds .. 20
J. H. Hampshire, not out .. 63
†D. L. Bairstow, b Edmonds .. [illegible]
K. Sharp, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (b 3, l-b 4, n-b 3) .. [illegible]
Total (4 wkts, 108 overs) .. 244

A. Sidebottom, G. B. Stevenson, G. A. Cope, M. K. Bore, A. L. Robinson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—52, 2—111, 3—144, 4—226.

BOWLING: Daniel, 19—6—44—0; Selvey, 18—12—11—1; Emburey, 25—5—59—0; Edmonds, 35—4—90—3; Featherstone, 11—1—31—0.

Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 4, Yorkshire 5.

Umpires: D. J. Halfyard and G. E. G. Rhodes.

Kevin Sharp, the 18-year-old protege of Yorkshire's captain, Boycott, is expected to make his first John Player League appearance in his home town of Leeds on Sunday against Lancashire. Born and schooled in Leeds, Sharp, a left-handed batsman, has made only two senior appearances for Yorkshire, both at Scarborough. He scored an unbeaten 30 against the Australians earlier this week and partnered the former England opener on his way *to a century.*

Good helping from Rice swells hopes

NOTTINGHAM: *Nottinghamshire, with seven wickets in hand, need 17 runs to make Lancashire bat again.*

Clive Rice, with a powerful 114—the first century for Nottinghamshire this summer—destroyed Lancashire's hopes of winning by an innings at Trent Bridge yesterday. Nottinghamshire, needing 227 to avoid an innings defeat, made a brilliant job of it with Rice leading the way, reaching his century in only 118 minutes.

Rice's innings almost eclipsed the earlier unbeaten 157 by Frank Hayes, who steered Lancashire through to their huge lead. Hayes hit 24 fours and a six in 294 minutes. Rice put on 128 in only 28 overs with Peter Johnson (52) as Nottinghamshire successfully hit their way out of trouble.

Nottinghamshire took the field without Birch (bruised knee) and the wicketkeeper, French (injured knee). Neither is likely to field again in this match although both will bat with runners.

Nottinghamshire had problems enough without injuries. Lancashire, resuming 54 runs ahead with six wickets in hand, started extending their lead although they looked in no hurry for bonus points. Only 14 runs came in the first seven overs of the day although Hayes took the first boundary off Hacker through the covers and Abrahams began with three off Doshi.

With the score 189, Abrahams played casually across the line against Hacker and was caught one-handed by Rice at second slip. Hayes reached his 50 with a six over long-on and with a cover-drive for four off Doshi, brought up the 200. Hayes was looking increasingly dominant but he gave square leg off Wilkinson when 53.

Hughes took 25 minutes to get off the mark but he and Hayes made a brave effort to earn Lancashire a third batting point with a flurry of late hitting. They needed 30 off four overs and Hayes, driving majestically, took two successive fours off Wilkinson in the 99th over. Eight were needed off the next, but they fell just two short.

Nottinghamshire took the new ball but Hayes, who had speeded up appreciably after passing 50, maintained his monopoly of the scoring and reached his first century of the year with three to long on off Rice. It was his third successive hundred at Trent Bridge, after 137 last year and 102 in 1975. It had taken three and a half hours, with 14 fours and a six.

Bernard Reidy, the Lancashire 12th man, took over as square leg umpire for a time when Jack Van Geloven left the field for a spell. On Wednesday Reidy fielded for Nottinghamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 101 (C. Croft 7 for 54).
Second Innings
P. D. Johnson, st Lyon, b Hughes .. 52
R. Hassan, c Lyon, b Lee .. 13
C. E. B. Rice, l-b-w, b Hughes .. 114
*M. J. Smedley, not out .. 25
M. J. Harris, not out .. 3
Extras (nb 5) .. [illegible]
Total (3 wkts) .. 210

J. D. Birch, R. A. White, P. A. Wilkinson, P. J. Hacker, D. R. Doshi, †B. French to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—147, 3—192.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
B. Wood, c Harris, b Wilkinson .. 11
*D. Lloyd, l-b-w b Rice .. 28
H. Pilling, l-b-w b Hacker .. 30
F. C. Hayes, not out .. 157
C. H. Lloyd, c Harris, b Rice .. 47
J. Abrahams, c Rice, b Hacker .. 6
D. P. Hughes, c Harris, b Hacker .. 15
J. Simmons, c Harris, b Rice .. 0
C. Croft, l-b-w, b Doshi .. 1
†J. Lyon, c Smedley, b Doshi .. 7
P. G. Lee, c and b Doshi .. 7
Extras (b 2, l-b 18, w 1, n-b 6) .. 27
Total (107.5 overs) .. 313

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—77, 3—105, 4—173, 5—189, 6—273, 7—278, 8—310, 9—310, 10—313.

BOWLING: Rice, 25—6—61—3; Hacker, 27—8—72—3; Wilkinson, 15—10—71—1; Birch, 7—1—10—0; Doshi, 37.5—11—79—3; White, 6—0—22—0.

Bonus points (to date): Nottinghamshire 2, Lancashire 6.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and J. Van Geloven.

Glamorgan's opening batsman, John Hopkins, earned his county cap during a career-best innings against Worcestershire at Worcester. The presentation was made at lunchtime when Hopkins had reached 167 not out.

Procter has second hat-trick of season

SOUTHEND: *Essex, with one second innings wicket in hand, are 97 runs ahead of Gloucestershire.*

Mike Procter achieved his second hat-trick of the summer to leave Gloucestershire well placed for victory over Essex. After Essex had gone *in a second time,* 39 behind, the South African fast bowler sent back Hardie, McEwan and Gooch with the first three balls of his fifth over.

Later he dismissed Denness and Pont in successive balls. He was unable to achieve a second hat-trick in the day but went on to dismiss Smith and Essex ended at 136 for nine. Only Fletcher stood defiant, being undefeated with 56.

Procter, who performed the hat-trick against Essex at Westcliff five years ago, also accomplished the feat against Hampshire in last month's Benson and Hedges Cup tie. Earlier Gloucestershire went from 126 for one to 333 for six—thanks largely to Zaheer (82), Shepherd (68) and Mohammad (56).

Gloucestershire made steady progress needing a further 169 for first innings lead, when they resumed yesterday morning.

Zaheer hooked the first ball he received from Turner for six and Sadiq collected his first runs of the day with a powerful cover drive. The Pakistan pair made their stand worth 100 in 33 overs and shortly afterwards Sadiq reached his 50, which included eight fours. After 44 overs Gloucestershire had moved to 150.

Zaheer took runs on both sides of the wicket when off-spin bowler, Acfield, joined the attack but after making 82, he edged Turner and Gooch pulled off a spectacular diving catch in the slips. The total was then 165 and 16 runs later, Sadiq was also back in the pavilion. This time Acfield made the breakthrough when he had him caught behind by Smith. Sadiq hit eight fours in his 56 and Zaheer's effort included one six and eight fours.

Procter spent 45 minutes reaching double figures and was lucky to escape when Turner just failed to hold on to a ferocious drive at midwicket off Acfield. Shepherd brought up the 200 when he straight drove the off-spin bowler *for six in the sixty-first over and* Procter then took two boundaries off East as the tempo quickened.

Gooch broke the troublesome fourth wicket stand when it was worth 54 runs and the total 235. His medium pace bowling got rid of Procter, caught at the wicket when he had made 35. The same bowler might also have dismissed Shepherd, but Denness, fielding at mid-off, failed to hold on to a sharp chance. At lunch interval Gloucestershire had advanced to 252 for four off 81 overs.

Shepherd did not waste any time going on the attack after lunch. A pull and a straight drive brought him boundaries against Turner as the Gloucestershire total moved to 275 for four off 85 overs.

Shepherd moved to his 50 in the ninety-third over, and two balls later the visitors gained a first innings lead. The fifth wicket pair added 82 in 21 overs before Shepherd was caught on the boundary by East, off Pont, for 68. *This wicket fell at 317 and* two runs later Foat was bowled by Acfield for a duck.

ESSEX: First Innings, 294 for 5 (K. S. McEwan 106 not out, B. R. Hardie 58, M. K. Fosh 56)
Second Innings
B. R. Hardie, b Procter .. 14
M. K. Fosh, c Hignell, b Shackleton .. 13
K. S. McEwan, l-b-w, b Procter .. 0
G. A. Gooch, l-b-w, b Procter .. 0
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out .. 56
M. H. Denness, l-b-w, b Procter .. 16
K. Pont, l-b-w, b Procter .. 0
S. Turner, c Zaheer, b Brain .. 7
R. E. East, c Procter, b Brain .. 0
†N. Smith, b Procter .. 20
Extras (b 4, l-b 2) .. 6
Total (9 wkts) .. 136

D. L. Acfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—[illegible], 3—25, 4—27, 5—78, 6—78, 7—[illegible], 8—102, 9—136.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
Sadiq Mohammad, c Smith, b Acfield .. 56
A. W. Stovold, b East .. [illegible]
Zaheer Abbas, c Gooch, b Turner .. 82
*M. J. Procter, c Smith, b Gooch .. 35
D. R. Shepherd, c East, b Pont .. 68
A. J. Hignell, not out .. 44
J. C. Foat, b Acfield .. 0
M. D. Partridge, not out .. 6
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, n-b 9) .. 20
Total (6 wkts, 100 overs) .. 333

J. H. Shackleton, B. M. Brain, J. H. Childs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—165, 3—181, 4—235, 5—317, 6—319.

BOWLING: Turner, 25—4—95—1; Pont, 18—2—61—1; East, 18—6—50—1; Acfield, 33—9—90—2; Gooch, 6—1—19—1.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 5, Gloucestershire 6.

Umpires: J. F. Crapp and B. J. Meyer.

Taylor leads recovery by Somerset

Somerset, starting at 103 for *three, collapsed at Taunton to 134* for six aftr the ball had had to be replaced. But Taylor, with a fine 43 not out revived the innings to 225, giving Somerset a lead of six over Sussex with Spencer taking four for 52 and Snow three for 67.

Graves made a crisp 44 in 80 minutes while Miandad was the only other player to make any progress with a lively 59 out of 68 in eleven fours in 80 minutes as Sussex reached 150 for four in the final 220 minutes.

Worcester

John Hopkins, the Glamorgan opening batsman, ticked off the *records in a career best performance* of 230 against Worcestershire. He batted for 400 minutes, hitting 26 fours, in the highest post-war innings by a Glamorgan player and was partnered by Alan Jones (106) in the Welsh county's best ever opening partnership against Worcestershire.

They put on 253 towards a final total of 435 for four declared and when Worcestershire batted again, 283 behind, Glenn Turner hit 73 in their progress to 159 for two, they still need 124 to avoid an innings defeat.

Leicester

Leicestershire's *strong spin* attack look set to polish off the Hampshire innings when their match resumes at Grace Road today. Hampshire, trailing on the first innings by 44 runs after a career best 144 not out from Gower, lost half their side for only 108 to give them a slender *64 runs lead.*

Only Rock, scorer of 114 in the first innings, could combat the progressively turning wicket but he was fifth out for 45, caught behind off Clift.

Gower's innings included 24 boundaries and easily beat his previous highest score of 117 not out in the Gillette Cup against Hertfordshire earlier this season. He and Tolchard added an unbroken 159 in 33 overs as Leicestershire reached 350 for four in their first innings.

Northants v Warwick

AT NORTHAMPTON

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 296 (A. I. Kallicharran 95, G. W. Humpage 82; Sarfraz Nawaz 6 for [illegible])
Second Innings
D. Smith, st Sharp, b Bedi .. 57
K. A. Lloyd, c Sarfraz, b Mushtaq .. 25
J. Whitehouse, st Sharp, b Mushtaq .. 13
A. I. Kallicharran, not out .. 43
R. B. Kanhai, l-b-w, b Sarfraz .. 24
G. W. Humpage, not out .. 7
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, n-b 1) .. 10
Total (4 wkts) .. 178

E. E. Hemmings, S. J. Rouse, D. J. Brown, S. P. Perryman, R. Savage to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—78, 2—100, 3—114, 4—160.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
R. T. Virgin, c Whitehouse, b Rouse .. 6
P. Willey, l-b-w, b Rouse .. 50
D. S. Steele, c Humpage, b Rouse .. 4
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Humpage, b Brown .. 9
G. Cook, c Humpage, b Savage .. 99
W. Larkins, c Hemmings, b Brown .. 5
P. G. Williams, c Brown, b Savage .. 43
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Perryman, b Savage .. 18
G. Sharp, c Kanhai, b Rouse .. 6
A. Hodgson, b Rouse .. 1
B. S. Bedi, not out .. 2
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 14) .. 18
Total (64.1 overs) .. 259

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—22, 3—44, 4—58, 5—69, 6—179, 7—[illegible], 8—231, 9—235, 10—259.

BOWLING: Rouse, 20—3—61—5; Brown, 20—1—86—2; Perryman, 10—[illegible]—0; Hemmings, 4—0—6—0; Savage, 10.1—1—48—3.

Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 6, Warwickshire 7.

Umpires: P. B. Wight and C. G. Pepper.

Somerset v Sussex

AT TAUNTON

SUSSEX: First Innings, 219 (P. W. G. Parker 89, G. D. Mendis 66, I. T. Botham 5 for 58)
Second Innings
J. T. Barclay, c Taylor, b Botham .. 30
P. J. Graves, b Gurr .. 44
R. D. V. Knight, c Botham, b Breakwell .. 3
Javed Miandad, c Gurr, b Breakwell .. 59
M. A. Buss, not out .. 6
J. Spencer, not out .. 4
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1) .. 4
Total (4 wkts) .. 150

R. W. G. Parker, G. D. Mendis, J. G. Snow, †A. Long, C. E. Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—60, 2—73, 3—113, 4—141.

SOMERSET: First Innings
B. C. Rose, c Miandad, b Spencer .. 14
P. A. Slocombe, l-b-w, b Snow .. 7
I. V. A. Richards, c Long, b Knight .. 58
M. J. Kitchen, l-b-w, b Spencer .. 20
I. T. Botham, c Waller, b Snow .. 39
*D. B. Close, c Long, b Knight .. 8
†D. J. S. Taylor, not out .. 43
D. Breakwell, c Knight, b Buss .. 21
C. A. Dredge, l-b-w, b Spencer .. 0
J. Garner, c Graves, b Spencer .. 15
R. R. Gurr, c Graves, b Snow .. 4
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 9) .. 14
Total (78.3 overs) .. 225

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—31, 3—60, 4—123, 5—151, 6—154, 7—168, 8—175, 9—195, 10—225.

BOWLING: Snow, 20.3—5—67—3; Spencer, 27—12—52—4; Buss, 13—5—37—1; Knight, 10—0—46—2; Waller, 6—1—9—0.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 6, Sussex 7.

Umpires: J. C. Langridge and K. G. Palmer.

Worcester v Glamorgan

AT WORCESTER

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 152 (G. L. King 4 for 31).
Second Innings
*G. M. Turner, b Lloyd .. 73
P. A. Neale, c King, b Cordle .. 4
E. J. O. Hemsley, not out .. 35
B. L. D'Oliveira, not out .. 36
Extras (b 2, l-b 4) .. 6
Total (2 wkts) .. 154

J. A. Ormrod, D. N. Patel, S. P. Henderson, †D. J. Humphries, V. A. Holder, J. Cumbes, A. P. Pridgeon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—46, 2—110.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
*A. Jones, c Pridgeon, b Patel .. 106
J. A. Hopkins, l-b-w, b Pridgeon .. 230
R. C. Ontong, l-b-w, b D'Oliveira .. 3
G. L. King, c Hemsley, b Pridgeon .. 44
M. J. Llewellyn, not out .. 31
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 9) .. 21
Total (4 wkts dec, 124.4 overs) .. 435

G. Richards, E. W. Jones, M. A. Nash, A. E. Cordle, B. J. Lloyd, A. H. Wilkins did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—253, 2—282, 3—368, 4—435.

BOWLING: Holder, 30—6—89—0; Cumbes, 21—3—101—0; Pridgeon, 25.4—5—65—2; D'Oliveira, 25—[illegible]—87—1; Hemsley, 6—0—30—0; Patel, 16—0—56—1; Henderson, 1—0—6—0.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 1, Glamorgan 8.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and C. Cook.

Other match

BURTON COURT: Young Australians, 275 for 6 (B. Green 80, A. Handrickan 52); Colin Cowdrey's XI, 198 for 7 (J. Cuthbertson 64 not out). Match drawn.

Leicester v Hampshire

AT LEICESTER

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings, 306 (D. J. Rock 114, C. G. Greenidge 61).
Second Innings
D. J. Rock, c Tolchard, b Clift .. 45
D. R. Turner, run out .. 15
T. E. Jesty, c and b Birkenshaw .. 21
J. M. Rice, c Balderstone, b Steele .. 0
C. G. Greenidge, c Briers, b Illingworth .. 12
N. G. Cowley, not out .. 3
N. J. J. Pocock, not out .. 4
Extras (b 2, l-b 1) .. 3
Total (5 wkts) .. 108

M. N. S. Taylor, *G. R. Stephenson, R. B. Elms, J. W. Southern to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—60, 3—81, 4—102, 5—103.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings
N. E. Briers, c Cowley, b Price .. 55
J. F. Steele, b Southern .. 45
J. C. Balderstone, c Jesty, b Cowley .. 57
D. I. Gower, not out .. 144
B. F. Davison, l-b-w, b Taylor .. 5
†R. W. Tolchard, not out .. 50
Extras (b 4, l-b 13, w 2, n-b 1) .. 20
Total (4 wkts, 100 overs) .. 350

*R. Illingworth, J. Birkenshaw, P. B. Clift, P. Booth, K. Higgs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—79, 2—118, 3—172, 4—191.

BOWLING: Elms, 16—3—46—0; Jesty, 8—1—[illegible]—0; Rice, 9—0—39—1; Taylor, 10—1—32—1; Cowley, 31—2—106—1; Southern, 29—8—101—1.

Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 6, Hampshire 5.

Umpires: T. F. Brooks and D. J. Constant.

Equestrianism

Wembley victor loses at Royal Show

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Mr Frank Furness, who has bred so many good hunters in Yorkshire over the years, judged the Lloyds Bank qualifier at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh and awarded the palm to Miss S. Hennessy's riding pony brood mare, the grey part-bred Arab, Nassella, by Nasson, which Mrs Philip Fleming used to ride in small hack classes. Reserve was Colonel Edward William-Wynn's Welsh mountain pony stallion, Coed Coch Bari.

Last year's winner of the Lloyds Bank in-hand championship of the year at the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley, Miss Elspeth Ferguson's Roseveen Eagle's Hill, was defeated on his first appearance this year. Now two years old, he has been used at stud and has served eight mares this season. The judge considered that his hind legs bore testimony to his activities in this sphere.

Mrs Joan McMullan judged the hack classes and in the large hack class the champion and reserve, Miss Routledge's veteran, Ridgewood Venture, who retired at the top of the tree some three years ago, came out again to stand supreme, beating another, even more distinguished veteran, Right Royal. The most consistent of last year's newcomers, Tenterk, finished third with Robert Oliver. Second in the class and reserve for the title was the winning novice at Royal Windsor and champion at Bath and West, Mrs Peter Russell-Wood's home-bred Counter Time, a brown five-year-old by Nick of Time, produced and ridden by Stella Harris

Bloodstock sales

Agency pay 77,000 gns after duel for Newski

The dispersal of Malcolm Parrish's racing empire caused much excitement at the second period of Newmarket's July sales yesterday. The star attraction was the two-year-old Newski, who produced a duel between Susan Piggott and the Newmarket Bloodstock Agency before being knocked down to the latter at 77,000 guineas.

This was a sale record, but it is well below the top price for a two-year-old in training. Richard *Galpin,* the agent who had the final nod, said: "He will be trained by Ron Boss and race in my colours. The plan is to give him one race at the back end, and then an extensive campaign next year."

The same combination are responsible for one of this season's leading two-year-olds, Emboss, whose next race is the Prix Robert Papin. Newski, a son of the little-known American Sire, Pia Star, has been based in Ireland with Aubrey Brabazon, for whom the colt has scored one success, at Naas.

Mr Parrish, who is under investigation for irregularities in the carpet industry, sold a total of 45 horses for 418,550 guineas. The international owner, who has had horses in training in France for many years, sent most of his racing stock to Dermot Weld and Brabazon after a dispute with the French racing authorities.

Many of Mr Parrish's horses with international pedigrees were purchased at the major yearling sales in the United States last year.

The Newmarket Bloodstock Agency were also the successful purchasers of the second highest lot, Portimao at 30,000 guineas. This two-year-old colt by Exclusive Native will also race for Galpin, but goes to Dermot Weld. But two other American-bred two-year-olds purchased by the local agency—Camacho (15,500 guineas) and Korovine (25,000 guineas)—go to Ron Boss.

The French agency, FIPPS, were active bidders and they gave 21,000 guineas for Gronchi (by Native Charger), and 18,000 guineas for Barbotan. The latter, a three-year-old by Caro, who has sired the winners of the French Derby and Oaks this season, Crystal Palace and Madelia, won twice in Ireland for Weld.

The British Bloodstock Agency went to 18,000 guineas for Rocas Rogas, on behalf of a client who races in Belgium and France. The same agency, bidding for Sir Kenneth Butt, gave 16,000 guineas for Topling, submitted from Ryan Jarvis's stable to dissolve a partnership. This nicely-bred filly by High Top goes to another local trainer, Bruce Hobbs, before retiring to the Brook Stud.

It was the best mixed sale that Tattersalls have held in July, with 94 horses sold for 522,470 guineas, an average of 5,557.

Tennis

Unexpected defeat for Miss Charles in Irish event

Lesley Charles, a former Wightman Cup player, was surprisingly beaten in the semi-final round of the Irish open tennis tournament at Dublin yesterday by a little-known Australian, Mary Sawyer. Miss Sawyer, who is 20, failed to qualify for Wimbledon. She beat Miss Charles, the second seed, who comes from Worcester, by 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Siss Sawyer hit the ball smoothly from the baseline and left her opponent flat-footed at times with angled backhand returns. Miss Charles's service was inconsistent and she also made unforced errors, frequently failing to push forearm returns over the net.

On Wednesday the Australian, whose father comes from Kerry, beat the third seed, Tanya Harford, of South Africa. "I don't think I'm going to make it a three-timer", said Miss Sawyer.

In the men's singles semi-final round, Sean Sorensen, the second seeded Irishman, and a left-hander, had an easy 6—2, 6—3 win over the unseeded Brian MacCarthy, an *American friend who came over* as his doubles partner. Sorensen, a Cork man studying at university in Texas, had been worried about his serve earlier in the week. So at lunchtime yesterday he spent more than half an hour practising on the centre court.

In his match he generally obtained power and accuracy in his serve. His volleying was superb and his angle shots had MacCarthy worried all the time.

Yachting

Whistling up a west wind

By a Special Correspondent

When the professional seamen took over yesterday from the amateurs in Clyde week they arranged things better, because the flag officers of Clyde branch of the Royal Naval Sailing Association managed to whistle up a gentle breeze from the west. The sun was still as brazen as ever, but the westerly persisted long enough for the completion of one round of the courses.

Local knowledge of wind vagaries and countercurrents in the tide allowed the Scottish pair, Shamal and Nina, to lead the Americans in the Echells class, but Mrs Timmy Larr in Pinnochio, in third place, is still the top scorer. In the Solings, Athene managed to defeat Staccato for the first time this week, but the Flying 15, Fital Spark, and the Loch Long, *Joco, kept on their winning ways.*

INTERNATIONAL ECHELS: Shamal (D. J. G. Scott and J. C. Thomson).
INTERNATIONAL SOLING: Athene (F. J. Simpson).
INTERNATIONAL DRAGON: Moonbeam (W. Partance).
FLYING 15: Fital Spark (J. T. P. Brownrigg).
PIPER: Stormpiper (J. R. Gibb).
LOCH LONG: Joco (T. M. Wade).
GARELOCH: Circe (A. W. Payne).

Boxing

Bout fixed for vacant European title

Italy's Primo Bandini will meet Jean Baptiste Piedvache of France in Sardinia next month for the vacant European light-welterweight title, the European Boxing Union said today.

The bout would probably be in Santa Margherita di Pula, near Cagliari, on August 3, the EBU said. The title became vacant last month when the British holder, Dave Green relinquished it after being knocked out by the world welterweight champion, Carlos Palomino, of the United States.

In Los Angeles it was reported that Jerry Quarry, the 32-year-old Irish-American heavyweight who retired from the ring in 1975 after bad defeats by Muhammad Ali and Ken Norton, has reapplied for a boxing licence. Quarry must pass a physical examination before he can get a new licence.

*For many years he was a top-*ranking contender with a big punch in both fists, but handicapped by an unfortunate tendency to cut badly around the eyes. His best wins were against Ron Lyle and Earnie Shavers, whom he knocked out in one round.—Agencies.

New York, July 7.—Ken Norton and Jimmy Young will meet on November 5 in Las Vegas to decide who meets the world heavyweight boxing champion Mohamed Ali announced New York fight promoter Don King today. The bout will be over 12 rounds

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore 2, Detroit Tigers 0; Boston Red Sox 9, Toronto Blue Jays 6; Minnesota Twins 4, California Angels 3; Kansas City Royals 8, Milwaukee Brewers 7; Texas Rangers 4, Oakland Athletics 3; Chicago White Sox 4, Seattle Mariners 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 5, New York Mets 3; Chicago Cubs 8, Montreal Expos 6; Pittsburgh Pirates 11, St Louis Cardinals 8; Cincinnati Reds 15, Atlanta Braves 13; Houston Astros 2, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; San Diego Padres 7, San Francisco Giants 5.

Gymnastics

Convincing win for China over Britain

In their first visit to Europe, the Chinese gymnastics team scored convincing victories over British men and women at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on Wednesday night. China's men won by 274.40 points to 264.75 and the women gained victory by 188.40 points to 183.65.

Their appearance at Wembley attracted onlookers from all over the western world, anxious to assess the Chinese standards after their announcement that they want to compete in the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

The last time China was seen in world competition was in 1962 when the men came fourth and the women sixth in the world championships of that year. More recently they have been doing well in the Asian junior and senior games and there was clear evidence last night that they have maintained the highest competitive level in the intervening years.

Both their teams were chosen from either students or teachers and only the British champion, Avril Lennox from Leicester, in the women's side, and Ian Neale (Coventry) and Eddie Arnold, the British title holder, could match their technique.

China's women were ahead in every one of the four disciplines while the British men were only successful in the vault—and in this exercise Arnold scored the lowest of the British men's. Catherine Brooks, a 15-year-old schoolgirl from Stalybridge, Cheshire, had the unnerving experience in her first senior international of having the wrong music played for her final floor exercises—three times.

On each occasion with Miss Brooks standing in the middle of the podium for what should have *been the highlight of her evening's* performances, the wrong tape was played in the control room and each time the Cheshire girl disappointedly walked off.

SPORT

Racing

Marinsky will not run here again

By Michael Seely

Marinsky, the rogue sprinter, will never race again in England. After giving a handsome beating to Gentilhombre in the July Cup at Newmarket yesterday Marinsky, a half brother to Thatch, was disqualified for administering a violent bump to the second at the furlong marker.

The announcement of a stewards' inquiry was quickly followed by an objection by Paul Cook, the rider of Gentilhombre. Owing to an electrical fault in the camera patrol equipment, the inquiry was delayed and the result of their deliberations was not announced until after the next race when the placings were reversed, the race being awarded to Gentilhombre with Marinsky relegated to second position.

The Newmarket stewards interviewed Vincent O'Brien concerning the behaviour of Marinsky and, taking into account a report of the stewards at the Epsom summer meeting regarding Marinsky's behaviour in the Diomede Stakes where he savaged Relkino at Tattenham Corner, they accepted an undertaking to the Tipperary trainer that he would not run Marinsky again in this country.

The story of the race can easily be told. At half way Gentilhombre was cutting out the running with Mandrake Major on his outside. At this point Marinsky was on the stand rails, well away from his rivals. The Irish three-year-old was only cantering and obviously going to win his race in style if he went through with his effort. Watching the race on the video recording afterwards, Marinsky then veered badly to his left, leaning hard on Gentilhombre. There is little doubt that if he had not been equipped with a muzzle he might well have savaged him as well. Straightened out, he quickened in fine style and pushed along with hands and heels to beat Gentilhombre by one and a half lengths with Mandrake Major another length and a half away, third.

The relevant rule of racing 153 (II) states that if the stewards are satisfied that the interference was accidental, they may, at their discretion, reverse the placings. This means that in their view the result was affected and that Gentilhombre was robbed of a winning chance by Marinsky's antics.

No one can quarrel with the stewards' decision in that they have correctly interpreted their own rules. It is impossible to be dogmatic and it is all a question of opinion. The rhythm of Gentilhombre's stride was definitely checked and the stewards were fully justified in taking their stand. But watching the race from a sideways view, it seemed that Marinsky was toying with his two rivals, who were under pressure at the time, and that whatever had happened they could not have lived with this brilliantly fast horse in this last furlong. It is sad that we shall not see Marinsky again, as such exciting horses fire the blood and are the life and breath of racing.

As far as Gentilhombre is concerned rough justice was done, as the stewards' decision provided Adam, the Leicestershire trainer, with handsome consolation for the colt's controversial dead heat with Mendip Man in the Prix de L'Abbeye at Longchamp last autumn when most observers were convinced that he had won outright. Adam said: "Gentilhombre has not been right so far this season. Now that he has returned to his best, I plan to run John Murrell's four-year-old in all the top sprint races. After all, if you've got a good horse you must have a go".

Odds are on St Cyr to recoup losses

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

In the racing world one feature this week has been a sustained run on Fluellen in all antepost markets to win the Magnet Cup, at York tomorrow. His numerous supporters are hoping that they will have better luck than those who backed another horse trained by Harry Wragg for Sir Philip Oppenheimer, to win the Andy Capp handicap, at Redcar last month. That was St Cyr whose odds tumbled to 9—4 from 10-1 when so many backed him to win that valuable handicap.

Sadly St Cyr was badly hampered on the bend turning for home and from that point never looked like catching Revlow who will be one of Fluellen's principal opponents tomorrow. In the meantime, those who supported St Cyr that day will have an opportunity to get their money back at least at Chester tonight when he has an obvious chance of winning the Henry Gee Maiden Stakes. But they will probably have to back him at odds on, such is his chance.

St Cyr will be ridden this evening by Lester Piggott who is doing a double stint of race riding today. Before he travels to Chester, Piggott will have ridden at York, where he has a fair chance of winning the Black Duck Stakes for Neville Callaghan on Aythorpe who beat Hawaiin Sound by a head at Newcastle last month. In winning that day, even by so small a margin, Aythorpe probably excelled because Hawaiin Sound went there with the reputation of being the best two-year-old in Barry Hills' successful stable. Admittedly Aythorpe was at a slight advantage because he had already had a race, whereas Hawaiin Sound had not, but it is only fair to say that Hills is not apt to leave much to chance and Hawaiin Sound was certainly backed that day as if his camp meant business.

Today, Aythorpe is preferred to Beldale Ball who won on the same day at Newcastle, earlier in the afternoon, over the same distance.

As for Hawaiin Sound, he seems to have a golden opportunity to recover the losses that his supporters incurred at Newcastle when he runs in the Philip Cornes Nickel Alloys Stakes this afternoon. In fact, it is difficult to imagine anything beating him.

Earlier, the afternoon will begin well for Callaghan if Champagne Willie wins the Monkgate Stakes, as is probable. Having seen him beat Accelerate at Newmarket towards the end of last month there is reason to think he will. In the meantime, Accelerate has paid his conqueror a glowing tribute by romping away with his next race. Champagne Willie is preferred this time to Whitby Jet who could well do with softer ground since he is by Be Friendly.

Hills's own hopes of landing a double today and those of his jockey, Ernie Johnson, who has surely never ridden better than he has this season, lie with Karantina who has a good chance of winning the Walmgate Handicap, judged on the way she won at Haydock Park in June rather than on the poor way she ran subsequently at Ayr. That effort can only have been too bad to be true. The finish of the Tilcon Trophy may be dominated by those old rivals, Palmvinnia and Sonnenblick. They finished first and second at Beverley last month with Sonnenblick just managing to gain the upper hand towards the end. Since then Palmvinnia has finished in front of Sonnenblick at Newcastle, where he won the Gosforth Park Cup, that competitive sprint staged there annually in June.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield Park: Straight course, good to firm, round course, firm. York: Good to firm. Chester: Good to firm. Tomorrow: Salisbury: Good to firm. Carlisle: Firm.

Lingfield Park programme

2.45 BIRCH MEAD STAKES (2-y-o fillies : £1,039 : 5f)

1	0	Antique Seeker, I. Walker, 8-11	G. Starkey	4
2	00	Cadabwah, P. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Eddery	9
3		Collapse, H. Candy, 8-11	P. Waldron	8
4	002	Countess Virginia, R. Hannon, 8-11	F. Durr	5
7	3000	Elfinaria, I. Balding, 8-11	J. Matthias	2
9		Fine Wine, J. Hindley, 8-11	A. Kimberley	6
12		La Belle Noire, S. Supple, 8-11	G. Ramshaw	7
15	03	Lagoon, D. Keith, 8-11	E. Eldin	1
26		Queen's Royale, M. Bolton, 8-11	B. Rouse	3

7-4 Countess Virginia, 15-8 Lagoon, 6-1 Fine Wine, 8-1 Cadabwah, 12-1 Elfinaria, 16-1 Collapse, 20-1 others.

3.15 CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES (3-y-o : £941 : 1½m)

3	033432	Gerrard's Cross, P. Walwyn, 9-0	P. Eddery	1
6	0300	Paparo, H. Price, 9-0	B. Taylor	2
7	0-00	Pontylay, J. O'Donoghue, 9-0	P. O'Leary	3
10	00-203	Saint Just, B. Hobbs, 9-0	G. Lewis	4
17	0	Willing's Promise, P. Mitchell, 8-11	B. Rouse	5

6-4 Paparo, 15-8 Gerrard's Cross, 9-4 Saint Just, 20-1 others.

3.45 MARSHALL CAVENDISH HANDICAP (£1,257 : 1m 1f)

1	3-01001	Bell-Tent (C), W. Wightman, 6-9-10	P. Eddery	5
2	22-1021	Traquair (C-D), J. Dunlop, 8-9-9	R. Hutchinson	4
5	410-000	Pagos Boy (C-D), G. Harwood, 5-9-5	G. Starkey	1
6	100-000	Saturnus (C), R. Akehurst, 4-8-7	G. Baxter	2
13	03-40	Briardown, M. Masson, 4-7-7	H. Ballantine 5	7
14	04-0000	Willings Hope (B), P. Mitchell, 5-7-7	D. McKay	6
15	230300	Crown Major, M. Bolton, 5-7-7	R. Street	3

13-8 Bell-Tent, 9-4 Traquair, 11-2 Pagos Boy, 7-1 Saturnus, 12-1 Briardown, 14-1 others.

4.15 BLETCHINGLEY HANDICAP (£948 : 2m)

1	3-22111	Ribac (B,D), P. Walwyn, 3-9-8	P. Eddery	8
4	003	Imperial Family, J. Gifford, 4-9-5	S. Richardson 7	9
9	03-1040	Talkun's Melody (C), T. Gosling, 6-8-5	E. Eldin	5
11		Kutuzov, H. O'Neill, 6-8-4	G. Ramshaw	6
13	001000	Falcon's Heir, J. Old, 5-8-1	G. Baxter	2
15	23-4032	Collaborator, A. Pitt, 5-7-13	R. Street	3
14	31-0004	Quartic Melody, J. Old, 5-7-10	D. McKay	7
17	20043-0	Ginger Ken, S. Woodman, 5-7-7	R. Fox	4
21	04	Priory Lass, J. O'Donoghue, 5-7-7	P. O'Leary	1

11-10 Ribac, 9-2 Collaborator, 6-1 Quartic Melody, 8-1 Imperial Family, 10-1 Ginger Ken, 12-1 Talkun's Melody, 14-1 others.

4.45 DORMANSLAND HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,354 : 6f)

2	3322-00	Petinara, B. Hanbury, 9-3	G. Starkey	11
3	01-0441	Noirima (C,D), B. Hobbs, 9-1	G. Lewis	5
4	0-0004	Snap Happy (B), J. Winter, 8-13	B. Taylor	2
6	013400-	Gusty's Gift, B. Swift, 8-10	G. Ramshaw	4
9	4-30010	Quick Retort (D), W. Wightman, 8-8	P. Eddery	9
11	000300-	The Fuzz, B. Swift, 8-5	J. Gray 7	10
13	000-001	Paderewska (D), M. Francis, 8-1	R. Fox 5	3
14	000-000	Good Intent (B), M. Masson, 7-12	H. Ballantine 5	7
16	404-004	Short Sea, A. Pitt, 7-12	B. Rouse	6
17	004001	Grey Trilby (D), B. Swift, 7-12	B. Jago	1
18	0-00000	Glensilver (C-D), M. Bolton, 7-11	R. Hastie 7	8

5-2 Noirima, 4-1 Paderewska, 11-2 Grey Trilby, 13-2 Short Sea, 8-1 Quick Retort, 10-1 Petinara, 14-1 Snap Happy, 16-1 others.

5.15 SMALLFIELD STAKES (2-y-o : £1,094 : 6f)

2	41	Glenjade (D), B. Swift, 8-13	G. Ramshaw	1
3		Dyk-a-Tak (B), C. Benstead, 8-9	S. Cottle	2
4		Evesboy, G. Harwood, 8-9	G. Starkey	4
8	00	Jazz King, G. P-Gordon, 8-9	E. Eldin	6
10		Kayseri, P. Walwyn, 8-9	P. Eddery	8
15	00	Never Die, I. Walker, 8-9	G. Starkey	9
18		Northleach, J. Dunlop, 8-9	R. Hutchinson	7
19		Norwegian Prince, S. Supple, 8-9	B. Jago	5
26	00	Triple Game, P. Mitchell, 8-9	B. Rouse	3

11-8 Glenjade, 5-2 Kayseri, 9-2 Jazz King, 10-1 Evesboy, Northleach, 14-1 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.45 Countess Virginia. 3.15 Saint Just. 3.45 Bell-Tent. 4.15 Ribac. 4.45 Quick Retort. 5.15 Glenjade.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Fine Wine. 3.15 Saint Just. 4.45 Noirima. 5.15 Jazz King.

York programme

[Television (IBA) : 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 MONKGATE STAKES (£2,245 : 1m)

7	0-30011	Champagne Willie, N. Callaghan, 3-9-0	L. Piggott	3
9	310-004	Whitby Jet, J. Calvert, 5-9-0	J. Seagrave	4
15	210200	Corlace (D), G. Richards, 3-8-8	M. Birch	2
19	03	Kingsman, P. Robinson, 3-8-4	P. Young 5	1

4-5 Champagne Willie, 7-2 Whitby Jet, 9-2 Corlace, 6-1 Kingsman.

2.30 BLACK DUCK STAKES (2-y-o : £2,515 : 6f)

201	41	Aythorpe (D), N. Callaghan, 9-7	L. Piggott	1
203	01	Beldale Ball (D), J. W. Watts, 9-2	J. Lowe	2
207	01243	Merency, T. Fairhurst, 8-13	C. Eccleston	4
208	32140	Tavrina, N. Adam, 8-13	M. Thomas	3

15-8 Beldale Ball, 9-4 Aythorpe, 100-30 Tavrina, 4-1 Merency.

3.0 PHILIP CORNES NICKEL ALLOYS STAKES (2-y-o : £2,088 : 6f)

301	40	Abacus, N. Adam, 9-0	M. Thomas	16
302		Another Sunshine, J. Etherington, 9-0	J. Seagrave	4
303		Ayresome, J. Calvert, 9-0	J. Higgins	1
304	0	Border Knight, Denys Smith, 9-0	J. Mercer	13
305		Buchanan, P. Robinson, 9-0	L. Piggott	5
306		Canfield, N. Callaghan, 9-0	W. Carson	10
307		Green Dancer, M. H. Easterby, 9-0	M. Birch	15
308	00	Happy Worker, M. W. Easterby, 9-0	P. Cook	11
309	2	Hawaiian Sound, B. Hills, 9-0	E. Johnson	7
310	00	Highfield Jet, E. Carr, 9-0	—	9
313	04	Leppington, M. W. Easterby, 9-0	O. Gray	3
314	40	Longcliffe, M. W. Easterby, 9-0	C. Dwyer	6
323		Hommage, W. Elsey, 8-11	B. Hide	14
324		My Anastasia, J. W. Watts, 8-11	J. Lowe	8
325	33	Oh Simmie, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	T. Ives	2
326		Sandsend, W. Elsey, 8-11	T. McKeown	12

11-4 Hawaiian Sound, 7-2 Abacus, 5-1 Longcliffe, 6-1 Border Knight, 13-2 Oh Simmie, 8-1 Green Dancer, 10-1 Hommage, 12-1 others.

3.30 TILCON TROPHY HANDICAP (£3,759 : 5f)

401	1300-40	Pascualete (D), P. Walwyn, 4-9-11	F. Morby	3
402	012-010	Sonnenblick (B,C,D), M. H. Easterby, 4-9-10	M. Birch	4
403	142-421	Palmvinnia (D), J. Etherington, 4-9-8	B. Hide	7
404	033000	Rundontwalk (D), G. Richards, 4-9-6	A. Bond	1
405	13-300	Scarcely Blessed (D), R. Houghton, 3-9-4	W. Carson	5
406	2021-10	Mummy's Darling (D), J. W. Watts, 3-9-0	J. Lowe	2
407	000002	Hot Bird (B,D), M. W. Easterby, 4-8-8	L. Piggott	9
408	201340	Relative Ease (D), T. Fairhurst, 6-8-8	C. Eccleston	6
410	000004	Indianira, M. W. Easterby, 5-8-5	J. Seagrave	8

3-1 Hot Bird, 7-2 Palmvinnia, 4-1 Mummy's Darling, 9-2 Sonnenblick, 6-1 Scarcely Blessed, 8-1 Pascualete, 12-1 others.

4.0 WALMGATE HANDICAP (3-y-o : £2,071 : 1½m)

504	010	Spanish Armada (D), H. Cecil, 8-10	J. Mercer	6
507	01-2221	Butterscotch, C. Bewicke, 8-5	J. Reid	4
508	0-0010	Karantina, B. Hills, 8-4	E. Johnson	1
509	00-1441	Grand Niece, J. W. Watts, 8-4	J. Lowe	5
510	201110	Money In, W. Marshall, 8-1	R. Marshall	2
513	0-00112	Naughty B (B), [illegible]	W. Carson	3

[illegible]

4.30 MARYGATE HANDICAP (£2,050 : 1m 1f)

[illegible]

York selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Champagne Willie. 2.30 Aythorpe. 3.0 HAWAIIAN SOUND is specially recommended. 3.30 Palmvinnia. 4.0 Karantina. 4.30 Tiger Trail.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Champagne Willie. 2.30 Aythorpe. 3.0 Canfield. 4.0 Spanish Armada.

Chester programme

6.30 WATERGATE HANDICAP (£714 : 7f 122yd)

2	0-01021	Cudgel (C), P. Rohan, 4-9-13	N. Troop	8
6	2-0	Branded, S. Mellor, 6-7-10	J. Haynes	4
7	0-20404	Nice Value, R. Hollinshead, 3-7-9	K. Darley 5	9
9	3-02230	Crazy Creature, R. Murphy, 3-7-8	C. Nutter	2
10	0-23200	Landscaper, A. W. Jones, 7-7-7	R. Barker	3
11	123000	Master Marton, F. Wiles, 4-7-7	C. Ollivier	10
12	0-00400	First Bend, R. Mason, 5-7-7	N. Brannick	6
14	0-0002	Grand Hope, D. McCain, 5-7-7	C. Hickey 5	5
16	000	Troavalle, R. E. Peacock, 3-7-7	P. Howard	7
17	00	Welshes, L. Carrard, 7-7-7	—	1
18	002	Gullible Joe, H. Wharton, 7-7-7	K. Adshead 5	11

9-4 Cudgel, 4-1 Nice Value, 11-2 Landscaper, 7-1 Crazy Creature, 8-1 Grand Hope, 10-1 Branded, 12-1 Gullible Joe, 16-1 others.

6.55 ALICE HAWTHORN STAKES (2-y-o fillies : £932 : 5f)

2	0	Callistro, G. Hunter, 8-11	J. Lowe	8
3	0	Eisell, A. W. Jones, 8-11	B. Hedley	5
4	0	Emilia, H. Wragg, 8-11	L. Piggott	6
6	0	Glamonda, R. Murphy, 8-11	C. Moss	2
9	0	Kuwaiti, R. Houghton, 8-11	W. Carson	4
10	444	Late Idea, T. Molony, 8-11	P. Madden	9
12	0	Miss Purchase, S. Brookshaw, 8-11	—	7
14	03	Small Mercy, E. Cousins, 8-11	B. Raymond	3
17	3	Worthy Venture, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	T. Ives	1

5-2 Emilia, 3-1 Kuwaiti, 9-2 Small Mercy, 6-1 Worthy Venture, 10-1 Late Idea, 12-1 Callistro, 16-1 Glamonda, 20-1 others.

7.20 GRENADIER HANDICAP (£1,358 : 1¼m 65yd)

3	4-00023	Swing Through, C. Brittain, 4-8-10	L. Piggott	5
4	0004-20	Doubleglow, B. Hills, 8-8-6	E. Johnson	2
5	440334	Offley Prince, R. Hollinshead, 3-8-6	T. Ives	6
7	1-00010	Make a Signal (B), C. Thornton, 4-8-0	J. Bleasdale 6	3
8	413003	Rostov, J. W. Watts, 3-7-10	J. Lowe	4
9	003	Woodvale, R. Murphy, 7-7-8	C. Nutter 7	1

13-8 Swing Through, 7-2 Rostov, 11-2 Doubleglow, 6-1 Offley Prince, 8-1 Make a Signal, 16-1 Woodvale.

7.50 CARDINAL PUFF STAKES (2-y-o : £1,131 : 7f)

5	0	Ben, W. Wharton, 8-11	C. Moss	7
6	4202	Fosterfridge, C. Brittain, 8-11	W. Carson	4
7	02	Mataking, B. Hills, 8-11	E. Johnson	5
9	0	Shell Out, Thomson Jones, 8-11	L. Piggott	1
10	0300	Staffordshire Knot, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	T. Ives	3
13	00200	Jean Marjorie, H. C. Ward, 8-8	T. Rogers	2
15	30	Pineptico, E. Cousins, 8-8	B. Raymond	6

4-6 Mataking, 11-4 Fosterfridge, 6-1 Shell Out, 16-1 Pineptico, 20-1 others.

8.20 RED DEER HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,399 : 5f)

4	400-012	Overseas Admiral, J. Winter, 8-6	W. Carson	1
5	0021	Gauleiter (D), M. Jarvis, 8-3	B. Raymond	2
6	00120-0	Royal Princess (D), H. Wharton, 8-2	C. Moss	3
7	44030-0	Petite Case, R. Mason, 7-12	—	5
11	200004	Sernok (B), E. Cousins, 7-4	S. Parr 7	4

[illegible]

8.50 HENRY GEE STAKES (3-y-o : £944 : 1¼m 85yd)

[illegible]

8-13 St Cyr, 9-2 Mount Pelle, 13-2 Pallo, 12-1 Mortar, 16-1 Flying Swallow, 20-1 others.

Chester selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.30 Cudgel. 6.55 Late Idea. 7.20 Swing Through. 7.50 Mataking. 8.20 Overseas Admiral. 8.50 St Cyr.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.20 Swing Through. 7.50 Fosterfridge. 8.20 Gauleiter. 8.50 St Cyr.

Newmarket results

[illegible]

Brighton

[illegible]

Doncaster

[illegible]

Law Report July 7 1977 — Court of Appeal

No need to give reasons for notices to quit

Cannock Chase District Council v Kelly

Before Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Lawton and Sir David Cairns

A local authority serving notice to quit on a council house tenant are not obliged to give reasons; and it is not in itself a defence to an action for possession for the tenant to allege that he has been "a good tenant" and has not broken the terms of his tenancy.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mrs Alma Kelly, tenant of a council house at Church Street, Rugeley, Staffordshire, from Judge Allardice, at Stafford County Court, who made an order for possession in favour of the landlord, Cannock Chase District Council, following a notice to quit served on November 21, 1975, terminating the tenancy on December 28, 1975.

Mr Peter Baker, QC, and Mr Robert Orme for the tenant; Mr Anthony Hidden, QC, and Mr Roger Smith for the local authority.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that Mrs Kelly became the tenant of the council house in January, 1975. Because of section 5(1) and 2(b) of the Rent Act, 1968, she was not a protected tenant or a statutory tenant for the purposes of the Rent Acts. No question of Rent Act protection therefore arose.

On November 21, 1975, the local authority gave the tenant written notice to quit on December 28, 1975. She remained in possession. On January 14, 1976, the local authority started proceedings in Stafford County Court claiming possession. The particulars of claim alleged that the local authority were entitled to possession of the house, which was let to the tenant on a weekly tenancy at a weekly rent of £5.64, which tenancy had been duly determined by notice in writing to quit, yet the tenant had wrongly remained in possession.

The tenant's solicitors asked for further and better particulars specifying the grounds upon which the order for possession was sought, having regard to the regulations and conditions of the tenancy. Though not obliged to answer, the local authority did so, saying that they were not alleging any specific breaches of the regulations and conditions of tenancy but based their claim for possession on the termination of the tenant's former tenancy.

In the defence, subsequently amended, the tenant denied that the local authority were entitled to possession. It stated that the local authority were under a duty to exercise the powers and duties of management, regulation and control of the dwelling-house in good faith and taking into account all relevant considerations, and that in breach of the duty they had failed to exercise their powers and duties, in particular the power to evict the tenant, in good faith and taking into account all relevant considerations.

At the hearing the tenant gave evidence that she had been a protected tenant in her previous house, which had been compulsorily acquired and demolished. She lived with her five children and received £25 a week social security. There were no arrears of rent. The state of the property was very good. There had been complaints about her by a neighbour and there was some mention of a petition against her. She had been told to keep down the noise, but it was nothing to do with her. There had been no complaints from the council since November, 1975.

The judge accepted that she had acted as a good tenant and there had been no breach of covenant, but that was not enough to raise a prima facie case that the council had not acted in good faith and had not taken into account all the relevant considerations. He expressed the view that it was open to the local authority to evict somebody who was a good tenant. For the tenant merely to have to say "I am a good tenant" to retain possession was to bring in Rent Act principles by the back door. He gave judgment for the local authority and made an order for possession.

Before their Lordships it was submitted for the tenant that the judge was wrong in law on the facts as found. The argument was that because he had accepted that she was a good tenant and had not broken any term of her tenancy there was thus established a prima facie case that the local authority must have abused their powers by having taken into account some considerations which they ought not to have taken into or by having failed to take into account some considerations which they ought to have taken into account. The local authority having called no evidence to establish the considerations which led to the service of the notice to quit, the court could and should have held that an abuse of powers had been proved and the action for possession should have been dismissed.

Unless there was anything in the ratio decidendi of Bristol District Council v Clark ([1975] 1 WLR 1443) which supported that submission, his Lordship would regard it as wrong and as inconsistent with Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation ([1948] 1 KB 223), where Lord Greene said that the courts could only interfere with an act of executive authority if it was shown that the authority had contravened the law, and it was for those who asserted that the local authority had contravened the law to establish that proposition.

So the tenant had first to allege and then, if challenged, prove, the "contravention of the law" in what, prima facie, was a permitted and lawful act of the local authority. One ground was bad faith. His Lordship would stress that bad faith, or lack of good faith, meant dishonesty. It always involved a grave charge. It must not be treated as a synonym for an honest, though mistaken, taking into consideration of a factor which was in law irrelevant. If a charge of bad faith was made a local authority, like an individual, were entitled to have it properly particularized. His Lordship did not need to say more because counsel had disclaimed any charge of dishonesty on the part of the local authority or their officials.

Even if there had been no bad faith, a public authority's exercise of their statutory powers might be properly challenged if it could be shown that the authority had, as a material factor in reaching their decision, taken into account a factor which, as a matter of law, should not have been taken into account or had failed to take into account a factor which should have been taken into account. To that extent a local authority, as landlord, were under a stricter obligation than a private landlord in a case where the tenancy was not subject to the Rent Acts. But it was for the tenant to prove that erroneous taking-into-account or that erroneous omission which constituted the so-called "abuse of the powers". In the present case no such consideration was specified. It was said that it ought to be inferred. If a decision was so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could have come to it the courts could interfere. The facts came nowhere near anything of that kind.

The local authority's statutory powers under section 111 of the Housing Act, 1957, included the power to "manage, regulate and control" houses owned by them. One important duty of management was that the local body should be able to pick and choose their tenants at their will: Shelley v LCC ([1949] AC 56).

There were many reasons why a local authority might lawfully give a tenant notice to quit, despite the fact that the tenant had not broken any covenants, and that he could, objectively, be described as a "good tenant". There was, therefore, nothing on the facts, proved or assumed in the present case, which justified the inference that there had been an abuse of powers by the local authority in giving notice to quit.

There was, therefore, nothing in the defence which provided any defence to the claim for possession. A local authority could not be required to state their reasons, or to give discovery, or to assume an evidential burden at a trial, merely by reason of a defence which said, in effect "You have no good reasons". Nothing in the Bristol case invalidated those views.

The judge's reason for rejecting the defence was consistent with the views expressed; but he had also said that if a council tenant who had received a notice to quit desired to challenge it on the ground of bad faith or abuse of power, he should apply to the High Court for a prerogative order or declaration; and that, if he did not do so before the notice had expired, the county court could offer no remedy. Counsel for the local authority had submitted that the county court judge had a discretion to refuse to deal with such a matter himself and leave it to the tenant to apply to the High Court for a declaration or a prerogative order.

His Lordship did not agree. If there was some basis for a defence, alleging, with proper particulars, some bad faith on the part of the local authority or their officials, there was no reason why such a case should not be dealt with in the county court, if it should arise.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, concurring, said that in the Bristol case the three members of the court had decided the appeal on the ground that there was no evidence of the abuse or excessive use of statutory powers.

It was open to Mr Hidden to argue, as indeed he did, that such abuse or use could not be a defence to a claim for possession.

In his Lordship's judgment abuse or excessive use of statutory powers by a local authority acting as a housing authority could provide a defence for a council tenant against a claim for possession. But the tenant would be making the allegation. He would have to plead and prove it. Unless such a plea in proper form was before the court the local authority's claim for possession should be dealt with as if it were a claim by a private landlord for possession of a dwelling-house which was outside the Rent Acts.

In the present case there was no proper plea of abuse, or excessive use of statutory powers; nevertheless the tenant was allowed to give evidence in support of the plea she had put forward by way of defence.

The local authority had a duty under the Housing Act, 1957, to manage, regulate and control their housing property. That included the powers to pick and choose tenants at will and to give notice to quit. Proper management might call for the assessment of need; the allocation of housing resources. The duty to assess need and allocate resources might necessitate notices to quit being given to persons who had paid their rent and complied with the terms of their tenancies. The giving of a notice to quit to such a tenant was consistent with proper management, regulation and control. More than that would be required to establish a prima facie case of abuse, or excessive use, of statutory powers.

Sir David Cairns agreed with both judgments.

Solicitors: Wedlake Bell for Pickering & Pickering, Rugeley; Mr B. J. Ranson, Cannock.

Solicitors' omission no bar to overriding time limits

Firman v Ellis

Before Mr Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered July 4]

A plaintiff who was unable to proceed with his action for personal injuries against the defendant because his solicitors had failed to serve the writ within the time limit was nevertheless allowed by the court, exercising its discretion under section 2D of the Limitation Act 1975, to continue the action with a new writ issued out of time.

His Lordship dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Michael Firman, of Northlands Street, Camberwell, London, against the refusal of the Eastbourne district registrar to renew the writ which had been issued but never served. His Lordship, however, allowed a new action commenced out of time against the defendant, Miss Diana Ellis, of Tudor Close, Seaford, Sussex, to continue.

Mr Anthony Hacking for Mr Firman; Mr John Loyd for Miss Ellis.

MR JUSTICE KERR, giving judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers, said that there was an appeal against the refusal of the district registrar to extend the validity of a writ under Order 6, rule 8 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. There was also an application, in a subsequent action between the same parties instituted out of time, to override the time limits for bringing proceedings in personal injury cases pursuant to section 2D of the Limitation Act, 1975.

The action concerned a motor accident on May 23, 1973. From the beginning Miss Ellis did not dispute liability to Mr Firman, a passenger, who was injured. Negotiations were commenced in order to settle the matter and various medical reports were obtained.

Mr Firman's solicitors issued a writ on July 26, 1974, but it was not served, although Miss Ellis's insurers were informed that it had been issued. Negotiations continued and Mr Firman rejected an offer. Further medical reports were requested by Miss Ellis's insurers, and Mr Firman compiled evidence about his employment prospects. On July 25, 1975, the writ initially valid for 12 months expired, without having been served.

When in October, 1976, Mr Firman's solicitors made another approach for a settlement, Miss Ellis's insurers took the point that more than three years had elapsed since the accident so that the statutory period of limitation had expired. Mr Firman applied in March, 1977, for renewal of the writ, but the registrar declined. Mr Firman, as well as appealing against that order, issued another writ out of time on March 21. The application under section 2D was in respect of that writ. Service was accepted by Miss Ellis.

It was common ground, on clear authorities, that there had to be good reasons for allowing a renewal of a writ out of time, particularly if the effect of renewal was to deprive the defendant of an accrued period of limitation. Nothing excused the failure to serve the writ or to apply promptly for its renewal. The matter was entirely covered by the Court of Appeal decision in Easy v Universal Anchorage Co Ltd ([1974] 1 WLR 899). The registrar's refusal to renew the writ was right, and the appeal would be dismissed.

As to the application to override the time limits, the time limit for present purposes was three years. Section 2D of the Limitation Act, 1975, headed "Court's power to override time limits", provided: "(1) If it appears to the court that it would be equitable to allow an action to proceed having regard to the degree to which—(a) the provisions of section 2A . . . of the Act prejudice the plaintiff . . . and (b) any decision of the court under this subsection would prejudice the defendant . . . the court may direct that those provisions shall not apply to the action . . .". Subsection (3) listed those factors which the court should consider in deciding whether to let the time limit be overridden.

The general purpose of section 2D was helpfully summarized in The Supreme Court Practice (1976, 4th supp, notes 4536 and 4537). It was stated that "such a direction [to override the time limits] can only be given at the trial of an action and not at any interlocutory stage or preliminary hearing, and indeed can only be given at the end of the trial".

That statement was not justified by the wording of the section. It would be extremely inconvenient and defeat the object of the Act to some extent if a plaintiff or defendant had to go through the whole of the action and know only at the end whether the time limit applied or not. In his Lordship's opinion the power under section 2D should be exercised in the same way as in cases of striking out for want of prosecution. When the section referred to whether or not the action should be allowed to proceed it meant what it said.

There were only two reported decisions on the section: Buck v English Electric Co Ltd (The Times, November 25, 1976) and Davies v British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd (The Times, February 15, 1977). In both cases, as in the present case, decisions were taken at a preliminary stage. It was right for the issue to be decided at a preliminary stage.

It was clear that Mr Firman satisfied every one of the circumstances in subsection (3)(a)-(f) which the court had to take into consideration. It was not necessary for a plaintiff to pass through the subsection with full marks, but Mr Firman had virtually done so on the facts.

Miss Ellis submitted that the case raised an issue of public policy of some importance. She claimed that the application was due wholly to the failure of Mr Firman's solicitors to serve the writ within one year, and it would be a misapplication of the policy of the section if it were to operate as a protection for negligent solicitors instructed by plaintiffs. It would deprive a defendant of the protection which the law gave him if the plaintiff's legal advisers were dilatory in instituting or pursuing legal proceedings.

His Lordship did not accept that submission. The policy of the section was to protect plaintiffs against the effect of the limitation period and to that extent the section operated against the interests of defendants or their insurers. There was nothing in the Act to suggest that that prima facie purpose and effect was to be cut down if the section had to be evoked because of some negligence on the part of the plaintiff's solicitors.

Section 2D set out what the court should have regard to; Mr Firman had satisfied those requirements. It would be wrong for the court to build into the section by implication some further condition or condition precedent which was said to rest on consideration of the public interest. If the plaintiff failed because he had to resort to section 2D as a result of the negligence of his own solicitors, he would be left only with an action for negligence against them. That would put him in a much worse position as in such an action he would have to show what, on a balance of probabilities, would have been the result of an action against the defendant. That burden was more difficult than if the plaintiff were able to fight the action against the defendant.

Since Mr Firman satisfied the requirements of section 2D the application would be allowed and the time would not take effect.

His Lordship added that Mr Firman's solicitors had acted properly and diligently throughout in his interest except for the solitary error of not serving the writ.

Solicitors: Mayo & Perkins, Eastbourne; Badhams.

Edward Thomas's widow to be honoured at weekend

Celebrations to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Helen Thomas, on July 11, 1877, are to be held this weekend. She was the wife of Edward Thomas, who has belatedly come to be recognized as one of the handful of important poets of the English countryside and the First World War.

On Sunday, in the parish church of Steep, Hampshire, where the Thomases lived, there is a programme of music and readings by Jill Balcon and others. On Monday there is to be a ceremony in the graveyard of St James the Greater, Eastbury, near Newbury, where Helen Thomas is buried.

The flowers to be laid on her grave will be gathered from the three gardens of the houses in the parish of Steep where Helen and Edward Thomas lived from 1906 to 1916: Berryfield Cottage, the Red House and Yew Tree Cottage.

The surviving daughter of the Thomases, Myfanwy, lives in Eastbury.

It will be an aptly countrified and family occasion for the woman who used to write articles for the Court Page of The Times. They were gentle, clear, and evocative, and told of the far from easy circumstances of life in the countryside in the years immediately before the world earthquake of the 1914-18 War.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, July 8, 1952

It is sixty years now since an American ship (the City of New York on the eastbound passage and the City of Paris II on the westbound passage) won the so-called Blue Riband. Since then the title of fastest across the Atlantic has been held by such famous ships as Germany's Bremen and Europa, Italy's Rex, France's Normandie, and the long aristocratic line of Cunarders, including the Campania, Lusitania, Mauretania and Queen Mary. The United States, sped on by all the innovations of a dozen years' progress in marine engineering, now takes her place in this company.

The United States completed the passage of 2,942 nautical miles from the Ambrose light vessel to Bishop Rock in three days, ten hours and 40 minutes at an average speed of 35.59 knots.

Latest wills

Residue for charities

Miss Edith Evelyn Gaiger, of Farnham, Surrey, left £77,921 net. After personal bequests, she left the residue equally among the British and Foreign Bible Society, CMS, Lord's Day Observance Society and Emmanuel Free Church of England, Farnham.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Jephcott, Mrs Mary Denise, of Truro £118,430
Kennard, Mr Keith, of East Farleigh, farmer £145,640
Longman, Annie Day, of North Cadbury £103,880
Toulmin, Miss Isobel Marguerite, of St Albans £118,356
Whitney, Mrs Beryl Agnes, of New Milton £151,180
Woodman, Miss Daisy, St Leonards on Sea £151,339

Science report

Neurology: Stimulators for pain relief

Neurosurgeons at the University of California have used electrodes implanted in the brain to control the intractable pain of six patients, most of them suffering from cancer. The electrodes were inserted surgically in an area known from animal experiments to be involved in pain sensation, and connected to a radio receiver. The receiver was designed to pick up a pulsed signal from a small external generator operated by the patient, and caused a series of electrical pulses to be delivered to the brain from the implanted electrode. About 30 minutes of that stimulation produced relief from pain which lasted three or four hours.

The six patients in the trial, which was conducted by Dr Yosio Hosobuchi, Dr John E. Adams and Dr Rita Linchitz, were all suffering from pain so persistent that it could not be fully controlled by large doses of morphine. Four of the patients had cancer, and the other two had nerve damage.

Persistent pain from cancer or neurological disease has been experimentally treated before with electrical stimulators, which are thought to work by interfering with the transmission of signals by the nerves involved in pain sensation. But most of the earlier trials have been with stimulators placed on the spinal cord, where they have had limited success in controlling the pain.

It has never been absolutely clear how electrical stimulation works, but in the American trials an answer is suggested by concurrent experiments with a drug usually used to counteract the effects of morphine.

Dr Hosobuchi and his colleagues found that if they administered the morphine antagonist during treatment with the stimulator pain returned in five of the patients. That suggests that whatever system is activated by morphine is also activated by the implanted brain electrodes.

Recent research on morphine has led to the discovery of a chemical naturally present in the brain and which behaves like morphine in a number of tests. That substance, endorphin, is thought to be involved in the natural regulation of pain sensation. The fact that the anti-morphine drug naloxone prevents the effects of the electrical stimulation in patients when they had not been taking morphine or other opiate suggests that stimulation is triggering the natural endorphin system.

The permanent implantation of electrodes in the brain is, of course, a drastic procedure. But if it works, as the American team says it does, to produce pain relief without distorting normal sensation, or even the perception of acute pain such as a pinprick, then it may have an important part to play in the treatment of unbearable pain that does not respond to drugs. Its association with the endorphin system may also lead to a better understanding of how pain is regulated naturally, and suggest other new ways in which it might be controlled.

By Nature-Times News Service
Source: Science, 197, 183 (July 8, 1977)

Children's summer holiday guide

Compiled by Agnes Whitaker

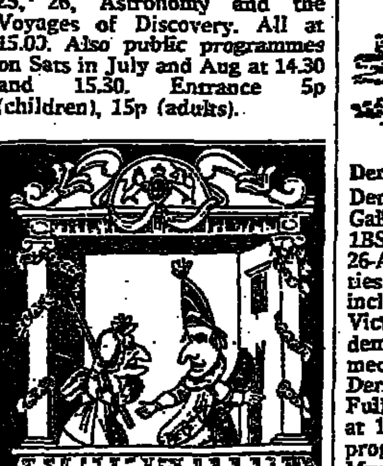
Museum activities

London

Tower of London, London EC3N 4AB, tel 01-709 0765. July 25, 26, 27, "Bows & Guns", short films and demonstrations of the longbow, crossbow and early firearms. Starting at the Education Centre, Waterloo Block, The Tower. 14.00-15.30 each day. Ages 11-15. Write for a free ticket to the Education Centre, enclosing sae. and giving preferred date. NB Entry to the Tower precincts has to be paid on the day; it is 30p for children.

Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, London E2 9PA, tel 01-980 2415. July 26, 27, Make an optical toy; July 28, 29, Make decorated boxes; August 2, 3, Make flick books or praxinoscope strips; August 4, 5, Try on historical clothes or make silhouettes; August 9, 10, Make wigs, moustaches or glasses; August 11, 12, Make fans, card cases, cigarette holders; August 16, 17, Study crowns, and make one (crowns to wear, not to spend); August 18, 19, Find links with the Orient in games and clothes; August 23, 24, Look at peepshows and construct one; August 25, 26, Study jigsaws; August 30, 31, Decorate your own (paper) commemorative mug and plate; September 1, 2, Patterns and rubbings. All these activities are for family groups; ring the museum first if you are bringing more than 10 children. 14.30 each day. Admission free.

National Maritime Museum *Planetarium, Old Royal Observatory*, Greenwich Park, London SE10 9NF, tel (main museum) 01-858 4422. Programmes as follows: Aug 1, 2, 4, 5, The Moon, the Planets and Number; Aug 8, 9, 11, 12, Using the Stars to Measure the Earth; Aug 15, 16, 18, 19, Almanac and Astrolabe; Aug 25, 26, Astronomy and the Voyages of Discovery. All at 15.00. Also public programmes on Sats in July and Aug at 14.30 and 15.30. Entrance 5p (children), 15p (adults).



Outside London

Bedford

Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford, tel. 0234 211222. July 20-Aug 18. Discover more about the characters in the collection by making dolls and puppets. Dress them and arrange them in room settings, or put them into a play. Wed and Thur each week. 11.00-12.30. Wear old clothes. Bring materials and oddments if possible. Age 7 and over. *Admission free.*

Belfast

Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast BT9 5AB, tel. 0232 668251. Aug 1-12, Informal art course; Aug 15-26, guitar-playing course (bring a guitar). Both courses are from 11.00-13.00 and 14.00-16.00 each day. Ages 14 and over. Admission £1 for each course. Apply to The Youth Officer, Belfast Education & Library Board, 40 Academy Street, Belfast BT1 2NQ. *(The board also runs courses in sporting and outdoor activities.)*

Birmingham

There is no museum in the country that lays on such a rich feast of activities for children as the Birmingham Museum does, unfailingly, every holiday. It is impossible to list all that they offer for every age group, including under fives. This time there are craft courses, films, lectures, demonstrations, competitions, gallery events, a coach trip and a holiday natural history club. Children can spend a day in a seventeenth century house or in a castle. Tickets are required for some events: booking cannot be made by telephone. Details and booking form from Mrs Meredith, Museum Education Officer, Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham B3 3DH, tel 021 235 3890.

Edinburgh

Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, tel 031 225 7534. A varied programme of films, gallery talks and quizzes. July 18-Aug 12, films on varied subjects, shown twice daily at *14.00 and 15.30*. They include *Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees*, and *The Private Life of the Cuckoo*. Detailed leaflets available. No tickets required. Admission free. Quiz-sheets have been prepared for different age-groups. Bring pencils and crayons. The gallery talks may also interest older children: Mon, Wed and Fri throughout July and Aug at 14.30. Details available. *Admission free.* The nineteenth-century giant waterwheel will be in operation daily, Mon-Fri, at 11.00, 13.15 and 16.00.

Manchester

Athenaeum Gallery, 81 Princess Street, Manchester M1 4HR, tel 061 236 9283. July 25, 26, 27, "Painting from Originals". A film about the pre-Raphaelites, and then a visit to look at examples of their work. Finally children will be given ready-made drawings, and invited to colour them using different media, and calling on their study experience. 10.0-12.30 each day. Bring overalls. Ages 9-12. Admission only by free ticket issued beforehand.

Newcastle upon Tyne

Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, tel (Education Officer) 0632 24562. July 16-Sept 11, Tyne and Wear Brass Rubbing Centre. Children may rub these replica brasses from English churches at half-price. Help is given and materials provided. Tues-Sat. 10.0-17.30 (Thur open to 20.00). Sun 14.30-17.30. Mon parties by arrangement.

Norwich

Castle Museum, Norwich NR1 3JU, tel 0603 22233/636. Aug 8-19, *Children's Fortnight*. Opportunities to do quizzes and puzzles, to draw and paint. Mon-Fri 10.0-17.00. Also special events: Aug 8, Your Ancestor's Wardrobe, 14.30; Aug 10, Victorian crafts: try them, 10.15; *Aug 12, other things to make*, 10 15 onwards; Aug 15, A Policeman's Job past and present, 14.30; Aug 17, More about peelers and policemen, 10.30; Aug 19, All sorts of bottles, 14.30. Admission free.

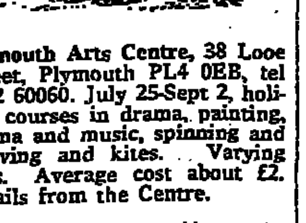
Derby

Derby City Museums & Art Gallery, Strand, Derby DE1 1BS, *tel* 0332 31111/793. July 26-Aug 25, a variety of activities for different age-groups, including a heraldry workshop, Victorian Fun & Games, and demonstrations of Roman and medieval cooking. Held at the Derby Industrial Museum, off Full Street, Derby. Each day at 14.00. Tickets (10p) and full programme from the City Museum, Strand (see above). Both museums have also produced competition booklets for the holiday period.

Art and drama

Art and drama workshops are proliferating all over the country, and vary immensely in professional skills, resources and effectiveness. In the summer there are quite a few itinerant groups. One way to find out what *is* happening nearby is to contact the nearest Regional Office of the Arts Council (your reference library will know it). Two very active arts centres are:

Midland Arts Centre, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham, B12 9QH, tel 021 440 4221. July 25-Sept 2, holiday courses on drama, dance, music, painting, handcrafts, needlecrafts, athletics, games, and some special projects. Varying ages. Average cost about £1.50 per course. Details from the centre.



Plymouth Arts Centre, 38 Looe Street, Plymouth PL4 0EB, tel 0752 60060. July 25-Sept 2, holiday courses in drama, painting, drama and music, spinning and weaving and kites. Varying ages. Average cost about £2. Details from the Centre.

Sheffield

Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffiled 10, tel 0742 26281. Aug 15-19, "Kites—Could this be your Hang-up?" Children are invited to make and paint kites. 10.00-15.00. The finale will be a grand show on Sat Aug 20 including kites brought from home. All *materials provided. Admission free.*

Nottingham

Castle Museum, Nottingham NG1 6EL, tel. 0602 411881. Aug 8-26, painting, drawing and modelling sessions based on human history and the arts. Mon-Fri, 10.30-12.30. For ages 5-11. Admission free. Varied afternoon activities for older children with a different theme each week. Week 1, Social History; Week 2, Drama and design (including going behind scenes at the Playhouse): Week 3, Pottery and ceramics (including a chance to pot). Mon-Fri, 14.00-16.00. Wear casual clothes. Admission free.

Natural History Museum, Wollaton Hall, Nottingham NG8 2AE, tel 0602 281333. Aug 1-26, painting, drawing and modelling sessions on aspects of natural history. Mon-Fri, 10.30-12.30. For ages 5-11. Admission free. Afternoon topics for older children will include field work, visits, slide shows and practical work. Mon-Fri, 14.00-16.00. Admission free.

Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1P 4RG, *tel* 01-828 1212. A new Spot-the-Detail game, a gallery trail, and a tape-slide programme, lasting 15 minutes, shown on weekdays at 11.15. All these are on the theme of children in British art. The Tate also has a varied programme of films and gallery talks for younger and older children. For details, send sae to the Education Dept, The Tate.

National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2H 0HE, tel 01-930 8511. Aug 3-17, "Victorian Days". Drawing, model-making, drama, writing and discussion based on the gallery's Victorian paintings, but also looking at other museums and other nearby buildings, such as the Houses of Parliament. Different activities each day; children may come as often as they like. Bring scissors. 10.30-13.00 and 14.00-16.00 each day (picnics may be eaten in the NPG). Ages 8-14. Admission free.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DN, tel 01-839 3321/2520. July 11-Aug 28, "I Ask You", a series of *five* quiz sheets written by children for children, and an audio-visual show also prepared by children. The quiz sheets include "Holbein's Portraits" and "Nudity of Renaissance Art". The audio-visual show will be shown continuously from 11.30 to 16.30 Mon-Fri (and possibly Sat). It depicts children discussing the quiz sheets, and National Gallery art in general. Designed for 8-12-year-olds. Admission free.

Soldiers

Besides the perennial Royal Tournament, and tattoos at Cardiff, Colchester, Edinburgh, Inverness and Lancaster, all of them well advertised, there are a number of big army displays for the public this summer.

July 15, 16, 17
Edinburgh, Saughton Park. Army Display. Military bands, free-fall parachuting, static and arena displays. Admission free.

July 19, 20
Dundee, Baxter Park. Army Display (as at Edinburgh).

July 23, 24
Aberdeen, Queen's Links. Army Display (as at Edinburgh).

July 22, 23, 24
Sheffield, Norfolk Park. Services Display. Military bands, mock battle scene, gymnastics, free-fall parachuting, Royal Marines motor bikes, RN and RAF helicopter display. Admission free.

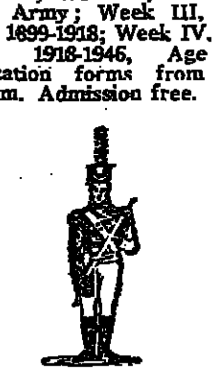
July 23
Shrewsbury, Light Infantry Depot. Open Day and Passing Out Parade. Displays of equipment, gymnastics and free-fall parachuting. Admission free.

July 31
Bovington (Dorset), RAC Centre. Open Day. Mock tank battle, arena displays, armoured vehicle exhibition. 10.30-17.00. Admission free (cars 50p).

Chichester. Military Police Centenary March. Contingents from overseas military police corps are joining in a competitive march over the South Downs. 08.00-17.00. In the evening they will all parade through the city in uniform. For information, ring 0243 86311.

Aug 6
Middle Wallop, Hants. Army Air Day. Open day, static displays, flying display, helicopters, pleasure flights for visitors. *Open 10.00. Admission free* (cars £2).

National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, London SW3 4HT, tel 01-730 0717. July 25-August 19 (Monday-Friday) Children's Club. Films, talks, *gallery tours and a chance to* paint and sketch. Some members may also make models if they give advance notice. Each week a different period is covered: Week 1, The Army, 1642-1815; Week II, The Victorian Army; Week III, The Army, 1899-1918; Week IV, The Army, 1918-1946, Age 7. Application forms from the museum. Admission free.



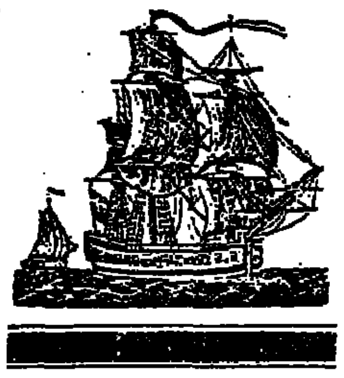
Sea and sky

These are the annual open days organized by the Navy for the public. You can have a really good look round some modern ships, helicopters and planes, and talk to the personnel. There are all sorts of displays laid on too. Opening times are approximately 10.00-17.00. There may be a car-parking charge, but otherwise entry is free.

Navy Days
July 9, 10: Rosyth, Fife.
July 23, 24: Portland, Dorset.
Aug 27, 28, 29: Portsmouth.
Aug 27, 28, 29: Plymouth.

Air Days
July 20: HMS Gannet, Prestwick.
July 23: HMS Daedalus, Lee-on-Solent.
July 27: RNAS Culdrose, Cornwall.
Sept 3: RNAS Yeovilton, Somerset.

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF, tel 01-858 4422, July 26, 27, 28 "Pirates", a talk in the E Wing Lecture Theatre, 14.30. Aug 2, 25, films on North Sea oil; Aug 4, 16, 30, film about the Golden Hinde. All in the *Runciman* Lecture Theatre at 14.30. Aug 9, 18, 26, a series of talks about the Queen's House, held there, also practical work, 14.30. Age 8 and over. Admission free.



Airmen

July 14
International Air Day, RAF St Mawgan, Newquay, Cornwall TR8 4HP. Static and Flying Displays. Pleasure flights available. Open 09.00. £1.50 for cars.

July 16
Open Day, RAF Stafford. Historic aircraft are flying, plus the Red Arrows, and a solo aerobatic aircraft.

July 30
The Queen's Silver Jubilee Review of the RAF, Public Day, RAF Finningley, Doncaster, Yorks 0N9 3LQ. The actual review is at Finningley on the previous day, and is not open to the public. On the Public Day the same things will be on display, plus a much longer flying display starting at 13.30. Open 09.00. Cars £3; pedestrians free.

Aug 13
Open Day, RAF Valley, Holyhead, Gwynedd LL65 3NY.

Sept 10
Open Day, RAF Leuchars, Fife KY16 0JK.
Open Day, *RAF St. Athan*, Barry, S. Glamorgan CF6 9WA. Starts 10.30. Flying display at 14.30

Road safety

The National Cycling Proficiency Scheme. Almost every borough in the United Kingdom participates in this scheme run by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. It provides lessons for children, primarily nine to 13-year-olds, in the theory and practice of safe cycling. At the end children do a test, and RoSPA produces a certificate for those who pass. The course, lasting several successive days, is usually held once a year, in the Easter or summer holidays, at a school. The local organizer is the Borough Road Safety Officer. The police or the local reference library should know his name and phone number. The course is free.

Water safety

English and Welsh Lighthouses. They are controlled by those high-sounding gentlemen, the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. The public are allowed inside the following lighthouses from 13.00 until an hour before sunset, except on Sundays or foggy days: Alderney, Anvil Point, Bardsey Island, Cromer, Dungeness (base only), Flamborough, Hartland Point, Lizard, Longstone telephone the East Coast superintendent first —Harwich 2377), Lundy North (summer only), Lundy South, Lynmouth Foreland, Nash Point, North Foreland, Pendeen, Penlee Point (fog signal), Portland Bill, Sark, Skerries, Skokholm Island, Souter, South Stack, Start Point, St Ann's Head, St Catherine's, St Mary's Island, Strumble Head, Trevose and Whitby. Remember, however, that you cannot *rely* upon being allowed in. The keepers may have urgent work to do. A prior telephone call would be sensible.

Scottish Lighthouses. Supervised by the Northern Lighthouse Board, 84 George Street, Edinburgh. The following can be visited from 14.00 until an hour before sunset: Ardnamurchan, Barns Ness, Bressay, Buchan Ness, Butt of Lewis, Cantick Head, Chanonry, Corsewell, Covesea Skerries, Cromarty, Davaar, Douglas Head, Dunnet Head, Duncansby Head, Eilean Glas, Fair Isle North, Fair Isle South, Girdle Ness, Holburn Head, Holy Island, Hoy Sound, Kilantringan, Kinnaird Head, Langness, Maughold Head, Mull of Galloway, Mull of Kintyre, North Ronaldsway, Noss Head, Point of Ayre, Rubh Re, St Abb's Head, Scurdie Ness, Strathy Point, Sumburgh Head, Tarbat Ness, Tiumpan Head, Tod Head and Turnberry. What a recitation—and even this list excludes the rock lighthouses. Again, a telephone call will make certain.

The Royal Life Saving Society runs Water Safety and Life Saving courses all over the country. They range from a simple Water Safety award for non-swimmers, to the Bronze Medallion for life-saving, and other higher awards. Some schools include the tests in their swimming lessons, but if not, many courses are run in the holidays, and entry fees are low. Headquarters will gladly put anyone in touch with their nearest organizer or branch. Write to: Royal Life Saving Society, 14 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2AT, tel 01-580 5678.

Blue Peter Inshore Lifeboats. Most children, if not their parents, know that these were provided after an appeal for old paperbacks in 1966, to buy one lifeboat. The target was quadrupled; four boats were bought. A later appeal elicited the means to replace all four boats. Until May 31 *this year*, they had been launched 693 times, and saved 280 lives. Families can be shown round the lifeboats, but as they are entirely manned by volunteers, please telephone or write to the *appropriate secretary first*:
Blue Peter I, Littlehampton: P. Cheney Esq, Martlesham, Berry Lane, Littlehampton, Sussex, tel 090 64 3418.
Blue Peter II, Beaumaris: Lt Col V. J. C. Cooper, Glan Dwr Glyn Garth, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, N Wales, tel 0248 713227.
Blue Peter III, North Berwick: F. Cessford Esq, OBE, The White House, Dirleton Avenue, N Berwick, Scotland, tel 0620 3218.
Blue Peter IV, St Agnes: E. J. Simmons Esq, St Agnes Hotel, St Agnes, Cornwall, tel 087 255 2307.

Horses

Two heavy horse events:

Aug 21
Wellington, Somerset. Heavy Horse Working Demonstration, Hornshay Farm, Nynehead, nr Wellington (near Junction 26 on M5). It is hoped to show ploughing, harrowing, drilling seed and reaping with a binder. Wagon rides for children. Starts 11.00. The first National *Working Horse Championship is* also taking place at Hornshay that day. Queries to Mr Taylor, tel. 039 287 4799.

Sept 3, 4
Somerton, Somerset. Yesterday's Farming, at Midney. On *the first day there will be a* vintage tractor ploughing match and a display of old engines and farm implements. *The second day* is devoted to heavy horses, including the South West Horse Ploughing Championship, and eight heavy horse classes. There are also sheep dog trials, and displays of rural arts and crafts being made. Starts 10.00 each day. Admission 25p (children), 50p (adults). Free parking. Queries to Mr Adlam, tel. 0823 432257.

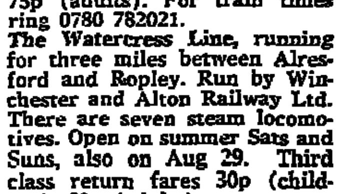
Flying machines

Museum of Flight, East Fortune Airfield, North Berwick, East Lothian EH39 5LF, tel 062 088 308. This museum started with one Spitfire. There are now 17 aircraft, including several jet fighters, a tiny autogiro, and some rockets. The museum is usually only open to parties by arrangement, but there is a special open period in July and August. Open 10.00 to 16.00 every day. Admission free. Queries to Mrs Thompson, tel 031 225 7534.

The Shuttleworth Collection, Old Warden Aerodrome, nr Biggleswade, Beds, tel 076 727 288. This historic aircraft museum is holding two flying days in the summer holidays:

July 31: Military Air Day. The RAF will fly a Lancaster, a Spitfire, a Hurricane, and a Meteor; the museum will fly other aircraft.

Aug 28, 29: Flying Days. The Fleet Air Arm Historic Flight has been requested on both days.



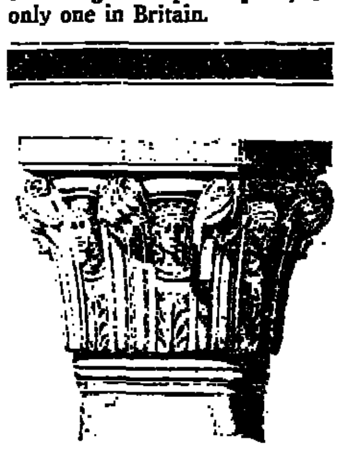
Steam railways

There are two lines newly re-opened this summer:

Nene Valley Railway, running for five miles between Wansford and Orton Mere, Peterborough. Run by Peterborough Railway Society Ltd. It has 15 steam locomotives including foreign ones. Open on summer Sats and Suns, also on Aug 29. Return fares 40p (children), 75p (adults). For train times ring 0780 782021.

The Watercress Line, running for three miles between Alresford and Ropley. Run by Winchester and Alton Railway Ltd. There are seven steam locomotives. Open on summer Sats and Suns, also on Aug 29. Third class return fares 30p (children), 60p (adults).

The Festiniog Railway has also been extended this year to Llyn Ystradau, another two miles, including a complete spiral, the only one in Britain.



Archaeology

Archaeology for children is a vexed subject. Many children become intrigued, perhaps after finding a bit of pottery, or hearing of the boys who found the Saxon sword. Yet archaeologists only have one chance, more or less, to unveil a site, and obviously children can unthinkingly do great damage. So the list of excavations seeking volunteers, published by the Council for British Archaeology every month from March onwards, is therefore restricted to those aged 16 or over.

To younger children, however, the CBA give clear and positive advice: go to your local museum or public library. They will know the names of any local archaeological societies, who may take junior members and organize visits to sites. Eventually those who persist may find themselves helping in some way.

Young Rescue is an organization that aims to increase children's interest in archaeology, and help them learn more about it. Its national newsletter for members is admirable: meaty and cheerful, rather in the *Blue Peter* style of handling facts. It gives all sorts of information about archaeological opportunities for children. Young Rescue also has *branches*, which run their own events, at Brighton, Cambridge, Colchester, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Sandy, Worcester and York. To join, write to Dr Kate Pretty, New Hall, Cambridge.

Life in the Iron Age. This is a three-day archaeology course organized by the Horniman Museum on August 2, 3 and 4. Day One will be spent at the Horniman studying life in the Iron Age through films, slides and specimens. On Day Two the group will visit Butser ancient farm. On Day Three there will be follow-up work on Iron Age crafts at the Museum. The course is for 12-16 year-olds and costs £1.50 (for the coach trip). Apply to Dr Goodhew, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, SE23 3PQ, tel: 01-699 1872.

Food prices

Eating less, paying more

July is almost always the best eating month in Britain. This year it promises to be better than usual, especially when compared with the previous two years. Prices per pound or *bunch of produce* vary widely, but strawberries work out at about 1p each, radishes at about ½p and small spring onions often at only ½p.

The official forecast made at the Royal Show that the *vegetable shortage of the past two* years is over should cheer ministers who want to secure a further agreement with trade unions about pay restraint.

Sharp price increases on foods like tea, coffee, potatoes and other vegetables have contributed to the rise in the cost of living. Tea and coffee are now moderating, potatoes have dropped well below 10p a pound, and prices of some green vegetables have been almost halved in the past six weeks.

Yet other evidence, issued without publicity, by ministers at the end of June, offers plenty of ammunition to opponents of a further wage agreement who claim that the Government has failed to contain prices.

Dr Gavin Strang, the most junior minister at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, published a list of food *price rises over the past two* years in a written parliamentary answer. He used the order of the Government's National Food Survey, but if his list is reshuffled into two short lists of the most and least *inflationary items, it points straight* to the failure of ministers to curb food prices while wages have been restrained.

First, the top 10 foods with the highest rates of inflation include four which have been subsidized for all or most of the past two years. Second, three of the four are among those most directly affected by the EEC farm policy. They are milk, butter and cheese. The 10 foods for which price rises have been least severe since 1975 do not include any that have been subsidized.

It might be claimed that it is logical for the Government to subsidize the most inflation-prone foods since they affect household budgets most. That claim is invalid, however, since the tea subsidy began long before the recent sharp prize rises on that product.

The full list also belies the frequent statement by meat traders that fish prices have risen much faster than those of meat. The rise for fish is 144 compared with 145 for beef and lamb and 128 for pork and ham.

This year there is bound to be an improvement, especially as families are eating less food than they used to. There may be a slump in the potato trade because consumption has fallen in the past two years of shortage and more householders than ever have planted potatoes in their gardens.

Later in the year they may face one of the greatest disappointments that can affect the home gardener: a bumper crop of a vegetable that has become so cheap in the shops that it has been scarcely worth the time and trouble of cultivation on the domestic patch.

Those with freezers should watch for cheap seasonal fruit this month. It turns up from time to time, especially in the country, often when a small grower is left with a sudden glut which he wants to dispose of quickly.

Gooseberries, for example, cost between about 26p and 32p in shops, but they can be found occasionally for much less than that. They can be bought, even when overripe, for storing in a freezer as a purée.

Strawberries may become cheap enough this month for storage. Although some shops are charging more than 25p for a four-ounce punnet, others are *selling them loose for less than* 50p a pound. Raspberries are still dear at about 30p a quarter and currants have yet to appear in quantity.

Changes in food prices between early 1975 and early 1977 (1975=100)

Greatest inflation		*Least inflation*	
Potatoes	395	Sugar	83
Instant coffee	209	Lard	103
Butter	200	Tinned	
Fresh greens	186	Liver, kidneys	
Milk	180	tomatoes	108
Tea	176	hearts, tripe	111
Other fresh		Tinned beans	114
vegetables	166	Tinned fish	115
Frozen fish	150	Jam	117
Cheese	147	Fresh	
Beef and		tomatoes	118
Lamb	145	Rolls, flour,	
		apples	119
		Oatmeal	
		products and	
		biscuits (not	
		chocolate)	120

Source: Hansard.

Hugh Clayton

PARLIAMENT, July 7, 1977

Tax cut decision and counter-inflation plans out next week

House of Commons

The Government planned to produce a White Paper on its counter-inflation policy for the coming year in time for it to be debated during the report stage of the Finance Bill, which begins next Thursday, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced during question time.

The Chancellor indicated he also proposed to make a statement to the House about matters germane to the Finance Bill, including his intentions about income tax cuts. He would be discussing pay issues next week with members of the economic committee of the TUC. Mr Healey stated that the possibility of a meaningful agreement with the TUC on pay policy after the expiry of the present round was by no means to be ignored.

The Prime Minister, who was also questioned on pay policy developments after the union conference decisions this week, said the Cabinet would consider the matter after the talks with the TUC and the Government would bring forward their proposals. At one stage he conceded that the social contract was no longer intact.

The exchanges began when Mr Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked what the Chancellor intended to be the standard rate of income tax for 1977-78.

Mr Healey (Leeds, East, Lab)—Our discussions on the pay arrangements for the period after July 31 are continuing. As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall make a statement to the House. This will include an announcement about the basic rate of income tax for the current year.

Mr Ridley—Does he not think it disgraceful that three months after the starting of the financial year, he has not yet told the country what rate of income tax he thinks we shall all be paying during the current financial year?

Irrespective of the failure of Phase Three negotiations, will he say what he believes the rate of income tax should be? The House might decide otherwise. It has on the personal allowances.

Mr Healey—He has done his best in the Finance Bill discussions to change the intentions of the Government on a large number of matters and has succeeded in one or two. I hope we shall not have more prating about morality in regard to this problem.

Mr John Biffen (Oswestry, C)—Phase Three of the incomes policy is free collective bargaining by whatever other name. Can he give an undertaking that the Government will fully implement their proposed public expenditure economies and will desist from intervening in the pricing policies of the nationalized industries?

Mr Healey—The Government have committed themselves to specific targets for public expenditure, monetary aggregates and domestic credit expansion. We will stick to those targets, a factor not without importance in relation to any possible pay negotiations in the future year.

We inherited a deficit of £1,500m in the nationalized industries account because of price subsidies forced on them by the previous administration. We have wiped out that deficit.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C)—Is not the whole concept of a meaningful Phase Three a nonsense? If so, does he still intend to go ahead with cutting income tax and reflating the economy?

Mr Healey—I do not think the possibility of meaningful agreement with the TUC on pay policy after the expiry of the present round is by any means to be ignored.

I shall be discussing this problem next week with the members of the Economic Committee of the TUC. I shall tell the House my intention on income tax when those discussions are concluded.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C)—Only last month he warned Nottinghamshire miners against going back to the kind of wages explosion we had two years ago and what he called the collective insanity of those days. As he was in charge of the economy two years ago, was that not a remarkable political confession?

Is not the main difference between then and now that whereas in 1975 the Labour Party had just incited the miners and others to go *for a jackpot in their wage* claims, now that the free-for-all has caught up with the Government they are espousing the kind of moderation and restraint they consistently dismissed and derided throughout the period of the last Conservative Government? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Healey—On the question of the miners and pay I stand by every word I said in October and which was repeated by Mr Daly and Mr Gormley at the miners' conference two days ago.

I was shocked to find that when the decision was taken a day later by another union to go back to unfettered free collective bargaining that was immediately applauded and welcomed by the official Opposition spokesman.

Mr Jeremy Bray (Motherwell and Wishaw, Lab)—In view of the developing economic situation, would he consider issuing either a White Paper or a full statement of his view of the economic situation in plenty of time for the House to consider it before the recess?

Mr Healey—I propose to make a statement to the House about matters germane to the report stage of the Finance Bill as soon as discussions with the trade union movement are completed and in good time for debate in the House.

The Government plan to produce a White Paper on their counter-inflation policy in the coming year also in time for it to be debated in the course of the report stage of the Finance Bill.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs (East Surrey, C)—In view of the indication last week that the proposed cuts in income tax are still conditional on the achievement of a satisfactory agreement on pay, what does he regard as a satisfactory agreement?

In particular, can he give an assurance that he will not be tempted to accept an agreement which amounts to no more than a piece of paper by making dangerous concessions towards premature reflation?

Can he assure the House that he will not go back on public expenditure cuts previously announced and reembark on subsidies but will stick to the letter of his undertaking to the International Monetary Fund?

Mr Healey—I have already answered the last question. I said the *Government intend to stick to* ceilings for money supply, domestic credit expansion, PSBR and public *expenditure during the coming year.*

On the relationship between tax cuts and pay policy, I said in my Budget speech on March 29 that I would not commit myself to a decision on the second group of tax concessions until a satisfactory agreement on a new pay policy had been reached. I made it clear that that requires assurance of continuing fall in our inflation rate.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—The theme common to the conferences of the transport workers, mineworkers and engineering workers has consistently been the threat of rising prices.

Should he not arrange a discussion with the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and take a leaf from his book in arguing for price controls as the only reasonable way for making progress in the wages business so that trade unions can freely bargain their wages against price ceilings readily agreed by the Government?

Mr Healey—There is grave concern and a great deal of suffering has been caused to many sections of the population by the rate of price inflation in the past 12 months.

A major cause of the price inflation is the deterioration of sterling which resulted from excessive levels of inflation in the previous year.

Sterling has been stable for the past seven months at a level 16 cents above the value it reached in October last year and that will be working through into the year on year retail price index in a couple of months time.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—If he should have discussions with the Governor of the Bank of England, would he avoid any commitment of any kind to legislation on wage control?

Many of us believe it is perfectly understandable that the Transport *and General Workers' Union and* other unions should vote the way they have because of the lowering of standards of workers.

Mr Healey—The Government have made clear on many occasions that they are totally opposed to statutory controls over wages involving penal sanctions against working people. They have also supported wage policy over the last two years *by various types of legislation* applying to prices.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C)—Will the cash limits in the public sector which allow an increase in wages of only 5 per cent, be strictly maintained?

Mr Healey—Yes.

Mr Niel Kinnock (Bedwellty, Lab), during later questions, said: The *decision to maintain cash limits in* the public sector is worrying and is either a directive by the Government to public sector workers to subsidize the remainder of the economy from low wages or a formula for industrial warfare in the forthcoming year. Would he reconsider it?

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury—There is no question *of the Government seeking industrial warfare in the public sector or* any other sector. The maintenance of cash limits is not worrying in the sense he would have us believe.

The maintenance of cash limits has done more for confidence in the financial system of this country, for interest rates and the maintenance of jobs. That is why we intend to stick by them.

Wage explosion would destroy all hopes of reducing inflation

It was important that there should be moderate wage settlements during the next 12 months, the Prime Minister said at question time. If there was a wage explosion a great deal of the hopes they had for reducing inflation would be destroyed.

Mr Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South, C), questioning the Prime Minister on the public statement by the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Eric Varley) at the Union of Post Office Engineers' conference on June 19, *said: The* Secretary of State was reported as saying that the Labour Government did not intend to hand over to the Tories the hard-won fruits of their policy. (Labour cheers.)

Does the Prime Minister think that one of the fruits Mr Varley had in mind was the current unemployment figure of 1,450,000? In the light of recent trade union decisions is there any prospect of avoiding an increase in that figure.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—Unemployment is the one serious blot on the progress that the Government are making. (Conservative laughter.)

As world trade is not increasing as fast as we had planned and hoped for, I do not look for as much support from that as I would have hoped. Therefore it is more imperative that we overcome inflation in order that we may start domestic expansion in due course.

Mr Giles Radice (Chester-le-Street, Lab)—Without the social contract we could not have got through the last two years. (Conservative laughter.) If free collective bargaining leads to a wages explosion it will undo all the sacrifices that trade unionists have made over the last two years, and abort any economic recovery.

Mr Callaghan—The social contract contributed a great deal to maintaining industrial good relations at a time when the British people were suffering an overall cut in their standard of life. It has enabled us to preserve some social cohesion in those circumstances.

I am not surprised, as I think everybody else is not, by the great tensions that have arisen as a result of the policy.

Now what is important is that we should have moderate wage settlements during the next 12 months. If there is a wages explosion, as I have frequently said, a great deal of the hopes that we have for reducing inflation will be destroyed.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—Many of us would think there is rather more than one blot upon his economic record. The fact is that the result of his whole economic policies as led inevitably, we believe, to a low output, low wage, high price and high tax economy.

Unless he changes that strategy this country will fall progressively farther behind in its standard of living compared with those of our industrial competitors.

Mr Callaghan—What is true is what I have spelt out to her on many occasions—that unless we have an increase in productivity and unless both management and unions work together in order to achieve this, the standard of life of the country will progressively fall behind. There is no difference between us on that.

I do not understand from Mrs Thatcher, having read her speech last Saturday, what alternative policies she has for producing this magic recipe which has so far escaped the country during the last 30 years.

Mrs Thatcher—Perhaps he will one day say to the people of Britain what the people of Ashfield and Stechford want him to say. They believe they can spend their money better than he can. He should leave them with a lot bigger proportion of their earnings in their pockets.

Until he has some kind of incentive policy we shall get what we have had under his prime ministership and that of his predecessor, flat reduction and no prospect of increases whatsoever. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—I do not interpret the attitude of the British people in that way. The truth is that the British people want both lower taxes and higher services. They want both more money in their pockets and they want no waiting lists at the hospitals. That is the problem of all democratic governments.

Mrs Elain Kellett-Bowman (Lancaster, C)—They want an election.

Mr Callaghan—Hence I come back to what I have always insisted—we have got to get higher productivity out of manufacturing industry. That is the first essential. Whichever side of the House she may sometimes find herself *sitting, she* will have to come back to that and solve it.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab)—Would he not agree the decision of the Transport and General Workers' Union, my union, yesterday puts the Labour movement in a new phase. Will he, as well as the Chancellor, be seeing trade union leaders to discuss the situation? Would he not agree the trade union movement is far from being a wild, woolly or greedy movement but that they are seriously worried about the prices explosion and the need to preserve their standard of living?

Mr Callaghan has a lot going for him, but our movement's unity will be preserved on the basis of its socialist understanding. Not least of the things going for him is the incapacity of Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Callaghan—I agree. The decisions which have been taken which affect the future of any agreement between the trade unions and the *Labour Party do mean* we enter upon a new phase.

The Government will certainly assume their responsibility in cooperation with the trade union movement. We should not assume that because these decisions have been taken there is, therefore, no prospect of cooperation or collaboration between us.

The Chancellor next week will be seeing some of the members of the TUC. The Cabinet will consider the results of those discussions and we shall come to the House with our proposals, endeavouring as far as we can to carry all those who care about overcoming inflation and ensuring we can get a steady expansion of our economy.

I believe from my conversations with the TUC, that it is quite possible to do.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—Does Mr Callaghan agree with what Mr Jack Jones said last night—that a 12-month gap between pay rises under Phase Two was a promise made by the trade union movement to this Government. Does he expect it to *be kept?*

Mr Callaghan—Yes. The 12-month gap was one of the early parts of the negotiations going on and I am certain the TUC will want to maintain that 12 month interval if it is at all possible. (Conservative interruptions.) They are the servants of their members. This only goes to show the ambivalence of the Opposition who are never quite sure whether the leaders have too much power or too little over the trade unions. Sometime they will have to make up their mind.

I am certain the leaders of the TUC will endeavour to maintain this 12 months period and this will help, because the last settlements will not be made for several months yet.

Mr William Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab)—Will he, when he meets the trade union leaders, make clear to them how opposed Mrs Thatcher is to any form of price control and that there are certain Conservatives who are advocating a massive wage explosion and encouraging the trade unions to get involved in it?

Mr Callaghan—I am sure the Conservative Party would like to ride to power on the back of every dissatisfied element in this country. What I have noticed is the extraordinary unholy alliance between the *Morning Star* and Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North East, C) who apparently seems to be joining this communist bandwagon of which his leader so much complains. (Labour laughter.)

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C)—In his reading of trade union speeches has he noticed the interesting words by Joe Gormley in which he said if the Labour movement is ever afraid of a general election then he did not know what it was in the political business for.

Is Mr Callaghan afraid of a *general election now and, if so, what* is he in the political business for? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—On the whole, I am in the political business to ensure that the Labour movement gets full opportunity to carry out its principles and its programmes. (Labour cheers.) That is a five year programme and that is what I hope to do.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab)—Would Mr Callaghan get somebody today to read the speeches of Mrs Thatcher to discover whether the official Opposition believe in a voluntary incomes policy, a statutory incomes policy or none at all?

Mr Callaghan—It is I think the view of Sir Keith Joseph that there *should be no incomes policy.* Others seem to hold the view that there should be a statutory policy. We do not hold either view.

The experience of the Opposition and of many others over our history since 1945 shows that statutory policies will not command consent and will only bring the law into disrepute. In this country it is possible to proceed only on the basis of persuasion and acquiescence in the policy put forward.

In other words, it is a great exercise in carrying people with us.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C)—Will Mr Callaghan look again at his new year message to the Labour movement in which he said the social contract between the Government and the trade union movement was intact and sound? Is that still his view?

Mr Callaghan—No, sir. It is not. I do not think it is intact.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Newham North-East, Lab)—Has the Cabinet manifested a determination to stand by their own view of the guidelines for Phase Three with or without trade union agreement?

Can he say they will stick to those limits rigidly in the public sector and stand by any private employer who tries to stick by the same limits in the private sector?

Mr Callaghan—The Chancellor will meet trade union leaders next week and in the light of that, the Government will bring forward to this House a paper which will set out our views on the way in which incomes should be dealt with during the next 12 months.

I hope it will be debated in the House before we rise for the summer recess.

Swift move on boundaries if necessary for EEC elections

Opening the adjourned second reading debate on the European Assembly Elections Bill, Mr Brynmor John, Minister of State, Home Office (Pontypridd, Lab), said that though he was an anti-marketeer he was not opposed to direct elections.

One does not (he said) have to go all the way to a federal Europe to believe in direct elections. In future, members of the European Assembly will be able to perform a worthwhile function with the powers of the assembly as they are now. The Government are putting forward this Bill on the basis of the assembly's powers being no greater than they are today.

If the regional list system was chosen no Boundary Commission procedures would be necessary. The proposed electoral regions were already set out in the Bill. If the House chose the simple majority system the initial thoughts of the Boundary Commission would be known within two weeks of Royal Assent.

The regional list system with no Boundary Commission procedures could obviously be brought into operation more swiftly than the simple majority system.

The Treaty of Rome envisaged there would eventually be a uniform electoral system in use throughout the Community. It would be for MPs own judgment whether the nine member states would be able to agree on a uniform electoral system in time for the next round of elections.

If no Community provision were made in the first five years by the time the second election came along Parliament would have ample opportunity of considering the experience of the first round of elections and the method used. If necessary they could substitute for it another preferred method at that stage. In that sense it was not a once-and-for-all election.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, for the Opposition (Hexham, C), said there was no practical prospect of the United Kingdom leaving the Community. Therefore it was right that they should be directing their attention to building the sort of Community they wanted and making a success of their membership. This was something which certain ministers quite manifestly were not particularly concerned about.

Let us make no mistake about this (he said). *This* is just as important a constitutional issue as the Bill. For ministers, especially Cabinet ministers, to breach their collective responsibility by voting against a measure to which they have freely committed themselves by international agreement is to call into question the good faith of this and any subsequent British Government.

Those ministers who go into the lobby voting against a measure that they promise in their own Queen's Speech in accordance with their accepted obligations under an international agreement will be *flouting a constitutional practice* which is at the core of the way in which we order the relationship between the executive and the legislature as well as between this country and others.

What was intolerable was that ministers representing the Government in international agreements for a long period hid not only from the House but from other governments their intention to do everything in their power as distinct from their best endeavours to try and betray the purpose of the agreement they had entered into.

Britain's European partners were looking to the House tonight to demonstrate good faith in international affairs. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests.) MPs would be demonstrating that they had the political as well as the economic commitment to Europe. They would be playing their part in giving the Community a fresh sense of purpose and identity.

Mr Sydney Irving (Dartford, Lab) said he was convinced they should adopt proportional representation for Europe. Simple majority was relevant to Westminster where they were electing a government, and he would not wish it to be different. They were not doing this at Strasbourg where they were electing a consultative assembly.

If they adopted first-past-the-post just to protect the Westminster *system and the smaller parties* did not get any representation there would be a reaction on the part of Labour and Conservative voters in saying that was not fair. Rather than pressure lessening for PR at Westminster it would for that reason increase.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe (North Devon, L) said he disagreed with Mr Callaghan's view that it did not *matter if the target date of May or* June next year was passed. To reach the target date it would probably be necessary to have an agreed timetable and the readiness to have one would be the test of the good faith of Government and Opposition.

I do not believe (he said) that the regional list system is the best system available but it has got certain advantages. It means the number of votes cast is reflected in the number of seats gained.

He could not understand the enthusiasm of the Tory Party for the first-past-the-post system.

There are many Tories (he said) prepared to look objectively at alternative schemes, but their leader is rigid. You cannot talk about electoral systems to her. It is like mentioning Mr Gladstone to Queen Victoria.

He could not see how a first-past-the-post system could possibly be completed within less than six months.

They would change to PR in five years so why have two changes? Why not change to PR now?

The only advantage of first-past-the-post was that the results would be so undemocratic and unrepresentative that they would discredit that system even more in Britain.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said that his views were based on the decision of the Labour Party Conference.

A vast body of opinion in the country and particularly in the Labour movement was opposed to the whole concept of direct elections.

The Government were there because the party put them there. It would be a bad day for the country when the political leadership totally ignored the decisions and views of the majority of the party.

Once this went through, the House was reduced to a sort of county council. Step by step they were being manoeuvred into something contrary to what the British people wanted and accepted when they voted in the referendum.

The House should vote against the Bill. He hoped that Labour MPs would not be bamboozled by the argument that it would strengthen democracy.

If after their experience of Common Market membership the British people were again given the opportunity of deciding whether to stay in or come out, because it had been an unmitigated disaster they would now come out.

Mr Enoch Powell (*South Down*, UU) said the House had been presented with two methods of election both of which on examination proved to be travesties of parliamentary representation as anyone in this country could understand it. Those who *objected to the* regional list and intended to vote it out were justified in doing so, but so were the Government justified in resisting the proposals and consequences of first-past-the-post.

No MP could seriously contemplate without grave aversion the notion of political parties drawing up lists for regions and those lists being elected en bloc; allocated in slabs, as it were, in proportion to the votes cast for various parties.

The great error which lay behind so much of the talk and thinking was the idea that simply by electing representatives they achieved a kind of extension of the parliamentary democracy in this House. What they achieved in fact was a negation, a contradiction of democratic control over what was done in the name of the people of this country.

It was purely illusion to suppose this step democratized the EEC. It reduced even that element of parliamentary control and democracy which that institution already had.

The Bill revealed the nature, possibilities and implications of the Common Market. It revealed to more and more the incompatibility of that form of association with the European continent with United Kingdom institutions, their own freedoms and what they valued most.

Target date remains: majority of 247 votes for Bill

Mr Colin Phipps (Dudley, West, Lab), continuing the debate on the Bill, said he believed membership of Europe was vital to this country. He saw elections to a European Parliament as one of the ways of securing a united Europe.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C) said that there was a clear obligation for member states in law to accept the principle of direct elections and to work constructively towards the implementation of that principle. There was a further obligation, not expressed in law but deriving from good faith, to do the best the country could to achieve a satisfactory method by 1978. If, having done its best to meet that date the country could not do so, that was that.

The *Community, unlike Britain*, operated under a written constitution. It was an institutionalized Community. Each institution had powers defined by treaty and could not exceed those powers or encroach on the powers of other institutions. The powers of the Parliament were clearly defined in Article 137 of the treaty, which said it should exercise advisory and supervisory powers. The interpretation of those powers was a matter for the Court of Justice.

It followed that the European Parliament, just because it became directly elected, could not expand its powers at the expense of the *Commons or other national parliaments, or of the other institutions* of the Community. It could not have a law-making function.

Direct elections would not add to its powers. There could be no addition to the powers against the will of the national parliaments. Any increase meant adjustment of the allocation of functions in the treaty, involving amendment to the treaty requiring ratification by all member states.

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab) said there was a distinctive difference between an assembly and a parliament. He had always been explicitly against, both before the referendum and since he had been a member of the European assembly, the development of a federal Europe. It was not just the anti-Marketeers as such who were against the concept of a federal Europe.

His experience of two years at the European Assembly confirmed to him that it clearly was an assem*bly in the full sense* of the word and not a parliament.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C) said the pace at which the people of Europe moved towards political union would depend upon the people and not the politicians. Anyone hastening that movement faster than public opinion would tolerate would destroy the European ideal. He had no objection to a movement *towards such union, and a directly* elected assembly was a necessary first step in that direction.

Mr Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) said that independent of who was elected, there had to be a clear distinction between what the European MP and the local MP represented. This could only be done by a federal constitution.

Mr John Roper (Farnworth, Lab) said a substantial discrepancy between salaries paid at Westminster and those paid in the European Parliament would be extremely unfortunate.

Mr John Mendelson (Penistone, Lab) said he would join with anybody in voting against the recommendation to introduce a system of proportional representation. The system of proportional representation deliberately evaded clear responsibility for what had been done by any government.

Mr Eldin Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said the criticisms that could rightly be levelled at the Community and the Commission were no reason for running away or quitting. They were reasons for seeking a new initiative and impetus, and that new impetus would come with direct elections.

Though he vastly preferred the first-past-the-post system he would rather have any system than no Bill. He wanted to see direct elections in 1978 but because of the delays the choice that many of them might face might well be a system they disliked but elections in 1978 on a system they preferred and elections in 1979.

Mr Douglas Hoyle (Nelson and *Colne, Lab) said that if PR came* in for Europe there was no doubt that before long it would be used for Westminster.

Mr William Whitelaw, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Penrith and the Border, C), said the history leading up to the introduction of the Bill portrayed a pretty squalid saga of the Government's lack of decision, prevarication, internal *indecision*, and delay.

If the Government lived longer, the Prime Minister would bitterly regret the day when he introduced a *dangerous* precedent. His decision to abandon collective responsibility in his Cabinet would weaken his authority, but it would also weaken Britain's standing among her allies, and particularly among her partners in the EEC.

By no stretch of the imagination could *Cabinet ministers* voting against their Bill be interpreted as the Prime Minister using his best endeavours.

If MPs wanted to see direct elections, they must vote for a Bill whose principle it was to provide them.

He did not want to see direct elections as a means of furthering a federal Europe. There was no reason why they should proceed to a federal Europe if the countries concerned did not wish to do so, and he saw no evidence that the leaders of any of those countries passionately wished to do so.

Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab), said Mr Powell and a number of Labour MPs said that by directly electing the European Assembly would be to weaken democratic control. Mr Powell's analysis would be correct if the controls in the House were also being dismantled. Those controls were being retained and strengthened. (Interruptions.)

Some Labour MPs were deeply concerned about the threat of federalism. There would be no increase in the powers of the European Assembly unless they were voted for in the House. The Government did not believe in a federalist Europe. They would not allow an extension of powers in a federalist direction for the European Community.

We believe (he said) in playing a full part as members of the European Community. In that sense we accepted the obligation to use our best endeavours to introduce a sys*tem of direct elections* which would apply across the Community as a whole. We will honour that obligation.

We shall use our best endeavours to meet the target date of May-June, 1978. But we cannot commit this House to constitutional reform. We can only attempt to get this legislation through.

It may be that the House in the last few years has reached a stage where it cannot get constitutional reform through without some form of timetable motion. I believe that will be an undesirable event. (Cheers.)

Equally we cannot have a situation where you can never get a constitutional Bill through because of filibustering and an inability to reach constitutional reform.

The House must strike a fair *balance between giving enough* time to consider seriously these important issues of policy, but also allow the possibility of constitutional reform to be enacted in a reasonable *period* of time. He hoped the House would consider the Bill in that spirit.

The Bill was read a second time by 394 votes to 147—Government majority, 247.

House adjourned, 11.6 pm.

Minister refuses to be film censor

House of Lords

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, *Minister of State for Education* and Science, said he had no intention of acting as a censor when Lord Nugent of Guildford criticized what he described as a programme of films on homosexuality and lesbianism put on by the British Film Institute at the National Film Theatre.

The minister said the British Film Institute's grant-in-aid for 1976-77 was £2,514,000 which amounted to 70 per cent of the expenditure for the year.

Lord Nugent of Guildford said: The British Film Institute, which enjoys a high reputation, has slipped somewhat in putting on a programme in the National Film Theatre of films on homosexuality and lesbianism for a month, some of them quite explicit.

This is objectionable to the majority of our people on two grounds. First, that the public look to ministers to uphold the decencies of life and the promotion of these indecent activities is quite the reverse.

Secondly, as all of us are forced to finance this activity we find it doubly objectionable.

Would the minister ask the British Film Institute to return to its *normal high standards* and abjure activities of this kind?

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge—I am aware of this programme. The British Film Institute is particularly well qualified to take its own view of whether this programme falls within the objectives as laid down in its memorandum of association. We would be denying the facts if we did not also accept that this subject has attracted the attention of many distinguished film makers and that the programme list includes many distinguished films.

It is a serious study of the subject and is accompanied by three seminars. The films include such accepted classics as *Madchen in Uniform*, *Rope*, *Reflections in a Golden Eye* and *Sunday, Bloody Sunday*.

These are not pornographic films for prurient minds but entertainments or serious social commentaries that incorporate the homosexual element.

I do not (he said) feel inclined to intervene as a censor.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone—If anyone like the British Film Institute wants to be subsidized by the public, it is doing itself an injury by offending public taste to the extent that has been described. If it wants to exercise freedom it must not abuse it. (Cheers.)

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge—I have no intention of acting as a censor here and I do not think the House would want me to do so.

The New Towns Bill and the Local Authorities (Restoration of Works Powers) Bill were read a second time. The Minibus Bill, the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Bill and the Unfair Contracts Bill were read a third time and passed.

House adjourned, 6.28 pm.

Correction

Lord Auckland (C), not Lord Aylestone, as reported, initiated yesterday's debate in the House of Lords on the hospital services and medical centres.

Single figure inflation by next year

It was still the Government's view that given the right sort of policies they were pursuing Britain could have single figure inflation in the middle of next year, Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said during question time.

Mr David Mitchell (Basingstoke, C) had asked what the Treasury regarded as the five most important causes of inflation over the *last two years* and what was the estimated percentage of inflation which each had caused.

Mr Barnett (Heywood and Royton, Lab)—It is impossible to give precise figures but I estimate that two-fifths might be attributable to the higher labour costs, one-fifth to higher world prices and one-fifth to depreciation.

Of the remaining fifth, about *half is due to increased taxes* and the rest to an assortment of minor factors none of which predominates.

Regional, social and industrial priorities the main thrust of EEC budget

European Parliament

Luxembourg

The EEC Commission, in drawing up the preliminary draft budget for 1978, had been guided by the conviction *that* the unnecessary imposition of extra burdens on European taxpayers should be eschewed, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner responsible for the budget, said when he opened the budget debate.

He said they should consistently restrict spending initiatives to tasks which could be better or more cheaply done by the Community than individual member states. By observing this principle, the Commission hoped to ensure that the expansion of Community activity did not entail the creation of an additional and expensive layer of public spending, but secured instead a useful transfer of activity away from the level of over-burdened national governments.

By conventional standards the Community budget was small and last year it represented only 2.15 per cent of the total of the budgets of the member states and 0.69 per cent of the Community's gnp.

Despite its limitations, the budget was the indispensable financial precondition and expression of many of the Community's major policies. For this reason, the *new Commission saw the preparation* of the preliminary draft budget for 1978 as an attempt to set out in financial terms its priorities for the impact of Community policies to implement the action programme presented by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, in February.

In every member state there was pressure, arising from concern about continuing inflation, to rein *in public spending programmes.* The Commission accepted that the Community also must accept the discipline which this pressure imposed.

Nevertheless, public action at both national and Community level could tackle their economic problems, and above all the growing economic divergences between its richer and poorer members. In a *generally restrictive approach to* drawing up its budget proposals, the Commission had given clear priority to these problems.

The total of the preliminary draft budget for 1978, was 12,512m European units of account (£8,232m) compared with the 1977 budget—including the supplementary budget and rectifying letter now before Parliament—of *10,247m European units of account* (£6,742m) an increase of 22 per cent. In terms of credits for payment, the total was approximately Eua11,858m (£7,900m) compared with Eua9,579m (£6,340m) in the 1977 budget and supplementary budget.

Obligatory expenditure totalled Eua9,827m (£6,550m) of commitments which represented an increase of 17.9 per cent over 1977. Non-obligatory expenditure amounted to Eua2,685m (£1,790m) of commitments, an increase of a little less than 40 per cent.

The Commission proposals went above the maximum rate for non-obligatory expenditure which was calculated according to the treaty at 13.6 per cent. This followed the pattern set in earlier years which had equally not kept within the maximum rate, because of the need to develop scope for new actions from a small base.

The main explanation for this level of increase was that the increase in Feoga expenditure had also been high with consequent repercussions for the budget as a whole, since the Commission was not prepared to offset this increase by abandoning completely its ambition to expand Community policy in a number of non-agricultural areas. Such a course would have brought the evolution of the Community to a standstill.

Agricultural market expenditure inevitably continued to dominate the budget. Feoga guarantee spending was some 62 per cent of the total budget, and showed the largest absolute increase from Eua6,895m (£4,600m) to Eua7,795m (£5,200m).

This reflected the Commission's estimate of the impact in a full year of the agricultural prices package agreed in April. As in the past, further expenditure might be incurred both as a result of unforeseeable market developments and also as a consequence of next year's prices package.

There had already been some criticism of the preliminary draft budget because it did not produce a halt to the growth of agricultural spending.

The Commission had frequently stated its determination to secure a better balance in the budget between agriculture and other important areas of Community policy, and to certain agricultural spending. But it was unrealistic to expect that the policy adjustments and the changes in regulations needed to achieve the objective of the CAP at lesser cost would be found by action within the main budgetary process.

The main thrust of next year's budget should be a balanced attack upon the Community's main economic weaknesses. The main emphasis was therefore upon large *increases in the regional fund*, payments to the social fund, expenditure on industrial policy designed to assist structural changes, and on spending policies intended to secure for Europe greater independence in energy.

Such an important instrument as the regional fund should not be exempted from the normal budget process, but from 1978 the fund's *spending should be reviewed and* decided afresh each year in the budget. For 1978, the urgent need to do everything possible to offset the worsening of regional imbalances in the present recession required a significant increase in both expenditure and commitments, in parallel with an improvement in the range of actions the fund might undertake. Its proposals that the fund be increased next year to Eua750m (£493m) represented an increase on 1977 of 88 per cent.

In practice, the Commission's proposal represented little more than the maintenance of value of those activities of the fund which already existed and had demonstrated their usefulness, with, in addition, provision of Eua100m for certain new actions which the Commission had proposed in order to extend the scope of the fund.

The Commission was determined to increase the impact of the social fund in 1978—particularly with respect to the young unemployed and women—by increasing the rate of payment. It sought payment credits of Eua536m (£384m), and proposed for the time being that new commitments should grow only in *line with the level of inflation. The Commission might also make* further proposals for new instructions through the fund.

Apart from these direct assaults on their main economic problems, they must also treat their underlying causes. This required an industrial strategy which would improve their competitiveness and strengthen their long-term potential.

The Commission proposed an immediate increase in spending in two key sectors—the computer and aerospace industries—with increased spending on a range of existing and new activities in energy.

I expect (he said) that we will be faced with the usual situation in which the Council refuses to accept much of what we have proposed in this area because it seems too ambitious, and because the basic decisions have not yet been taken.

Budgetarily, I cannot accept this argument. The budget should forecast expenditure, not lag behind as a pure accounting instrument.

Politically, such a technical point should not be an alibi for a reluctance to allow the Community to help tackle the underlying causes of our problems.

It was essential to maintain and increase their aid effort—notably food aid, and for aid to the non-ACP countries.

The Community budget was not only about *spending* but was also about institutional development. The year 1978 was expected to witness a number of major institutional innovations in the structure of the budget itself and in the *rules which surrounded it.*

The preliminary draft included VAT as an own resource in 1978 but this had not yet been finally agreed. The sixth directive on VAT had been adopted, but there remained some technical obstacles to agreement on the VAT financial regulation, they were currently seeking a solution which, without departing from the essential princi*ples contained in the sixth direc*tive, would allow limited transitional arrangements to take account of some member states' difficulties and they should be successful.

The preliminary draft budget was drawn up in the new European unit of account. A number of fairly fundamental technical issues had yet to be resolved and there was still no agreement on the interpretation of Article 131 of the accession treaty. The Commission was doing its best to ensure that the move to the Eua would nonetheless go ahead as planned on January 1, 1978.

This year the combination of major spending choices and of technical and institutional innovations would place a particular load on the procedure so it would require effort, imagination, flexibility and sustained good will on all sides to complete this task successfully. They could count on the Commission to play its part.

Mr Michael Shaw (Scarborough, C), rapporteur of the Budget Committee, said this budget would represent a turning point in the history of the Community's fiscal policy. For the first time, Community expenditure *would be* fully financed by their own resources.

Once again a high percentage of the budget was devoted to agriculture and *this* was attracting more and more unfavourable comment. Unless there were certain vital reforms of the CAP put into effect the whole policy would be in jeopardy and this would be a tragedy for the Community.

Lord Bruce of Donington (UK, Lab) said he warned the Council in advance that if they proceeded unduly to mutilate the preliminary draft budget put forward by the Commission, Parliament might have to take a grave view as to the validity of the budget as a whole.

Even taking into account the large sums spent on agricultural policy, the *total of the* Community's budget was still substantially less than the total prestige advertising bill spent by corporate powers in Europe in persuading consumers to buy their products.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11: Housing (Homeless Persons) Bill, remaining stages.

House of Lords

Today at 11: Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order. Child Benefit and Social Security (Fixing and Adjustment of Rates) Amendment Regulations. Supplementary Benefits (Determination of Requirements) Regulations. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill. Deer Bill and Detonators Bill, third reading. Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts (Continuation) Order. Debate on southern Africa.

Ot/ on' Top

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Now we're taking another step forward by bringing out two new cigarettes with tobacco substitute.

Over the years, we've built up something of a reputation for bringing new ideas to low tar smoking.

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SC46

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Abortion: why the doctors are closing ranks against new curbs

Will the Abortion Bill become law next week? Already the issue is surrounded by intense conflict

July 15 is the last day for private members' Bills in this session of Parliament and the last chance for the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, sponsored by Mr William Benyon (Conservative, Buckingham) to become law. If it does succeed, it will impose restrictions on abortions against the wishes of the people who will have to carry it out—the doctors and nurses.

Abortion is so overlaid with emotion that it is difficult for anyone to make any statement about it without being accused by one side or the other of being partisan. But one fact is very clear indeed. Before the 1967 Abortion Act, most doctors opposed any liberalization of the law. Now about two thirds of all family doctors, and many gynaecologists and obstetricians, favour a liberal abortion law.

The change is the more remarkable because it seems to be permanent. Within two years of the 1967 Act becoming law, 66 per cent of general practitioners questioned in a Gallup Poll for *Doctor* magazine either favoured the 1967 Act being left as it was or amended to make abortion easier. Similar polls in successive years showed that the proportion was rising.

The coordinated campaign to amend the Act has left its mark, however. In 1975, a similar poll showed that the number of doctors favouring liberal abortion laws had dropped slightly to 64 per cent, while those wanting changes to make abortion more difficult to obtain had risen from 23 per cent in 1973 to 27 per cent in 1975. But the later figure was still less than the proportion of 28 per cent recorded in January, 1970.

Since then, the prospects of the Benyon Bill having a real chance of becoming law has induced a remarkable number of doctors to voice their concern. More than 300 signed a letter to the *Lancet* last year deploring the prospect of a return to restrictive legislation. It led to support pouring in from hundreds more doctors, and now 2,000 of them are members of the newly formed organization Doctors in Defence of the 1967 Abortion Act. They include more than half the professors of obstetrics and gynaecology in Britain, and all the Scottish ones signed the original letter.

The new organization is chaired by Dame Josephine Barnes, consultant gynaecologist at Charing Cross and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospitals in London, and a member of the Lane Committee on the working of the 1967 Act. Dame Josephine was regarded with some suspicion by her medical colleagues who favoured liberal abortion, because she was regarded as favouring changes to the Act. But her experience as a member of that committee has turned her into one of the most ardent supporters of the existing law.

A month ago, Dame Josephine wrote to Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, asking for specific information on a number of points because, as she put it, the discussion on the Act seemed to doctors with practical experience of it to be based on unsubstantiated allegations of abuse with no evidence being offered.

The reply confirmed the growing evidence that the medical profession is overwhelmingly opposed to any further restriction of the existing law. Of 244 organizations consulted by his department on the Benyon Bill, 127 opposed it and only 24 generally welcomed it.

None of the medical organizations favoured the Bill as a whole, and only two of the nursing organizations welcomed it. Most felt the Bill was unnecessary, particularly because of the action taken by the department since the publication of the Lane Report, which concluded that many of the abuses *in the private sector* were already being dealt with. Since 1969, approval for abortions has been withdrawn from 19 private nursing homes, and six applications have been refused. Since the register of pregnancy advisory bureaux began in March, 31 have been registered, seven applications have been refused, and decisions are pending on another three. Nursing homes are not allowed to accept patients from referral agencies on the department's black list, which now has 23 agencies on it.

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists commented: "Although on this emotive subject the whole spectrum of opinion exists within the council, it is generally believed that the action taken by the DHSS to remove abuse to the 1967 Act has been effective. The amendments suggested in Mr Benyon's Bill would appear to serve little purpose".

Similar views were expressed by the Joint Consultants Committee and the British Medical Association, which was also concerned that the Bill would increase the difficulties of women in some parts of the country in obtaining a health service abortion. In Newcastle in 1975, 11.6 per cent of abortions were performed outside the health service compared with 68.7 per cent in Liverpool and 79.4 in Birmingham. The Health Visitors Association thought it would be the less well off and less articulate women who would suffer if the Bill became law.

Most potent of the arguments for opposing the Bill was that it did nothing at all for the most vulnerable group—the patients. Mr Ennals himself said one of his reasons for opposing the Bill was that it would do nothing to improve health service provision which he saw as one of the major tasks facing his department.

He added: "Indeed, the Bill will divert scarce resources by introducing new arrangements for control when in my view what is needed is a period of calm to assess the effect of the changes that have already been made. This view is shared by the majority of those who were consulted about the Bill, including all the medical bodies consulted."

It is also clear, of course, that if the Benyon Bill does become law it will not prevent those women who were able to purchase an abortion in the private sector before the 1967 Act continuing to do so. But restrictions on abortion are likely to make it more difficult to obtain for poorer women, and delays make the operation more dangerous.

In spite of all the rhetoric expended on the topic, Britain does not have a high abortion rate, compared with most European countries. The number is levelling out to about 100,000 a year, slightly less than half performed on the national health service and the majority of the rest performed in the charitable clinics, which are a target of the Bill. A West Midlands area health authority consulted on the Bill said the provisions affecting the charities "would effectively wreck the two key voluntary organizations which stand between the unfortunate woman obliged to pay for abortion and those eager to profit from her misfortune".

However, as Dr Malcolm Potts, director of the International Fertility Research Programme and consultant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, cogently expressed it at a private symposium recently, there is no new piece of information that will close the gap between the people at the extremes of the abortion argument. The two views on abortion are held by groups that both include sincere and thinking people as well as "their share of shallow and emotional thinkers".

He said: "At one extreme is the Roman Catholic who does not know his theology very well and considers the embryo has a total right over the mother and at the other is the feminist who does not know her biology very well and who believes that the mother has a total right over her embryo."

The only thing the two sides will agree on is that they will always disagree, Dr Potts believes. The two systems of thought they express must be respected and contained within every modern society.

"The only outcome, in a pluralistic society, of the irreconcilable clash of philosophies that abortion generates, is an evolution of tolerance for those who seek legal abortion and the realization that restrictive legislaion cannot be imposed, while maintaining respect for the beliefs of those who hold contrary opinions."

Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Tory way of pruning 'too much Government'

Sir Geoffrey Howe suggested recently in a speech to the Society of Conservative Lawyers that there was too much law in this country: too much new legislation year by year and too many existing laws remaining on the statute book when they have become positively harmful or have at least failed to serve any useful purpose.

If this is interpreted narrowly there is an obvious conflict not in analysis but in the appropriate remedy. It is no use hoping that a change of heart among ministers and civil servants will slow down the flow of new legislation. The only way of achieving that for more than a brief period is by increasing the parliamentary obstacles to legislation, which might have other advantages anyway.

But if much existing legislation is to be repealed that will require not only a good many new laws to be passed quickly but also the continuous passage of measures repealing the obsolescent.

But the conflict disappears and the diagnosis becomes far more valuable if one interprets Sir Geoffrey in a broader sense to refer not just to laws but to government intervention of all kinds, whether requiring statutory sanction or not.

The reduction of government intervention has become a staple theme of Conservative rhetoric and would be a principal objective of a future Conservative government. Obviously Conservative ministers would hope to keep new forms of intervention to a minimum. In due course they might eliminate or reduce those government activities where a major change of policy would be required. Sir Geoffrey cited rent control as an example of intervention that was introduced with the best of motives but has had quite unintended and very damaging effects.

But it would be in accordance both with Mrs Thatcher's cautious style and with the political atmosphere in which a Conservative government is likely to take over for it to move slowly in such contentious areas.

It will want to prove that it can rule without too much strife before it starts taking risks of that nature. Nor will it be likely to repeat the mistake of 1970 when in an excess of reforming zeal the incoming Heath Government swept away the Prices and Incomes Board, the Industrial Reorganization Corporation and the Consumer Council. The danger of such precipitate executions before ministers have had time to find in office whether particular bodies can really serve a purpose now seems to be widely if not unanimously appreciated in the Shadow Cabinet.

The National Enterprise Board can therefore be expected to remain as a state holding company, if with a somewhat diminished role and reduced influence. The Price Commission will probably stay with different terms of reference that put the emphasis upon scrutinizing trading practices in monopoly situations. Mr Prior, the Shadow Secretary of State for Employment, is on record as saying that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service will not be abolished.

The best way to start a process of pruning government intervention is with those activities which it is evident to any reasonable person of any party no longer serve any useful purpose—in Sir Geoffrey's terms, regulations of which the intended beneficiaries are unaware, those which are unintelligible and those that offer ineffective remedies.

Sweeping solutions are not the answer. It is no use, for example, cutting all departmental budgets by a fixed percentage. Experience shows that that is all too likely to lead to a list of phoney economies

If there are to be real economies then functions have to be cut. The best example is probably with what Governor J[illegible] Brown did when he took [illegible] in California two and a [illegible] years ago. When his appr[illegible] was required for the rene[illegible] of particular activities [illegible] agencies he refused to giv[illegible] automatically, insisting [illegible] first determining whether [illegible] function itself was one [illegible] should be undertaken by gov[illegible]ment, whether if so this was [illegible] best way of performing it [illegible] whether the resources emplo[illegible] were necessary.

That approach is possibl[illegible] an American state because the authority concentrated [illegible] the person of the governor; [illegible] even there the inevitable de[illegible] brought criticism and frus[illegible]tion. Is it possible to em[illegible] that kind of rigorously selec[illegible] technique in the very differ[illegible] conditions of British gov[illegible]ment?

Senior Conservatives poin[illegible] what Mr Prior achieved [illegible] Secretary of State for Agri[illegible]ture under Mr Heath. E[illegible] branch of the department [illegible] required to prepare a h[illegible] within about three months [illegible] his taking over setting out [illegible] functions, the staff it emplo[illegible] and the regulations for wh[illegible] it was responsible. Every b[illegible] was then examined by Mr P[illegible] with a senior official to [illegible] what was essential and w[illegible] could reasonably be dropped.

As a result the old cou[illegible] agricultural executive comm[illegible]tees were scrapped, the num[illegible] of people performing vari[illegible] other functions was redu[illegible] and altogether there were [illegible] savings of some 1,200 to 1[illegible]

There are two partic[illegible] lessons to be drawn from [illegible] experience. The first is tha[illegible] is only at departmental le[illegible] that the necessarily select[illegible] economies can be made. T[illegible] second is that, while only [illegible] departments can do it, few [illegible] them will if left to their o[illegible] devices. All ministries w[illegible] required by Mr Heath to [illegible] about this process, yet few [illegible] so with any discernible vig[illegible]

One hears it said that it [illegible] be quite different next time [illegible] cause Mrs Thatcher will ju[illegible] her ministers not by the fu[illegible]tions they perform but by t[illegible] they eliminate. That so[illegible] fine but is much too fa[illegible] There are too many entrenc[illegible] interests down the line for [illegible] wishes even of a Prime Minis[illegible] to be implemented as read[illegible] as that.

No doubt the rigoro[illegible] enforcement of cash limits f[illegible] departmental budgets would [illegible] a help, but it would still [illegible] necessary to bring pressure [illegible] bear on departments [illegible] examine their activities crit[illegible]ally and a number of ideas f[illegible] achieving this are being passe[illegible] around in Conservative circle[illegible]

One of the most interestin[illegible] is for a senior minister, servic[illegible] by the Cabinet Office, to [illegible] as performance-chaser [illegible] trouble-shooter. This proposa[illegible] different from the idea of [illegible] minister of state as a ch[illegible] of staff in the Prime Minist[illegible] private office in that he wo[illegible] probably be the second mo[illegible] powerful figure in the Gover[illegible]ment able to exert dire[illegible] influence of his own.

A senior minister with th[illegible] kind of authority would be [illegible] effect a deputy prime mini[illegible] with the power and the [illegible] to ensure that general Cab[illegible] intentions were translated in[illegible] action. With the Cabinet Offi[illegible] at his back he would not [illegible] powerless in Whitehall.

There are obvious objection[illegible] Prime Ministers are loath [illegible] give a colleague this degree [illegible] responsibility, and [illegible] Thatcher is not likely to [illegible] any exception, and dep[illegible] mental ministers might [illegible] resent somebody other than [illegible] Prime Minister bearing do[illegible] upon them.

But some new procedu[illegible] arrangement is necessary [illegible] government intervention [illegible] really to be reduced in a d[illegible] criminating way. If the Co[illegible] servatives are serious about it [illegible] they must have more than th[illegible] hearts in the right place.

Geoffrey Smit[illegible]

Bernard Levin

Steel yourselves for another round of Government hand-outs you cannot afford

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, seeking the other day to explain the fact that the organization is at present losing some three million pounds a week, put it like this:

> The trouble is due to weak demand for our products, weak prices for our products, too high break-even point of our products, too low a productivity per man, too little care at our plants and too small a commitment to success.

That, if I may say so, is a pretty comprehensive roster of trouble, and when Sir Charles concluded his analysis of the situation with the words "This just won't do", he could hardly be said to be exaggerating. On the other hand, he *can* be said to be wrong, for he is; it *will* do, and if you think that it won't kindly tell me whether you really believe that the British Steel Corporation will be allowed to collapse and go into liquidation? And if it will not, what meaning can be attached to the words "This just won't do", let alone to such a report as this, which I take to be an official leak:

> ... the state steel undertaking has been told by Whitehall that there is *no possibility* of its £950m cash limit being increased.

Come now, Whitehall: *no* possibility? None at all? Not even the merest trace of a possibility? Not the slightest hint of a possibility? Not so much as a smidgeon of a possibility? That is, the British Steel Corporation, if it cannot stop its losses, *is* going to be allowed to collapse and go out of business? Yes?

No. The £950m cash limit of the British Steel Corporation will be increased, even unto seventy times seven, if that is what is needed to keep it going, and the implication that the outfit would be allowed to die the death of a lame duck is nothing but a *canard*.

I *shall* return to the point in a moment; but first, let us look at a report, which appeared on the same day as the account of the BSC's trouble, about British Leyland. Mr Varley's suggestion, not long ago, that public finance for the production of the new Mini would only be provided if the company's problems of low productivity and bad industrial relations were solved was not, of course, intended to be believed except in the sense in which Mr Healey's warning that the tax-cuts would not be forthcoming if a satisfactory Stage III agreement was not reached was meant to be believed: That is, the one meant that the tax-cuts would be made whatever happened, and if no Stage III could be agreed Mr Healey would just pretend that it had been, and the other meant that the new Mini would likewise have as much money wasted on it as might be required, and Mr Varley would likewise affect to believe in return that trouble at British Leyland is now a thing of the past.

I shall return to this theme, too, but before drawing the conclusions let me refer to a third side of this debased coin. (You say that you can't have a coin with three sides? You don't know this Government.) The miners' pay-claim is being widely depicted as the fuse which will detonate the charge beneath Stage II, never mind Stage III, and so no doubt it is. But there is also much talk of such a pay-rise making many more pits uneconomic and leading to their closure, thus putting many miners out of work: The miners are therefore said to be short-sighted, and to be cutting off their noses to spite their faces (it occurs to me that the plight of a short-sighted man with no nose is dire indeed, for where would he put the spectacles he requires for his myopia?). The miners, however, can see a barn door by daylight just as clearly as a steelworker can, and for that matter a British Leyland carmaker, and there have been no reports from the Rhondda of further strain on NHS resources caused by a sudden rush of applications for false noses. The British Steel Corporation will get all the money it needs to produce steel nobody wants at the price it is sold at; British Leyland will likewise receive the funds required to produce cars nobody will buy at the price demanded; and the Coal Board will get all the subsidies required to pay the miners to produce energy that could be more cheaply provided in other forms.

These things will happen even though the Government knows very well not only that they are ruinously expensive but, which is worse, that they badly distort the economy in ways which make it enormously more difficult for any economic strategy to succeed, and for good measure do not, in the long run, offer even the hard-bought advantages they are supposed to bring, for *eventually* the artificially sustained employment of those for whose products there is no genuine demand must come to an end. But if the Government knows all that, why then does it behave *as it does?* In the answer to that question lies the point which I have been promising for so many paragraphs to come to.

We live in a time, and under governments, in which bad economic decisions are taken for worse political reasons. I say "governments" because it is not only the present one that is at fault, though certainly the present one does not attempt to maintain any restraint whatever in the matter: The Tories last came into office brandishing a battery of knives with which they promised to cut the throats of all the lame ducks they could find, and even some of the sacred cows, but it was not long before they were going about helping the former over stiles and bowing down before the latter. But there is something worse in this government's attitude.

When the Tories come back, let us suppose that they summon up the strength and nerve to practise what they preach. Let us envisage an economic policy which makes the nationalized industries behave within the constraints that private industry must observe. An unlikely state of affairs, to be sure, but let us suppose it. What do you think Labour, in Opposition, will do then, as they watch the chestnuts that they were afraid to pull from the fire being snatched out by the Tories?

Well, what did Lady Castle do when Mr Heath attempted to enact industrial legislation almost indistinguishable from what she had herself fought for in the Labour Cabinet? She attacked it, day after day, with a combination of hypocrisy and irresponsibility in quantities rarely equalled and even more rarely exceeded. The Labour front bench knew that, if their nerve had not failed them, they would have done what the Tories were doing; but they denounced the Tories as brutal suppressors of the rights of the workers for doing it, and not one was honest enough to tell the truth on the subject.

And that is what they will do next time, if a government under Mrs Thatcher should have the courage to insist on doing what the Labour Party, if it were not too cowardly, would be doing now. And when I say "they" will do that, I do not just mean Foot and Benn and Hattersley and Booth and Shore and Silkin and Silkin; I mean Labour leaders whom it is still possible to respect even while disagreeing with them. Will Callaghan and Healey themselves not lead the pack? (Probably not; they will prefer to encourage the others while pretending not to.) Callaghan and Healey? Never mind them; will Shirley (Nurse Cavell) Williams find voice to denounce the campaign? *Well, will she?*

Them as lives the longest, as Nanny used to say, will see the most. But what I expect to see, in the circumstances I have outlined, is a Labour front bench mindful of their obligations to their union masters, and in addition scenting votes, denouncing such a Tory economic strategy as a cruel waste of vital resources, an assault on the living standards of the workers, and a further proof of the wickedness of capitalism. Meanwhile, we shall have the tax-cuts without a satisfactory Stage III, money for the Leyland Mini without a reform of conditions there, higher wages for the miners without increased productivity, and subsidies for the British Steel Corporation without it becoming internationally competitive.

In a single clumsy sentence, I have done Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien an injustice, which I now wish to make good. When, a fortnight ago, I expressed my regret that one who had been so admirable, so brave and so right about Ireland should have lost his Parliamentary seat there, I paused to make clear that my tribute came from one who had not always been an unqualified admirer of his, and referred critically to his position as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana in the 1960s, during the Nkrumah tyranny. My criticism was directed at his acceptance of the position, which I thought a grave error, even though Nkrumah's dictatorial brutality was not nearly so bad at the time O'Brien went there as it became later. But as I wrote it, it appeared that I was criticizing him for his conduct in the post. So far from his tenure itself being open to criticism, there is no doubt that it was most praiseworthy; he resisted the attempts by Nkrumah to turn the university into a political instrument and to restrict its academic duty to the truth, and consistently defended those at the university who had incurred the dictator's displeasure. I am sorry to have suggested, even though inadvertently, otherwise.

THE TIMES DIARY / PHS

Bringing the private sector into line?

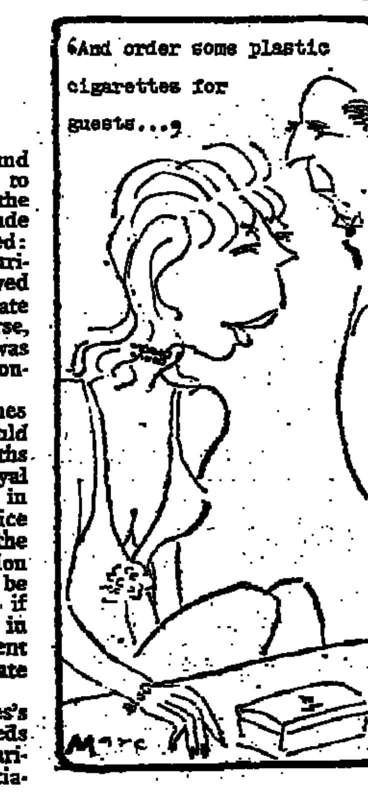
Thinking of slush funds (and who isn't) I was delighted to catch sight of a letter from the Home Office to a certain trade association which concluded: "It would be helpful if contributions could be received within six months of the date of this letter." What is worse, possibly, is that the missive was headed: "Standards of conduct in public life."

Before Merlyn Rees reaches for his telephone, I should explain that (a mere 10 months after the Report of the Royal Commission on Standards in Public Life) the Home Office has decided to act upon the Committee's recommendation that the opportunity should be taken "of considering what, if any, changes were needed in the application of the present legislation to the private sector".

Accordingly, Mr Rees's Department has sent hundreds of (begging) letters to the various bodies and trade associations in the private sector, inviting them "to consider .. and to submit in writing any observations they may wish to make".

Observations? Whoever heard of improper conduct in the private sector?

Notices to patrons at a Bruges, Belgium, hotel: "Breakfast is obligatory" and "Tranquillity is requested in bedrooms after ten".



Hats and kisses

Under a heavy chandelier in London's Canada House yesterday, I witnessed an incongruous hat trick. A hoop-skirted lady in lace-trimmed bonnet presented floppy sou-westers to two eminent Canadians who put them on with some difficulty and posed, boyishly, for photographs.

"I will wear mine to go fishing", promised Mr Paul Martin, the High Commissioner for Canada. Rear Admiral (Retd) Desmond Piers, Agent General for Nova Scotia, accustomed to more formal naval headgear, merely grinned.

The bonnet lady held a hand out for the High Commissioner to kiss. "In keeping with the *old* times", she said. He leaned forward and planted a kiss on her lips. "In keeping with *our* times", he replied.

Mrs Pearl Acouley, a teacher from Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, is in Britain to fly her province's flag. She is an organizer of Nova Scotia's Joseph Howe festival (Howe vainly tried to get Queen Victoria to repeal the confederation Act that established Canada as a nation) and she presented her Canadian hosts with commemorative one-dollar silver coins. If they ever want to spend them (Heaven forbid!) they will have to travel to Howe's homelands at Dartmouth and Halifax where they are legal tender.

Money spinners

Now I know why they call them the golden oldies. The Stokowsky recording of the *Planets* suite sold only 6,200 copies in Britain when it came out in 1959. Reissued by Music for Pleasure in 1965, it has sold more than half a million.

Also spinning into the big money is the Hollywood Bowl version of the 1812 overture. Issued in Britain in 1959, it sold 12,570 copies. Reissued on the MFP label in 1970, it has sold more than 261,000.

I have culled these figures from a report into record royalty rates.

Arty laughter at the National

To find out what children think about paintings, go (before August 28) to the National Gallery. Make yourself as inconspicuous as possible and you might overhear, as I did yesterday, a little lad pointing to Mabuse's *Adam and Eve* and saying: "Wait till Mary Whitehouse sees that!"

Since every grown-up seemed to be asking every child for his views on the paintings in rooms 23, 24 and 25, I asked the young chap what he thought Eve might be saying to Adam. "Dumbo, idiot—you shouldn't have ate that apple", he said, without ambiguity.

Young visitors to the *I Ask You* show at the gallery are given quiz sheets, written by young pupils from St James Norlands School, W11, and are asked to provide replies to questions that are much more searching than mine were.

There is also an audio-visual show, where children's recorded voices comment on famous paintings. I liked the divergent views on a Madonna and Child. "The baby looks cosy and comfortable" ... "No he doesn't. He looks as if he's going to be sick."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, has bought a prison. Looking for a holiday home in Montgomeryshire, he was shown premises which used to house a county jail. Unable to resist the irony, he bought it.

Keeping greenfingers crossed

The rescue of the Beaverbrook empire by Trafalgar House has unfortunately come too late to save the *Sunday Express Gardening Book*. Beaverbrook will indeed make some money out of the paperback edition of the green fingers manual, but its author, Max Davidson, the Sunday paper's gardening man, may get no royalties from the hardback edition. Nor may its illustrator, Bill Martin.

When the *Sunday Express* found that it did not have the funds to publish the book, publishing rights were handed over to the White Lion group. No[illegible] following the appointment of [illegible] receiver at White Lion, [illegible] Davidson is concerned [illegible] the acquisition of royalties.

He tells me that months [illegible] indeed years of work went in[illegible] the book and that writing 60,[illegible] words is no joy ride. Natural[illegible] he was not able to quote figu[illegible] but friends of his in the publi[illegible]ing world tell me that he mig[illegible] have expected as much as £2,[illegible] from hardback sales.

My item yesterday which credited Fred Fobian with the invention in South Africa of the safari suit is challenged by Louis Heren, who used to be The Times *correspondent in India (not to mention Washington). He says the suit was a development of the Indian Army bush shirt, which was adopted by the British Army in the Far East during the Second World War; a civilian version quickly became popular in India. Mr Heren admits, however, that South Africa does have one claim to sartorial innovation. Its troops introduced desert boots when they fought with the British Army in the Western Desert.*

Family game

Cricket does not so much run as gallop in the blood of the dukes of Richmond. The second duke pioneered organized cricket in Sussex in the 1720s; the fifth was president of the MCC. In between, other Richmonds captained and sponsored.

The present duke is the ninth, and the family passion for the game burns bright in him. It is, however, his son, the Earl of March, who will captain the duke's XII—repeat XII—against the Pepperharrowe dozen on Sunday at the Cricket Ground, Goodwood. The last time he played at the ground, [illegible] ball broke his jaw and off [illegible] went to hospital.

The match will mark th[illegible] 250th anniversary of the dra[illegible]ing up of the first formal la[illegible] of the game. They were us[illegible] for the second duke's cla[illegible] with a Peper Harrow (as it w[illegible] then) team. And those sa[illegible] rules—two stumps, 12 player[illegible] 23-yard pitch—will be observe[illegible] on Sunday. So will the sa[illegible] dress—breeches and shirts. On[illegible] member at least of the duke[illegible] team should feel at home i[illegible] the garb: actor Keith Michel[illegible] noted for his historical roles.

The event is sponsored by th[illegible] *Illustrated London News*.

THE TIMES

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REALISM ON THE PRESS

A cantankerous press, an obstinate press, a ubiquitous press must be suffered by those in authority in order to preserve the even greater values of freedom of expression and the right of the people to know." This comment by Judge Gurfein of New York is quoted at the head of probably the most important chapter in the report of the Royal Commission on the Press: that dealing with possible government action to assist the press. It is a coolly rational statement of priorities that reflects the spirit of this report. It is refreshing that a document on the press should be so readable and well presented, but what is particularly reassuring is that on the most critical question the majority report should be so realistic.

For those who devote their time and energy to service on a Royal Commission there must always be the temptation of the dramatic solution. In this case many people were looking to the Commission to provide an instant cure for the financial problems of national newspapers. It is to the credit of the Commission that they will be disappointed by the majority report. At the end of the chapter on possible government assistance in which a number of proposals are examined and rejected the majority express the hope, "perhaps optimistically, that by arguing the pros and cons we may have finally laid them to rest". One can only echo that hope.

The minority report proposes the establishment of a National Printing Corporation to take over surplus printing capacity in the industry and print such newspapers and periodicals as may apply to it, without exercising censorship or refusing publication on other than strictly legal grounds. *There are a number of* practical objections to this suggestion, but even if these were overcome this scheme would not solve the financial difficulties facing the national press as a *whole*. The necessary variety of newspapers, cantankerous newspapers, obstinate newspapers, ubiquitous newspapers, can be maintained in health and freedom only if they are produced in the most efficient way. That is why the introduction of the new technology that is available is of such consequence to the future of the press.

A chapter of the report is devoted to the subject of the closed shop in journalism and its impact on the freedom of the press. This contains not only a history of the controversy to date but also a set of well-meaning suggestions as to what should be included in the charter of press freedom that the Secretary of State for Employment is drafting *under the terms of the Trade* Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976. One can understand why in the circumstances the Commission felt obliged to make these suggestions, but the point on which debate ought to centre is on whether a charter is really the appropriate way in which to preserve press freedom.

There are two principal objections to it. The first is that a non-statutory, non-binding charter is likely to be ineffective when put to any serious test: so that the safeguard it purports to provide is illusory. The second is that such a charter may always be used at some time in the *future by those who wish to* abuse the spirit in which it has been devised. The principles that the charter seeks to enshrine are not negotiable and it is better to insist upon them without qualification.

The report also makes certain suggestions for strengthening the Press Council. Some are sensible and some are harmless. But there is a basic proposition that needs to be taken fully into account in all well-intentioned proposals for increasing the influence of a body that has performed a valuable function: as it has no power of sanction, and the Commission does not want it to be given any, its authority rests upon the respect that its judgments command. It must therefore base its decisions on an adequate knowledge of the circumstances and pressures under which newspapers operate. At points in the report one may doubt whether that truth has been fully appreciated, but that should not obscure the merits of an essentially realistic document.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH THE SIXTH FORMER?

Early this year, in the midst of the general ferment of the Great Education Debate, the teaching profession was thrown into a more specific agitation over a speech in which Mr James Hamilton, the new Permanent Secretary, spoke favourably of the sixth-form college. There was indignation that a civil servant should express a point of view where official policy was still unresolved, and there was alarm at the hint as to which way official policy might go. For sixth-form colleges and other arrangements for detaching sixteen to eighteen-year-olds from the secondary schools are not popular, except in the colleges themselves. The prospect of another furore has apparently persuaded ministers to give up the idea of a circular in praise of colleges. But, for almost irresistible demographic and economic reasons they are likely to become increasingly common, and perhaps even the most usual arrangement.

It is generally better if educational provision is determined by educational principles rather than demographic or economic ones. A report issued today by the National Federation for Educational Research concludes, explicitly on educational rather than economic grounds, that separation is generally best. But it makes clear how little firm evidence there is on which to base *a conclusion in such terms*. That is the usual predicament of educational debate, of course. The benefits of separation are in any case of a kind likely to be more immediately obvious than the disadvantages.

When comprehensive schools first came in, it was expected that many would eventually have well over 1,000 pupils. Mixed-ability schools smaller than that have such small sixth forms that they can usually offer only a narrow range of subjects. But *with experience it has become* clear that there are strong practical arguments against very large schools. The decline in the birthrate means that contraction will be commoner than expansion *in the next twenty* years. As a result, sixth form provision has often been abysmal. Partly because of this, and partly because school pressures and disciplines are irksome to older *pupils, there has been a sharp* increase in the number of under-*eighteens* who prefer to study for O and A-level at local colleges of further education.

For many young people that is the right solution. It is not uncommon for spirited pupils, type-cast as spoilers by their teachers, to blossom at college. But the trend only weakens the *economic case for sixth forms.* Some neighbouring schools try to share courses, but that arrangement is only possible in big cities, and tends in any case to founder on jealousies between *schools* (*prospective parents* being in no doubt about the advantages of a thriving sixth form). Among several radical alternatives that have been tried, the sixth-form college (separate, *but essentially still a school*) and the tertiary college (where sixth-form teaching is in effect absorbed into the further education system) have found most favour. The authors of today's report seem inclined to prefer the latter (on economic grounds). One drawback to that is that further education teachers are not required to possess even the fairly limited qualifications that schoolteachers must have. Both types of college normally offer twenty or more A-levels, as well as O-levels and an increasing range of other full-time courses.

The cost falls on the teachers and pupils of the decapitated schools. Most able teachers enjoy teaching right up to A-level *standard*. More than professional self-interest is involved: a teachers's contact with sixth formers may be expected to enrich his teaching of younger children (and vice versa, no *doubt*). *A sustained relationship* between pupil and teacher over seven years can be of lasting value to each. For the school as a community there must be a difference between having a *senior class mainly composed of* ambitious A-level students or of disaffected captives. These factors, hard to measure objectively, have not been given much research.

Almost certainly many more schools will lose their sixth forms. But where the economic arguments are not irresistible (and they will vary greatly from *place to place*), it would be wise to give full weight to the probable drawbacks. In areas where shared arrangements are possible, teachers should let the danger of losing their sixth forms *altogether concentrate their* minds. And they should be more ready to take full account of the fact that an eighteen-year-old studying voluntarily when his peers are earning is a very different *individual* from a twelve-year-old, both in his own eyes and in fact.

ACCOUNTANTS IN CONFUSION

Wednesday's vote by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, rejecting proposals for a new system of accounting to cope with the problems of inflation, leaves the profession in what can only be described as serious disarray. The committee, set up under Sir Francis Sandilands by a Conservative Government to consider the impact of inflation on conventional accounting, reported eighteen months ago to a Labour Government. Those proposals were taken, developed and amended by the profession. The rank and file have now thrown them out. The reasons why so many years of intellectual and political effort by the leadership of the profession has apparently ended for the time being in a *cul de sac* are many and various. Though there is a strong element of a revolt by backwoodsmen, Wednesday's outcome also reflects mistakes of content and presentation of the finally approved compromise solution.

In particular, there is force in the view that the pressure for such a radical change in the conventions of accounting was asking the profession at working level to go too far and too fast. Nevertheless, since there is such a wide measure of agreement at the higher levels of accountancy on the need for a new regime to deal with the issues of inflation, since the Government is committed in principle to a change in that direction, and since there is every indication that a future Conservative government would follow the same broad policy, the failure of the profession within its own ranks to come to an agreed form of change must be taken seriously. On past form, if a profession is unable to produce acceptable reform itself, the temptation, indeed pressure, on government to impose its own preferred solution becomes strong.

It would be a pity if this were to be the outcome. For it is the profession which has to work with any given system of accounting. The problems that would arise if the profession as a whole genuinely did not understand, or believe in, what it was being required to do would be serious. The signs are that the profession, despite the vote, *has taken this* point. So the Government would be wise to allow some time for a new form of change to emerge from the present apparent deadlock.

The need for a rapid change cannot be contradicted. The argument that to allow for inflation in accounting and the measuring of profit condones the very process of inflation itself cannot be sustained. For it is overwhelmed by the consideration that traditional accounting gives in almost all circumstances a damagingly false picture of a company's real position. By *allowing inflation itself* to inflate recorded and published profit, managements are encouraged into complacency, employees to demand excessive wages, *shareholders to feel* entitled to higher distributions and governments not to recognize the low real profitability of so much of the private sector.

A system of accounting for inflation does not encourage inflation, it encourages a more realistic look at the operations of a business during times of inflation. Such increased realism may *lead to uncomfortable conclusions* in certain cases. But in these cases discomfort is usually long over-due.

Selling gravestones

From Mr John L. Rayment

Sir, The Reverend Peter Hayward, as reported in today's press (June 7), blithely suggests selling off "unwanted" gravestones. He is perhaps unaware that a monument remains in the legal ownership of the heirs-at-law of the family responsible for its erection. He may "see no theological objection" to such transactions, but he would be on very shaky ground legally and morally.

How can he tell an unwanted gravestone from a wanted one? Just because the grave is untended, does not imply that no one is interested. The Federation of Family History Societies (with some 70-80 member societies, representing many thousands of active genealogists and family historians) is very interested. We are stepping up our activities and training teams of members to record as many as possible of the *hundreds of thousands of surviving* monumental inscriptions before it is too late.

In some dioceses we are being told of clearance faculty applications and redundancy orders at the earliest possible moment—even we are asked to record and plot the graves. In other areas, lack of understanding and even wrongheadedness makes the task harder. With all the difficulties we have already, of lack of time and lack of helpers, we can do without mercenaries selling our birthright.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN L. RAYMENT,
Chairman, The Essex Society for Family History,
57 Coopers Hill,
Ongar, Essex.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The divinity of Christ

From the Reverend M. D. Goulder

Sir, As the first impression of our book *The Myth of God Incarnate* was sold out on the day of publication, I fear that it may be difficult for your readers to check the accusation of Professor H. D. Lewis of "show business" (citing your correspondent) and "bravado"; both of which expressions are quite unfair.

The essays themselves are all serious contributions to thinking. Professor Hick's, which Professor Lewis takes to task for "facile lampooning", was in fact the Presidential Address to the Society for the Study of Theology last year. Professor Wiles' first essay was delivered to a large gathering in Birmingham Cathedral about the same time. It may be that the studies of Professor Moule and Professor Stead which Professor Lewis commends will be found to be finer and more scholarly than the Biblical and Patristic essays by Dr Young and myself, but it must be remembered that their works are between five and ten times as long as ours; nor is Professor Lewis, who is a philosopher of religion, really within his own field to deliver judgments in such areas.

No, Sir, the thing which causes the offence is the title of the book, not its content; and it is an excellent title because it is to the point both on the sophisticated and on *the crude level. On the sophisticated* level it makes the complex and abused word "myth" clearer, and suggests a positive sense without which it should not be used. On the crude level it stands as a denial of the literal understanding *of the doctrine*, with which many ordinary Christian believers have been uncomfortable for a long time. We are not the first to say these *things*. We are the first to say them under a title which brings them to the notice of ordinary people, and it is that which makes conservatives so resentful.

Yours faithfully,

M. D. GOULDER,
Staff Tutor in Theology,
Department of Extramural Studies,
The University of Birmingham,
Birmingham.
July 6.

From the Reverend A. E. Harvey

Sir, The publishers have not served the public well in using the title *The Myth of God Incarnate*. The book is in fact concerned with two quite different though connected issues, both of which are serious and important, but neither of which *need cause dismay in Christian* circles.

First, the argument is advanced that the language which is traditionally used about the incarnation may have been conditioned by the culture in which it was forged, and is not necessarily irreplaceable. This is not a new suggestion, but is for all that a timely one. Western man has grown out of the philosophical pre-suppositions which lie behind the formulations of the *historic creeds. Unless there is* constant reformulation, he will soon come to think that he has grown out of Christianity also.

But then a further step appears to be made, or at least contemplated, by the contributors to this book, namely that if the traditional language is discarded there will be no way left of talking about Jesus which makes him *in principle* different from any other person of history; in which case it will no longer be possible *to claim that* Christianity possesses a unique revelation of God.

But this second point does not follow necessarily from the first. Moreover it would be difficult to see how anyone who accepted it *could be writing as a Christian* theologian and not simply as an objective observer—but there is no sign in this book that the writers have lost their commitment to the Christian faith. A book which made out a serious case for this second *point* being a proper and tenable position for a Christian believer would indeed deserve wide publicity. But the few tentative pages devoted to this question in the present publication certainly do not justify the shock which will be caused to many Christian readers by the suggestion (which they will naturally read off the title) that the central tenet of their faith may now be regarded as no more than a "myth".

Yours faithfully,

A. E. HARVEY,
Wolfson College,
Oxford.
July 6.

From Mr J. S. L. Gilmour

Sir, Would Miss Murphy (July 7) please tell us at what precise point in the evolution of man from other animals "that spark of divinity in each which raises us above our four-legged friends" entered into *Homo sapiens*?

Yours faithfully,

J. S. L. GILMOUR,
President, Cambridge Humanists,
Clare College,
Cambridge.
July 7.

Decision making

From Lady Howe

Sir, Over recent years there has been growing public concern about violence against women, both of a sexual nature and within the family. Many of your readers have thus shared your concern at the implications of the recent Court of Appeal decision, that the judiciary *may regard assaults of this nature* as less serious than other forms of violence.

The case raises wider issues about society's attitude towards women, and, in particular, the attitude of those in positions of authority, who make decisions affecting the whole population, half of whom are women.

So far, and largely for reasons of history, only two of the 72 High Court judges are women. The Equal Opportunities Commission obviously hopes for a considerable improvement in this statistic; but it would be unrealistic to expect the imbalance between the sexes to change overnight. All the more reason, one would have hoped, for *the judiciary, when considering* sentencing policy for rape and similar offences, to reflect changing social attitudes as accurately as possible.

This is not, of course, the only branch of administration and public service which fails to make full use of society's human resources, by involving more women at the level where decisions are made.

In the industrial tribunals 22 per cent of the lay panel members are women. Yet equal pay and sex discrimination cases are not always heard by a tribunal which includes at least one woman member. This situation will not be improved in the autumn, when it is apparently *intended to replace 44 independent* women members with people drawn from the employer/employee panels, which are mainly nominated by the CBI and the TUC.

The spirit of the equal opportunities legislation introduced by the present Government (with the support of all political parties) must mean bringing the widest possible range of experience to bear at decision-making level. Surely it cannot be wise, whether in sentenc*ing policy in the courts or in per*sonnel policies in industry, to neglect the special contribution that can be made by women, especially on the sensitive issues that will affect them particularly.

Yours faithfully,

ELSPETH HOWE,
Deputy Chairman, Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
Quay Street,
Manchester.
June 24.

Individualism in history

From Professor Robert Ashton

Sir, In support of your contention in today's leading article (July 5) about the historical role of individualism in bringing about changes in society, you advance some arguments from history which ought not to go unquestioned. I have no particular quarrel with the historical role which your leader ascribes to Adam Smith, Wesley, Gladstone and John Stuart Mill, but your ascription of a similar role to Wycliffe, Cranmer and the parliamentary opposition to *Charles I's Government* in 1642 smacks of a very crude and unacceptable brand of historical Whiggism. In the interests of space I confine myself to the last of these examples.

My objection to your view which sees the opponents of Charles I as the proponents of liberal individualism against a conservative traditionalist monarch is that it is an *ex post facto* view of history which makes the principal partici*pants in these events* the agents of a process of which they were totally unaware. Because representative institutions ultimately survived and developed, it is all too easy to see their defenders as progressive advocates of change and their opponents as conservative resisters of change. The reverse is in fact nearer the truth. In the context of the period in which these events took place it was absolutist monarchs who were seen as the innovators *par excellence* and representative institutions, which in most countries seemed to be on the retreat, as material incumbrances to progress, inappropriate to modern needs and meet to be *unceremoniously swept* away by new monarchical brooms.

It is no accident that the word which is most frequently used by the parliamentary opponents of Charles I to characterize the royal policies which they opposed was "innovations"; innovations in government via allegedly unprecedented taxes and centralizing tendencies which violated what were regarded, however incorrectly, as ancient and time-honoured ways of carrying on local government; innovations in religion favoured by Archbishop Laud against whom the Puritans stood as defenders of the central English Protestant tradition of Thomas Cranmer and John Foxe; innovation in the constitution which allowed Pym, Hampden and their colleagues to present themselves as the guardians of an immemorial constitution against royal usurpation. Petitions of the subjects for their liberties were, as Pym himself observed in 1628, "ever Petitions of Right, demanding their ancient and due liberties, not suing for any new".

This is a long way, Sir, from your characterization of the aspirations of the opponents of Charles I in 1642. It was, in fact, the Divine Right of Kings not the parliamentarian insistence of the ancient constitution which was a relative novelty in early seventeenth century terms. There may be of course, something in the view that the *English* have a charming propensity to clothe radical change in traditional garb. But this is no more than a half truth which ought not to be allowed to obscure the fact that most of those who went to war in 1642—as they significantly put it, not against their King but for King and Parliament—did so in the sincere belief that they were defending ancient and traditional rights against an innovating monarch. It is, Sir, by no means a perverse paradox to invert your proposition and to see them as reactionaries and Charles I as an innovator.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

ROBERT ASHTON,
The Manor House,
Brundall,
Norwich.
July 5.

From Mrs Muriel Mayall

Sir, On the front page of today's *The Times* (July 5) under the heading "Mrs Thatcher restates Tory ideals", she is quoted as saying "the issue that most clearly distinguishes the Conservatives, the party of church and state".

Many church people, among them the late Archbishop Temple, have and do support the Labour Party.

Yours faithfully,

MURIEL MAYALL,
47 Chenies Close,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
July 5.

Energy and the environment

From Professor T. E. Allibone, FRS

Sir, Sir Peter Kent rightly stresses (*The Times*, July 4) the need for the Government to demonstrate that the energy problem is recognized as transcending departmental boundaries and he pleads for machinery to be set up to balance the alternate ways of meeting the coming energy gap.

Although the equation is complex there are some outstanding facts.

(a) The coal fired power stations produced electricity at about 1p per unit (kWh) last year while the nuclear stations produced at 0.4p per unit; if the miners are to be paid this year at twice last year's wages the cost of electricity from the coal stations will have to be about 1.6p per unit or four times the cost of nuclear energy.

(b) the processing of fuel from the nuclear stations has been done with high technical skill and the processes are being improved continuously: the highly radioactive wastes are being safely held until such time as they can be further concentrated and probably glassified and the technological risk is falling while the amounts of active wastes is rising: alternatively the risks of damage to health and buildings from the sulphur from coal stations, and the health risks to miners are bound to increase as coal consumption increases as no methods are used significantly to *remove* sulphur from fuel.

It takes several years longer to build nuclear stations than coal stations in Britain and no further time should be lost in reaching a decision as to the path to be followed. Wind and waves will probably help a little later on but neither can yet be regarded as other than speculative; there is no speculation with regard to the nuclear station—except the "fast reactor", but that may only be helping us in the late 1990s.

Yours, etc.

T. E. ALLIBONE,
Winkfield,
Windsor,
Berkshire.
July 5.

From Mr Ewart Parkinson

Sir, May I add my support to the letter addressed to you on July 4 by Peter Kent, Chairman, Natural Environment Research Council. There is indeed a need for the Government to demonstrate that the energy problem is recognised as transcending departmental boundaries and for machinery to be set up to balance the alternative needs of different ways of meeting the coming energy gap.

But may I extend the argument one stage further. The gap is created by the difference between supply and demand. If we could diminish the demand side we would diminish the gap. The demand side is *created by a sophisticated com*bination of social and economic pressures which in turn are derived from the value judgements made within our society. Most of our value judgements are generated by the concept that the need of man is to produce, and in particular to produce consumer durables. If the thrust of our society could be shifted from an expansion of quantity to an improvement of quality then it is likely that the *demand side of the equation would* look very different. A shift in perception from an expansion of quantity to an improvement of quality is not simply an exercise in petty playing with words. It represents a fundamental shift in the way we conceive man's role within society and within the ecological nature of this earth.

May I remind your readers of what John Stuart Mill wrote in 1848.

"It is scarcely necessary to remark that a stationary condition of capital and population implies no stationary state of human improvement. There would be as much scope as ever for all kinds of mental culture, and moral and social progress; as *much room for* improving the Art of Living, and much more likelihood of its being improved, when minds ceased to be engrossed by the art of getting on.

"Even the industrial arts might be as earnestly and as successfully cultivated, with this sole difference, that instead of serving no purpose but the increase of wealth, industrial improvements would produce their legitimate effect, that of abridging labour".

Yours sincerely,

EWART PARKINSON,
Representative of the Royal Town Planning Institute on the Watt Committee for Energy.
The Royal Town Planning Institute,
26 Portland Place, W1.
July 5.

Human rights in Chile

From Lord Ramsay of Canterbury, and others

Sir, From June 14-23 a group of people held a hunger strike in the United Nations building in Santiago. All 26 members of the group have relatives who have disappeared in Chile. There is an estimated total of about 2,000 people who have disappeared in Chile since the military coup of September, 1973, and there is considerable evidence that the large majority of them have been detained by the DINA, the present Junta's security force. Many have been seen by other prisoners in various torture centres maintained by the DINA and in some cases the detention has been admitted by one government department only to be later denied by another. The work of the churches in compiling detailed and irrefutable documentary evidence of the detentions has forced the courts into an ever more embarrassing position. This year has been the first occasion when writs of habeus corpus have been accepted by the Court of Appeal for cases the investigation of which is still taking place.

Among the many cases of those who have disappeared there is one which is particularly close to us in *Britain because it concerns a man*, William Beausire, whose father was British and who himself holds a British passport. He was detained in November, 1974, in Buenos Aires and later returned to Chile where he has been seen on several occasions in different detention centres. The Chilean Government consistently denies ever having held him as a detainee in spite of repeated inquiries by the British Embassy and the testimony of several eye *witnesses*.

The hunger strike ended when an agreement was reached between the Chilean Government and the United Nations that the cases of the relatives of all those present would be investigated and that there would be no punitive action taken against the participants. While one is glad to hear that the Junta is prepared to investigate even this small group of cases, concern still remains about the large number of other people involved.

We very much hope that the British Government will see this as a moment to press for the broadening of such an investigation to include, at the least, those cases with some British connexion. It also seems imperative for a definitive solution to be reached, that all possible efforts should be made to ensure that the Ad Hoc Commission set up by the United Nations Human Rights Commission be allowed to enter Chile and carry out an independent inquiry with all necessary assistance from the Chilean Government.

Yours sincerely,

† MICHAEL RAMSAY,
† G. MAHON,
Bishop in West London,
DAVID LIVERPOOL.
CECIL EVANS,
General Secretary, Friends Peace and International Relations Committee,
PAULINE M. WEBB,
Methodist Missionary Society,
Chile Committee for Human Rights,
1 Cambridge Terrace, NW1.
June 30.

The Cambridge conspiracy

From Mr Joe Haines

Sir, In a letter to you today (July 6), Michael Howard and Peter Oppenheimer defend Donald Beves, whose acquaintance they had not made, and attack your reporter, Peter Hennessy, whose acquaintance they may, or may not, have made, as "incompetent".

I did not know Donald Beves, either. Indeed, until the Howard-Oppenheimer letter I imagined I was the only reader of *The Times* *not to have been tutored by him*. But I do know Peter Hennessy, who is one of the best and most scrupulous reporters in Fleet Street. He made a mistake and has generously admitted it.

Before Howard and Oppenheimer repeat their *call for his* resignation —which is what I assume they mean when they write about considering where his and your "duty lies"— they might wonder what the effect would be if that duty was imposed upon Mr Oppenheimer's profession. If every economist who made a mistake was then to resign his post, none of them would be in work, though a great many more ordinary people might be.

Yours sincerely,

JOE HAINES,
7 Hazel Shaw,
Tonbridge,
Kent.
July 6.

Closing a post office

From Mrs J. S. Keith

Sir, Yesterday, July 5, this village, with a population of over 500, was notified of the intention to close its Post Office in three days time—Friday, July 8.

This will cause considerable inconvenience to everyone but it is an inconvenience shared increasingly by many other rural communities, as Mr Brian Smedley, QC, pointed out in his letter on June 16.

My immediate concern is the real hardship which will be caused to the pensioners, numbering about 90, who do at present draw their pensions within walking distance of their homes. With only three days notice of the impending change they will be obliged in future to undertake a journey, costing certainly not less than 50p, by the relatively infrequent bus service which, on one occasion only in the week, will involve less than several hours wait, in all weathers, for the return journey from our nearest town.

The Post Office, acting as agent for the Government, cannot be held wholly responsible for this situation but might well have been expected to give longer notice to the community through its parish council in the hope that some better solution could be found. The local office of Social Security was not informed at all.

Surely, Sir, the Department of Health and Social Security ought to take more active measures to ensure that its distribution of pensions is arranged so that it causes less hardship to pensioners who, by definition, are elderly and in many cases infirm.

Voluntary good-neighbour help, though active in this village as in many others, cannot *and should not* be depended upon by Government to maintain a service for such numbers of persons who would regularly depend upon it and involving, as it could, such considerable *amounts of other people's* money.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

EVELYN KEITH,
Chairman, Saffron Waldon Rural Over-Sixties Association.
The Cottage,
Manuden,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.
July 6.

Long distance walking

From Mr Mark Godding

Sir, Regarding the current enthusiasm for walking to extend one's life, may I point out that if one walked 10 miles a day, then having lived to the ripe old age of eighty, one would have walked for approximately nine years? It would also have cost a considerable amount in shoe leather. Is it worth it?

Yours faithfully,

MARK GODDING,
142 Langton Way,
Blackheath, SE3.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 7. The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, today carried out the Silver Jubilee Review of the Army at Sennelager, Federal Republic of Germany.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness travelled in a VC10 aircraft of the Royal Air Force from Heathrow Airport, London, and were received upon arrival at Royal Air Force Gutersloh by the British Ambassador (Sir Oliver Wright) and Lady Wright and the Station Commander (Group Captain D. B. Leech).

Upon arrival at Sennelager, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh drove to the Parade Site with a Sovereign's Escort of The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons), under the command of Captain T. B. Rogers.

A Royal Salute was fired by E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major G. A. Morris, RHA.

Having been received at the Parade Site by the Secretary of State for Defence (the Right Hon Frederick Mulley, MP), the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army (Mr Robert Brown, MP), the Chief of the General Staff (General Sir Roland Gibbs) and the Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine (General Sir Frank King), The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh received The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Scheel.

After the Troop by the Massed Bands (Senior Director of Music, Captain D. N. Taylor, Welsh Guards) and the Inspection of the 4th Division, under the command of Major-General N. T. Bagnall (General Officer Commanding 4th Division), the Chief of the General Staff made an Address and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade.

The Saluting Battery and 4th Division then drove past.

Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, later honoured the Secretary of State for Defence with her presence at Luncheon in the Officers' Mess.

This afternoon, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh met *officers and soldiers of the British* Army of the Rhine with their wives and visited the Display Ground demonstrating activities of the British Army.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness drove to Paderborn Rathaus, were received by The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Scheel and the Mayor of Paderborn (Herr Burgermeister Schwiete), attended a Reception and returned to Heathrow Airport, London, *this* evening.

The Duchess of Grafton, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon Sir Martin Charteris, Sir Philip Moore, Air Vice-Marshal Brian Stanbridge, Mr Ronald Allison, Major Shane Blewitt, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Blair Stewart-Wilson and Major Charles Fenwick were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, today visited the International Music Eisteddfod at Llangollen, Denbighshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival at Hawarden Airfield by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Clwyd (Colonel Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was present this evening at the premiere of *The Spy Who Loved Me* at the Odeon, Leicester Square, in aid of King George's Fund for Sailors, the Variety Club of Great Britain and Riding for the Disabled Association.

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma was present.

Mrs Andrew Felden and Major Nicholas Lawson were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 7: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor of the University of Lancaster, today presided at congregations for the conferment of degrees.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 7: The Duke of Gloucester today visited the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 7: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Festival Service for the Friends of St Paul's which was held in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Lady Jean Rankin and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany, is 58 today.

Birthdays today

Lord Allen of Abbeydale, 65; Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Cameron, 57; Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, 51; Dr D. B. Harden, 76; Sir Austin Hill, 80; Professor H. Lehmann, 67; Air *Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Tait*, 85; Sir Peter Watkin Williams, 66; Mr Alec Waugh, 79; Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Wheeler, 60; Lieutenant-General Sir John Worsley, 65.

Loriners Company

A meeting of the court of the Loriners' Company was held yesterday at Founders' Hall and afterwards the Master, Mr David A. Walker-Arnott, the Wardens and court held a court luncheon. The guests included Mr R. E. Campling, Master of the Pewterers' *Company, who responded to the* toast on behalf of the guests, and Mr J. R. Rose responded to the toast to the new livery, proposed by the Under Warden, Mr John Tovey.

Memorial service

Mr W. A. Sutherland
A memorial service for Mr Arnot Sutherland was held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall yesterday. The Rev Basil Watson officiated. Mr Andrew Rutherford read the lesson and Mr Oliver Dawnay read from The Prophet, by Kahlil Gibran. Among those present were:

Mrs Sutherland (widow), Mr Matthew Sutherland (son), Dr and Mrs B. Sutherland (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs J. Bradac (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs J. Sayer (stepson and daughter-in-law), Mrs . Sutherland (sister-in-law), Mr A. Sutherland, Mrs B. Brooks, David and Amanda Brooks, Mr Richard Oldfield, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Brooks.

The Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Lady Elizabeth Greenacre, the Hon Mrs Oliver Dawnay, the Hon Piers St Aubyn, Sir Richard Powell, Sir Anthony Grover, Mrs A. R. D. Rutherford, Mr G. Marks, Mr G. H. Ross Goobey, Mr H. Merriman, Mr L. Simpson, Mr G. Perkins, Mr J. W. Robertson (representing the Chairman of the Stock Exchange), Mr and Mrs M. Lander, Mr B. Harvey, Mr J. Riethel, Mr G. Boalc, Mr and Mrs Derek Anderson, Mrs G. Leigh-Wood, Mr and Mrs Tom Earle, Mr D. G. Millard, Mr W. J. Jackson, Mr A. P. Wood, Mr H. L. Digby, Mr R. A. Paterson, Mr I. F. W. Buchan, Mr . R. P. Realing, Mr M. A. N. and Countess Pejacsevich, Mr P. Horworth Talbot, QC, Mr John Vaughan (The Charterhouse Group), with Mr J. A. Townes (representing group managing director), Mr and Mrs George Doughty, Mr Roger Gibbs, Mr Denzil Freeth, Mr R. H. Pain (Capel-Cure Myers), Mr Norman Reeves (Ciba-Geigy), Mr John B. Fforde (Linklaters and Paines), Mr R. D. Whitby (Gillett Brothers), Mr Geoffrey Heywood (Duncan C. Fraser and Co).

Mr Terence Roboy (Nabarro Nathanson), Mr H. C. A. Ross (J. and A. Scrimgeour), Mr David Mizen (Buckmaster and Moore), Mr A. A. Gibbs (National Westminster Bank), Mr R. K. Westmacott (Hoare Govett), Mr George Arnold (Joseph Sebag and Co), Mr W. M. Colby (Walter Walker), Mr C. J. K. Bisgood (Bisgood Bishop), Mr Luke Meinertzhagen (Cazenove and Co), Mr John Barker (Herbert Smith and Co), Mr G. R. Kitson (Hill Samuel and Co), Mr I. G. Cottam (W. I. Carr), Mr Noel Holland, Mr Henry C. Cottrell (Phillips and Drew), Mr P. D. Rickett (R. Nivison and Co) and Mrs Rickett, Mr G. H. A. Dare (Carter Ryder and Co), Mr David G. R. Oldham (Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt and Co), Mr M. Page Wood (also representing Nesbitt Thomson and Co), Mr T. A. Gore Browne (Mullens and Co), and Mr T. F. F. Nixon (Akroyd and Smithers).

Eton College

The summer half at Eton College ends today. There are 119 boys leaving, Mr P. S. H. Lawrence is retiring from the staff and Mr O. R. S. Bull is leaving to take up his appointment as Headmaster of Oakham School. Sir Charles Willink is retiring from his house. The house IVs were won by Mr M. A. Nicholson's, and the aquatics cup by Dr D. Harrison's. In the final of the house cricket, Mr D. J. S. Guilford's defeated Mr R. H. Parry's by three runs. The Eton/Harrow match will be played at Lord's on July 9 and 10. The Michaelmas half begins on September 15.

Today's engagements

The Queen receives addresses from privileged bodies, Buckingham Palace, 11.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends reception for Commonwealth, American and European exchange teachers, Commonwealth Institute, 3.30.

Princess Margaret attends English Schools Athletic Association's championships, Barnet Copthall Stadium, Hendon, 2.05.

Princess Alexandra, Chancellor of Lancaster University, presides at congregation for conferment of degrees, 12; visits Rossall School for charity fete, 3.

Royal Windsor Rose Show, Windsor Castle Grounds, 12-8.

Band concert, Royal Engineers, Chatham, Tower Place, 12-2.

Talk: "Cheapside, the Royal Road", John Yates, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10.

Christopher Dearnley, organ, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30; Church of the Messiah Choir, Copenhagen, St Stephen Walbrook, 12.30.

Walks; Historic London pub walk, Smithfield, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30; Tower Hill Explored, meet Tower Hill Underground, 8.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. G. B. Allen
and Miss E. G. Moon
The marriage will take place shortly between Robin, son of Canon and Mrs R. E. T. Allen, of Church House, Ashford Bowdler, Ludlow, and Gay, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. J. Moon, of Chalk Dell House, Batchworth Hill, Rickmansworth.

Mr J. C. E. Bevin
and Miss S. M. Hillman
The engagement is announced *between Charles Bevin, of West* End Farm, Welford, Northamptonshire, and Susan Margaret (Susie) Hillman, of 53 The Banks, Sileby, Leicestershire, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. W. Hillman, of Stonewall Manor, Frome, Somerset.

Mr N. Brandon-King
and Miss L. Butcher
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. Brandon-King, of Bray, Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Lynne, elder daughter of Mrs J. Butcher, of South Road, South Ockendon, Essex.

Captain D. P. D. Carter, RAEC,
and Miss R. K. Johnson
The engagement is announced between Patrick, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. A. E. Carter, of Redrice, Hampshire, and Rebecca, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Johnson, of Portland, Oregon, United States.

Mr J. Dimascio
and Miss A. Thorne
The marriage will take place on October 1, in Norwich, between Mr John Dimascio and Miss Anna Thorne.

Mr S. J. Gilmore
and Miss S. J. Bayliss
The engagement is announced between Simon James, fourth son of Mr and Mrs J. F. Gilmore, Hazera, Helmdon, Brackley, Northamptonshire, and Susan Jan, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs R. Bayliss, 9 Park Square West, London, N.W.1.

Mr P. H. Kemerley
and Miss J. J. Dugan-Chapman
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Kemerley, of Barn Hill House, Broxton, nr Chester, and Jennifer Jadwiga, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Dugan-Chapman, of 4 Wilton Crescent, SW1, and Broom Hall, Sunningdale, Berkshire.

Dr M. D. Krom
and Dr M. C. J. Rudolf
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs J. Krom, of Muswell Hill, London, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. C. Rudolf, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, London.

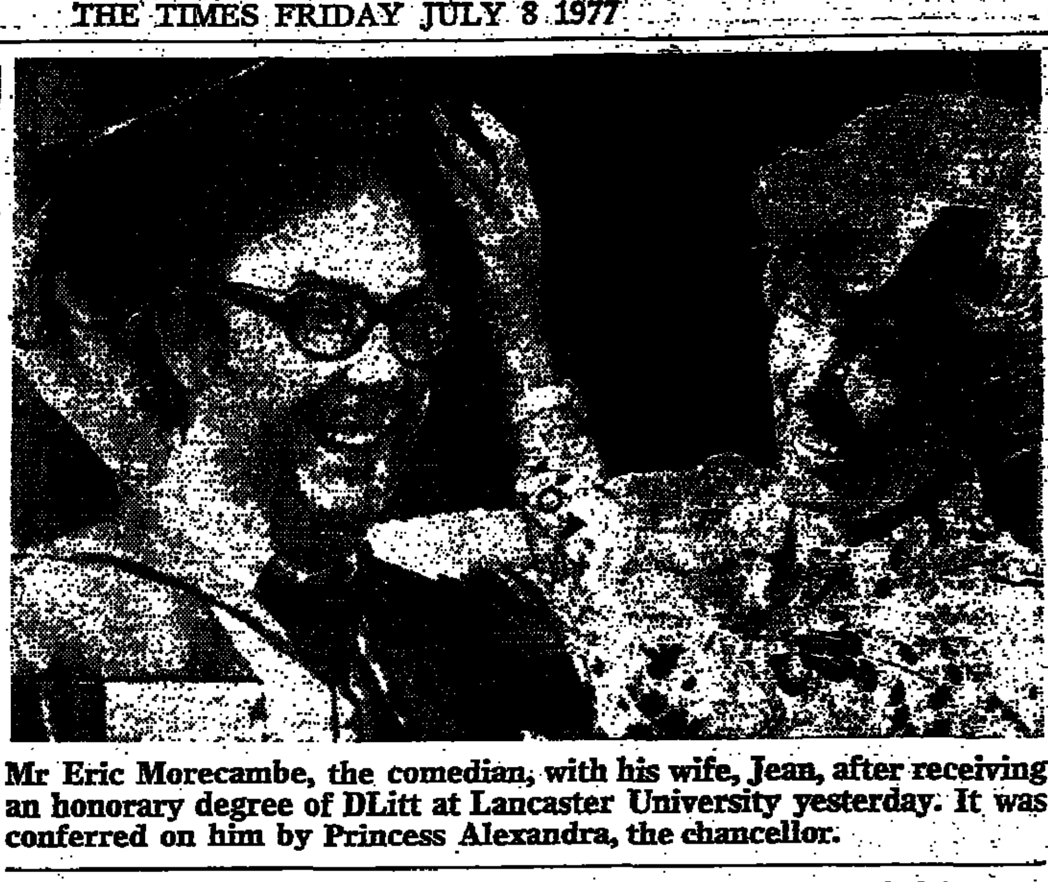
Mr J. A. Rowland
and Miss S. M. Banks
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Rowland, of Chipstead, Surrey, and Sara, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Banks, of Barnes, London, SW13.

Mr P. Rutherford
and Miss G. Elmer
The engagement is announced between Paul, youngest son of Lieut-Colonel H. G. Rutherford, CBE, DL, and Mrs Rutherford, of Milina, Greece, and Gwynneth, eldest daughter of the late Mr J. L. Elmer and of Mrs Elmtr, of Guildford, Surrey.

Dr N. J. C. Sarkies
and Miss C. L. Thompson
A marriage has been arranged and will take place on July 25, between Nicholas, younger twin son of Dr the Rev John and Mrs Sarkies, of Douglas, Isle of Man, and Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Thompson, of Holcombe Brook, Lancashire.

Mr D. C. M. Tubridy
and Miss N. A. Netschey
The engagement is announced between Desmond Colman, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. S. Tubridy, of Dublin, Republic of Ireland, and Nathalie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Mrs Jatyana Netschey and the late Mr A. I. Netschey, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr M. T. Waterhouse
and Miss A. C. Tennant
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Major Hugo and Lady Caroline Waterhouse, of Middleton Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, and Charlotte, only daughter of Mr Andrew Tennant, of Muiresk, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, and Mrs Oliver Steel, of Winterbourne Holt, Newbury, Berkshire.



Mr Eric Morecambe, the comedian, with his wife, Jean, after receiving an honorary degree of DLitt at Lancaster University yesterday. It was conferred on him by Princess Alexandra, the chancellor.

Honorary degrees

Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*, was awarded an honorary LLD by Bath University yesterday. The university also awarded an honorary DSc to Sir Charles Oatley, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Electrical Engineering, Cambridge University.

Mr Harold Macmillan received an honorary LLD at St Andrews University. Honorary doctorates of divinity were conferred on Dr John Gray, Professor of Hebrew and Semitic languages, Aberdeen University, and Canon Alexander Macdonald, former Rector of All Saints', St Andrews. Mrs Jean Balfour, chairman of the Countryside Commission for Scotland, and Dr Geoffrey Dimbleby, Professor of Human Environment at London University Institute of Archaeology, received honorary doctorates of science.

Mr Tom Sargant, Secretary of Justice, was awarded the honorary degree of LLM at Queen's University, Belfast.

University news

Cambridge
Dr A. C. Fabian has been appointed to the Radcliffe Fellowship in Astronomy, Institute of Astronomy, which has been newly established by the Radcliffe Trust.

Elections and awards
QUEENS' COLLEGE. First year: College exhibitions: C. B. Chaloner, economics; J. C. P. Dumont, natural sciences; G. R. Enever, medical sciences; P. J. Holmes, law; H. D. Keelan, music; S. P. Meacham, mathematics; S. P. Wade, archaeology and anthropology. Second year. Foundation scholarships: J. Austin, mathematics; J. M. Black, history; D. J. Brown and K. J. Brown, natural sciences; A. P. Clark, mathematics; S. D. Cook, English; A. J. Cupples, engineering; C. H. Elphick and P. W. Frew, natural sciences; W. D. A. Haire, history; D. A. Ireland, engineering; N. M. Jacobsen, classics; M. J. Kershaw, engineering; D. S. Latchman, S. P. Luttrell, J. R. Ridley and S. G. Roberts, natural sciences; P. J. Smith, English; J. W. Tate, natural sciences; S. J. Thompson, mathematics; I. Upton, medical sciences.

Third Year Foundation scholarship: H. B. Champion, engineering; P. E. Earl, economics; A. W. Goudie, economics; P. N. Hardy, English; A. T. C. Ho, natural sciences; G. H. Kearley, economics; T. P. Mitchell, history; R. A. Wilson, law. Bachelor scholarships: P. E. Earl, economics; R. F. T. Gilbert and A. T. C. Ho, natural sciences; C. F. Ross, engineering; M. J. Simon, mathematics; R. J. Snow and D. J. Wrigley, natural sciences.

Fourth year: Foundation scholarship: G. J. Thornicroft, social and political sciences.

Graduate. Bachelor scholarship: D. Whitgift, mathematics.

Prizes on the results of university examinations. Archaeology and Anthropology: S. P. Wade. Classics: I. J. Nichol, N. M. Jacobsen. Economics: P. E. Earl, A. W. Goudie, G. H. Kearley, C. B. Chaloner, C. H. Stephens. Engineering: H. B. Champion, C. F. Ross, A. J. Cupples, D. A. Ireland, M. J. Kershaw, W. D. B. Porter. English: P. N. Hardy, S. D. Cook, P. J. Smith. History: T. P. Mitchell, J. M. Black, W. D. A. Haire. Law: R. A. Wilson, J. A. Grainger, P. J. Holmes. Mathematics: D. Whitgift, A. S. Giles, M. J. Simon, J. Austin, A. P. Clark, S. J. Thompson, P. A. Harlow, S. H. Harmsworth, P. R. Haynes, S. P. Meacham. Medical sciences: N. G. Bruce, I. Upton, G. R. Enever. Music: H. D. Keelan. Natural sciences: P. M. Freedman, R. F. T. Gilbert, A. R. Green, A. T. C. Ho, S. Kearsey, R. J. Snow, D. J. Wrigley, D. J. Brown, K. J. Brown, C. H. Elphick, P. W. Frew, D. S. Latchman, S. P. Luttrell, J. R. Ridley, S. G. Roberts, J. W. Tate, G. P. Barwood, R. J. Davis, J. C. P. Dumont, R. B. Thorpe. Social and political sciences: G. J. Thornicroft. Veterinary medicine: J. C. M. Lewis. Special prizes. Joshua King: R. F. T. Gilbert, A. W. Goudie, R. J. Snow. Hughes: M. J. Kershaw, S. P. Luttrell. Venn: G. P. Barwood, C. B. Chaloner, S. P. Wade. Penny White: I. J. Nichol. Chalmers: P. M. Freedman, S. Kearsey and aeq. Chase: G. A. D. Briggs. Lucas Smith Memorial: R. A. Wilson. Melsome: A. R. Green. Openshaw: J. W. Tate.

Oxford University class list

The following honour moderations class list has been issued at Oxford University:

GEOGRAPHY
Class 1: G. J. Ayre, Exeter, N Devon C; Rosalind J. G. Clarke, St Hugh's, Altrincham GS; Ruth M. Goodwin, Hertf, Burnt Mill Comp, Harlow; Joyce E. Halliday, LMH, Newbury Co GS; C. A. Huidach, Pemb, Highgate; R. M. Hooker, Hertf, Springfield S, Northfleet; E. M. House, Jesus, Newcastle RGS; R. P. A. Marcus, St Pet C, Rugby; R. D. Matley, Mansf, Roundhay S; J. R. Meal, St J, K James's C, Huddersfield; J. Reynolds, St Edm H, Leamington C; T. C. Reynolds, Pemb, Kent C; Jill M. Southon, BNC, Cranleigh S.

Class 2: C. J. D. Ainsley, Ch Ch, Charterhouse; M. R. Alderson-Smith, Ch Ch, Wrekin C; Kerstin M. Bailey, Hertf, Wycliffe C; *Belinda M. Bawden*, St Cath, Haberdashers' Aske's; J. M. Billingsley, Oriel, Regis Comp S, Wolverhampton; F. M. Blighe, Reg Pk, Barton Peverill C; M. P. M. Booker, Jesus, Hills Road Sixth Form C; S. J. Bowles, St Pet C, Sandbach S; Mary Broderick, St Anne's, Convent of Sacred Heart, Hammersmith; M. T. Challis, Queen, Tabor HS, Braintree; J. M. Coleman, Worc, Hardye's GS; T. M. Copley, Jesus, Nottingham Bluecoat GS; Susan M. Crossley, St Hilda's, Urmston GS; Gilliam M. Dawson, St Cath, Cowbridge Comp S; J. Embrey, St P, Sandbach S; S. J. Fisher, Univ, Rossall S; S. M. Gaskell, Mansf, Upholland GS; N. P. Garrard, Exeter, R Wolverhampton S; C. L. M. H. Gibbons, Hertf, Wimbledon C; K. V. Grimwade, Jesus, Southend HS.

J. W. Havranek, Keble, Worthing HS; Susannah Heal, St Hugh, Godolphin and Latymer S; N. A. Holroyd, BNC, Tonbridge S; K. R. Hughes, St Cath, Sir Th Rich's; I. Jackson, St Edm H, Manchester GS; Felicity A. Kellett, St Hugh's.

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First-class honours degrees

Aberdeen
First-class honours: Economic science: A. J. MacDonald. Spanish Studies: J. R. Baxter. Pharmacology: T. M. MacDonald. Zoology: W. P. Alexander; J. G. M. Robertson; J. M. Smith; Susan M. Swift. Biology: Mrs B. F. McNally; Chemistry: D. L. Gavin; E. C. Smith.

Nottingham
BA: English studies: C. J. Brazier, St Albans; Josephine M. Merrion, St Mary's C, Leeds; Helen A. Timo, Impington Village C. French Studies: D. J. Cooke, Reading C of Tech; Jean E. Costar, Hazelwick Comp S, Crawley, Sussex; Elspeth A. Smithson, Allerton HS; Marie-Philippe A. Vinchon, Walbrook C. Spanish studies: J. M. Bicarregui, St Joseph's C, Beulah Hill. German studies: T. Wood, Brigg GS. Medieval and modern history: *Shelley A.* Romans, Chadderton GS. American studies: S. G. Rayner, St Leonard's RC Comp S, Durham. Philosophy: D. Clapham, S Shields G Tech S. French and German jt hons: Caroline S. Howe, Cavendish GS, Buxton. Social admin: W. P. Stone, K Henry VIII Sc, Coventry. Industrial econ: E. L. Wachman, Rugby S; N. H. Watkins, Sevenoaks S. Geography: Margaret E. Harrison, St Edmund's C, Liverpool; Denise G. Hill, Earl's HS, Halesowen; G. P. Pride, Park Sen HS, Swindon. Sociology: P. A. Nicholls, Thurrock Tech C. LLB: S. O. Hill, Haverfordwest GS; E. P. G. Robinson, Crossley and Porter S, Halifax; P. R. Williams, K Edward VI S, Lichfield.

BArch: W. G. Martin, Cheltenham GS; N. J. Sidor, Pelham HS, Wimbledon; P. R. Talbot, K James's GS, Huddersfield; A. R. White, Saltwell Sen HS, Gateshead.

BSc. Chemistry: A. J. Barker, High Pavement GS; Jennifer A. Brown, Chase Upper S; Carol P. Chivers, Mary Datchelor GS; A. K. P. Edwards, Palmers C; T. J. Houghton, Billinge S; P. Moffatt, Banbury S; Catrwen D. Rowlands, Malvern Girls' C; Janet M. Speight, Rugby HS; A. L. Spiers, Kingsmead Comp S, Enfield; M. A. Sutton, Kings Norton GS; D. W. Walker, Kelvin Hall HS, Hull N. P. Wilkinson, Kettering GS; Gillian M. Wragg, Loughborough HS. Physics: D. J. Bryant, Henbury S, Bristol; K. W. Harrison, Newmarket GS; R. J. Orridge, Cray Valley S; D. J. Ross, Danum GS, Doncaster; Sylvia Tither, Eastbourne HS; J. M. Yelton, Colchester RGS. Botany: R. C. Bradford, Sherborne S. Zoology: S. J. Dunber, Bluecoat S, Nottingham. Geography: P. K. McGuckin, Gosforth GS; Eirlys M. H. Owen, Belvedere S, Liverpool. Maths: D. N. Beaumont, Holyhead Co Sec S; Jillian A. Berrisford, Carlton-le-Willows GS; S. Donaldson, Wigan GS; Carole Hart, Queen's S, Bushey; Barbara J. Lowe, Marple Hall Co GS; Gillian M. Mansell, St Mary's GS, Middlesex; Diana B. O'Sullivan, Farringtons S, Chislehurst.

Chemical eng: R. L. Bailey, Cambridge HS; J. L. Madeley, Denes HS, Lowestoft; R. Turton, St Olaves' GS, Orpington. Civil eng: M. Benham, Wellingborough GS; S. A. Crane, The Perse S; T. P. Drake, Newmarket US; S. W. Garrity, Chorley Parklands HS; M. J. Halford, Stamford S; A. K. Harden, Trinity S, Carlisle; N. K. Lee, Sabah C. Electric and electron eng: J. Badger, Maltby GS; D. R. Bootle, Kirkham GS; P. Burrows, Bolton S; T. D. Hargraves, Whitgift Sec S, Grimsby. A. Young, Newcastle RGS. Mechanical eng: S. R. Berry, Glyn GS, Ewell. C. W. Edwards, Esmond's GS, Swaffham; C. S. Tan, Batu Pahat HS, Johore; S. R. Tapsfield, Hulme GS. Metallurgy and materials sci: T. J. Dyson, F Bacon S, St Albans; T. R. Grundy, Bury GS; J. A. Temple, White House GS, Brampton. Mining eng: D. N. Bibgy, Wanstead HS; A. S. Grant, Fairway Sec Mod, Sandown; S. H. Lim, Singapore Poly; J. R. Williams, Harvard S, Cambs C of Arts & Tech. Maths with eng: A. J. Belfield, Westwood HS, Leek; S. A. Leach, Whitcliffe Mount GS, Cleckheaton; M. J. O'Brien, Manor HS, Crosby. Chem/biochem: D. A. Beech, Walton S, Stafford; R. M. Wathey, St Brendan's C, Bristol. Maths/economics: L. R. Clay, Bramhall Co HS; J. S. Weltzel, K Henry VIII S, Coventry. Maths/physics: M. C. Goldfinch, [illegible]

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P. A. Collier, Hove GS. Botany and physics: P. J. Gartshore, Hepinstone S, Reading. Chemistry and maths: Carolyn J. Harvey, Nottingham GHS.

YORK
Biochemistry: Jayne Matthews, K Edward VI S, Birmingham; Diane Mitchell, Bexley GS; T. J. Nicholls, Newcastle RGS; P. Strong, Cleeve S, Cheltenham. Biology: Jane Thurlow, Ranelagh S; Joanna Walker, Croydon HS; Brenda Wilson, N. Hawksmoor S, Borehamwood. Chemistry: P. R. Morris, Lawnswood S; A. L. Perry, W Leeds HS; P. S. Williams, Hutton GS. English: Susan Burdell, Manchester C Com; H. B. T. Daniel, Dulwich C; Deborah Hutton, Benenden S; C. P. Pearce, Imberhorne S; Gwenn Williams, Manchester HS. English with Education: Gillian Clarke, Cambs HS. History: S. J. G. Crine, Broadoak Comp S, Weston-super-Mare; M. D. Hicks, Wilmslow Co GS; A. G. Jones, Ysgol Ardudwy, Harlech; M. K. Lawson, King's S, Pontefract; M. K. Mooney, Wolverhampton C Tech. Maths: N. G. Bate, Tudor Grange GS; I. D. Dewburn, The Perse S; M. R. Duffy, Central GS, Birmingham; R. F. Evans, Liverpool C; Carol Hayes, Q Mary's C, Basingstoke; Kim Ryan, Cambs HS. Maths with Language: R. H. Middleton, Cheltenham GS. Music: K. W. Leeman, Natal Univ. Physics: R. M. Aspden, Bosworth C; Anne Henkel, Hornsey S; L. D. Shorrock, Ripon GS. Economics: D. J. Stone, Manchester GS. Politics with education: Ellen Self, St Helena S, Chesterfield.

Essex
BA: Economics: C. G. Boyd, Dulwich C; J. S. J. Cohen-Shohet, Tehran. Philosophy and Art: A. S. Crabbe. Philosophy and sociology: E. A. Brudden, Sacred Heart SM, Camberwell. *Philosophy and government*: J. S. Sourasy, St Edmund's S, Canterbury. Computing science: P. Robertson, St Albans C of FE.

BSc: Physics: A. Royall, Kingston Poly. Mathematics and computing: A. J. Walkraft, Pinner GS. Computer and communication eng: C. T. Field; B. L. Wong, Hongkong Poly. Electronic Eng: A. J. Angwin, Humphrey Davy GS, Penzance; O. Jones, Don Valley HS. Computing science: M. R. Raskowsky, Buenos Aires. Computer eng: L. W. Redhead, N Berks Tech C. Telecommunication eng: H. R. Gasgioni, Caracas; F. A. Ingram, Tower Ramparts SM, Ipswich.

Marriages

Mr J. R. Astor
and Miss K. M. Darell
The marriage took place yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Richard Astor, son of the Hon John and Mrs Astor, of Kirby House, Inkpen, near Newbury, Berkshire, and Miss Katherine Darell, daughter of Brigadier Sir Jeffrey and Lady Darell, of Denton Lodge, Harleston, Norfolk. The Right Rev Oliver Allison, the Rev G. Allison and the Rev R. T. J. K. Wood officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white voile and a tulle veil held in place by a tiara. She carried a bouquet of white roses and stephanotis. Camilla Astor, Louise Harrap, Michael Foster and Charles Gordon-Lennox attended her. A guard of honour was formed by The Life Guards. Mr David de Stackpole was best man.

A reception was held on the Old Caledonia and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. R. Galante
and Miss A. M. Margon
The marriage took place on Thursday, July 7, at St Marylebone Register Office between Mr Paolo Robert Galante, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Galante, of Chiltern Court, Baker Street, London, and Miss Andrea Margon, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Irving Margon, Jnr, of Glencoe, Illinois, United States. A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road.

Mr M. R. Hanrott
and Mrs P. J. Grant
The marriage took place quietly in Sutton, Surrey, on July 1, 1977, between Mr Michael Richard Hanrott, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Hanrott, and Mrs Patricia Joyce Grant, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. T. Warboys.

Mr C. W. Heathcoat Amory
and Miss H. J. Lyell
The marriage took plact on July 7, at St George's, Hanover Square, between Mr Charles William Heathcoat Amory, younger son of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs W. Heathcoat Amory, and Miss Harmony Joanna Lyell, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Lyell. The Rev W. M. Atkins officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Louisa-Jane and Christopher Egerton-Warburton and Henry Groves. Mr Peter Keyser was best man.

A reception was held at 56 Davies Street, W1, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

OBITUARY

SIR WILLIAM LUCE
British withdrawal from the Gulf

Sir William Luce, GBE, KCMG, DL, who as Personal Representative of the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary for Persian Gulf Affairs, arranged Britain's withdrawal from the region, died yesterday at the age of 69. William Henry Tucker Luce was born on August 25, 1907 and educated at Clifton College and Christ's College, Cambridge. He entered the Sudan Political Service in 1930 and was Private Secretary to the Governor-General from 1941 to 1947. He was Deputy Governor of Equatoria Province in 1950 and became Governor of Blue Nile Province and Director of the Sudan Gezira Board in the following year. From 1953 to 1956 he was Adviser to the Governor-General of the Sudan on Constitutional and External Affairs.

He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden from 1956 to 1960, a troubled period in the latter years of the Protectorate's life, with frequent outbreaks of internal unrest as well as Russian-backed pressure on the territory from outside. From 1961 to 1966 he was Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, retiring from the Diplomatic Service in 1966.

For the next four years he was a Director of the Eastern Bank among many others. But in 1970 the then Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home was induced, by Luce's unrivalled experience in the area, to invite him to come out of retirement to go as Special Representative to the Gulf from which the British Government intended to withdraw. Sir William's task was to arrange the often vexing and intricate details of the political settlements for the area. This he achieved by 1972 when he finally retired.

He married, in 1934, Margaret, daughter of Admiral Sir Trevelyan Napier, KCB. They had one son and one daughter.

OUN SANANIKONE

Estelle Holt writes:

Oun Sananikone, who died in Paris on June 27 at the age of 69, was formerly Vice-President of the Laotian National Assembly and owner-editor of the one entirely independent Lao newspaper, *Xieng Mahason*.

Oun had been one of the earliest instigators of the movement to free Laos from French domination and had been an ally of Prince Souphanouvong from whom he broke when the prince insisted on inviting the North Vietnamese into the Lao struggle. That he who *had* fought to free Laos from France should end his days in France as a refugee from free Laos must have appealed to his sense of irony. Once in 1968 talking of revolutionaries he remarked that it seemed to him that "many of my generation spend our youth trying to bring about the revolution that turns us into refugees in our old age".

Oun was born in Vientiane in April, 1908. The Sananikone family were among the largest and most influential in Laos. One of his brothers, Phoui Sananikone, became a prime minister of Laos. Another, Ngone, held cabinet rank in successive governments from 1953 until 1975. Oun was educated in Hanoi, first at the Lycee Albert Sarraut, later graduating as a veterinary surgeon from the Ecole Veterinaire. In 1941 he served as a veterinary officer in the Thai army for a couple of years until, like his brothers, he became immersed in politics.

But Oun's candour and wit was a bar to high office. When in the mid-1960s dollars poured into Laos along with large vague schemes to set the country on its own economic feet Oun observed coldly "unfortunately it has been recognized that to have a major power using one's country as a theatre of war is of infinitely greater profit than to do any form of work whatsoever". When he heard his brother Ngone had said of the North Vietnamese "it is not a question of ideology. They have always been the dragons across the mountains and I don't care what ideology the dragons have adopted they are still dragons". Oun responded "so it must come to a choice of dragons".

His wit often turned against himself. Of one enemy he announced "I agree he has greater physical courage than I do but that is because I consider my life of so much greater value". Of two American ambassadors he declared that despite the brilliance of one the other had been the better ambassador because "he spoke so honestly and directly I had the greatest difficulty in not telling him the whole truth".

But behind his jokes was a passionate concern for his country. From 1964 anyone sitting with him on the verandah of his Vientiane home would have learned of United States bombing. Refugees from it were forever arriving to seek his help. It was he, too, who discovered and—with maximum noise—put right the scandal of the unpaid army pensions.

In the last years despair drove him away from Western contacts into his rice fields. He refused to leave his country until seriously ill with a liver complaint. He was not allowed the medicine he needed and crossed the Mekong into a refugee camp in Thailand from which friends helped to get him, too late, to a hospital in Paris. Oun was not the sort to have had money outside his country.

With his death it seems as though another bit of a country so important to those who lived there, has gone.

MISS DORIS BURCHELL

Miss Doris Burchell, CBE, who was headmistress of Camden School for Girls from 1946 to 1968 died on June 30 at the age of 74. She will be remembered with gratitude and affection by her friends and by hundreds of girls who had the good fortune to know her as teacher or headmistress. Educated at Bishop Blackhall School, in Exeter, and graduating at Westfield College, she at one time contemplated an acting career: hence her lifelong sense of theatre. Generations of girls at the Camden School will not forget the annual Founders' Day Service which her unique flair redeemed from being a routine and pedestrian operation. She began teaching as Senior Mistress of the Girls' County School at Reigate, going on to become headmistress of the Girls' High School at Sutton Coldfield, where she showed energy, courage and leadership during testing days of war. Her obvious success led to her being appointed headmistress of the Camden School for Girls—one of Miss Buss's two schools—in 1946.

Coming to her new post in the full flood of her powers she responded with enthusiasm to the challenge of moving the school to a new site, adding to its buildings and refashioning its life as a voluntary aided school after hostilities ceased. Her administrative drive subserved an intensely personal concern for the girls which was wider than their intellectual development though the latter constituted a significant priority.

Miss Burchell created a family school, and the staff found in her a sensitive listener, leader and friend. To parents she was always open and available. A forceful ingredient on many education committees she endured rather than enjoyed them, anxious always to get things done and not to be bogged down in the delays attendant upon correct procedures. Her relations with ILEA moved in a world of mutual respect. In 1971, the year of the Camden's centenary, there appeared *Miss Buss's Second School* which combined a scholarly approach with vivid narrative.

Miss Burchell was a cultured woman, interested in the arts and devoted to bird-watching. It was typical of her exuberance of spirit that when she retired she answerd the call to become headmistress of the Central Tutorial School for Young Musicians for some two years, also becoming a Governor of three schools in Hampstead.

She was made a CBE in 1971.

Thomas Girtin sketchbook is sold to Yale centre for £36,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A sketchbook kept by Thomas Girtin, the great English watercolourist and friend of Turner, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £36,000 to the Yale Centre for the Study of British Art. Most of the best British art on the market during the last 15 years has found its way to Yale through the munificence of Mr and Mrs Paul Mellon. On this occasion the British national collections were left far behind, dropping out of the bidding about the £20,000 mark.

The sketchbook contains 36 pages, 23 of them with substantial drawings fully catalogued by Sotheby's. Most are landscape sketches, though the first drawing is a portrait study of the artist John Raphael Smith. Sotheby's had estimated £6,000 to £10,000. The sketchbook was consigned for sale by Mr F. W. Shepherd.

The sale of watercolours made £126,553, with 4 per cent unsold; the total roughly doubled Sotheby's expectations. Another historic curiosity was a watercolour by John Frederick Lewis depicting Sir Edwin Landseer, the renowned animal painter, angling in a rushing stream with a rustic companion. It was bought by F. T. Sabin for £8,200 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000).

Other high prices included £7,000 for "A view of the bombarding of Fort Shinaas", by John Hirdle, dated 1812 (estimate £2,000 to £4,000) and £4,100 (estimate £600 to £800) for a parcel of 31 drawings depicting racing, hunting and coursing subjects, mostly by James Seymour.

Christie's were meanwhile doing well with French furniture, for which prices are usually irregular, reaching a total of £403,480 with only 8 per cent unsold. Two anonymous competitors, each of whom had commissioned a different sales clerk to bid for him, *fought for possession of a pair of* early Louis XVI marquetry *tables de nuit* by Martin Carlin, which were finally sold for £58,000 (estimate £30,000-plus).

The other big price in the sale was £32,000 (estimate £7,000 to £10,000) paid by Franklyn for a Louis XVI ebony console table with ormolu mounts by Adam Weisweiler. The price can perhaps be explained by a comment overheard during the preview of the sale; the table was in "condition Britannique". Nothing is so beloved of dealers as dirty, perhaps slightly damaged pieces that emerge from old English collections having received no cosmetic surgery since they were created. The Carlin tables were also in "condition Britannique".

In addition to high prices for eighteenth-century furniture, there were some remarkable results for later pieces. There was a group of pieces made by the firm of Linke, which specialized in making furniture in the Louis XV and Louis XVI style and exhibited at the Grand Palais in 1905.

A set of 12 ormolu-mounted kingwood dining chairs, the crestings mounted with female heads, made £14,000 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000). They were bought by Kuros, who also paid £5,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for an ormolu-mounted kingwood dining table by Linke and £6,500 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) for an ormolu-mounted kingwood console. The pieces were not direct copies of eighteenth-century styles but ornate adaptations.

Sotheby's sale of Japanese swords and sword fittings made £46,066, with 28 per cent unsold; the most distinguished blades failed to find buyers. A Sotheby jewel sale made £236,561, with 14 per cent unsold. A sale of silver and works of art at Sotheby's Belgravia made £67,665, with 10 per cent unsold.

Bonhams sold paintings for £86,661, with 9 per cent unsold. A Francesco Zuccarelli, unusual in that it was oil-on-copper, fetched £8,200. A pair of shipping pictures, by Thomas Buttersworth, went for £3,800 (estimate £1,200 to £1,800), and a pair of Edgar Hunts was bought by Hudson for £3,500. A restful haymaking scene by Frederick Henry Henshaw was sold to Schmidt-Dahlenberg at £2,300 (estimate £1,200 to £2,000), and a painting of yachts racing attributed to Nicholas Condy made £2,200 (estimate £500 to £800).

In a furniture sale, a pair of male Venetian blackamoor figures, 4ft 9in high, fetched £2,200 (estimate £800 to £1,600), and an oblong Regency mahogany library table made £900 (estimate £400 to £700). The sale realized £24,041, with 8 per cent unsold.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr John Fraser, Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, was host at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of Mr John Howard, Minister of Business and Consumer Affairs, Australia.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
The Japan committee of the London Chamber of Commerce gave a Juncheon at 69 Cannon Street yesterday in honour of the Ambassador of Japan. Those present included:

Mr D. Gorton (chairman, Japan section, LCCI), Mr F. R. Benson, Mr A. J. Ramsay, Mr G. Jump, Mr A. G. N. Hodkinson, Mr J. A. Wilson, Mr J. S. G. Robb, Mr R. E. Sims, Mr D. P. Ward George, Mr D. C. Wilson, Mr W. F. Nicholas and Miss Diane Wright.

Dinners

Coningsby Club
Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Coningsby Club last night at the Savoy Hotel. Mr Roger Evans presided.

Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Mrs A. Colin Cole, were the guests of honour at a livery and ladies' dinner held by the Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers at the Mansion House last night. The newly installed Master, Mr T. H. Blennerhassett, presided, assisted by the Wardens, Mr Harold Hobbs and Mr Mortimer Silverman. The speakers were the Lord Mayor, Lord Hewlett, Miss Angela Hooper and the Master.

Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company
The livery of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company held a silver jubilee livery and ladies' dinner at Stationers' Hall on July 5. Guests were received by the chairman of the Livery Committee, Mr Peter Rippon, and Mrs Rippon, with the newly installed Master, Mr E. Glanvill Benn, and Mrs Benn.

Reception

HM Government
Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Mrs Bishop were hosts at a reception given by her Majesty's Government at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission.

Service dinners

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
The annual regimental dinner of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was held at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday evening. Lieutenant-General Sir George Lea, colonel of the regiment, presided.

Royal Army Medical Corps
The annual dinner for past and present officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps was held at the Surrey banqueting suite, London, last night. The Director-General of Army Medical Services, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bradshaw, presided.

£500 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £500 winners in the July Premium bond draw are:

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Britain confirms anti-dumping duty on steel after Japanese refusal

Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

…tion against imports of …nese steel was announced …he Government last night. …bstantive anti-dumping duty …11 a tonne on imports of … light sections from Japan … been imposed by the Department of Trade. It replaces …ovisional dumping duty im…d earlier this year of £20 …nne.

…e move, while apparently …ghtforward, masks some …h discussions between the …sh and Japanese Govern…ts. It is a further illustra… of the Government's policy …ealing firmly with Japanese … imports, a subject of bitter …plaint, particularly by …sh private sector steel…ers.

…der the provisions of the …dumping legislation the …sh Government was re…ed to obtain the approval …he Japanese to retain the …isional charge against duty, …osed on April 7, until the …pletion of the investigation. …he Japanese refused and the …e department imposed the …r substantive duty which …ects evidence collected in … course of the inquiry on …e levels. This move places … Japanese at some disadvan… since their refusal to allow …ntinuance of the provisional …rge effectively means an end … further discussions on the …ject.

…he provisional duty was im…ed in April in an attempt … head off a consignment of …00 tonnes of steel sections … angles from Japan bound … British and European ports. …his followed a submission … the British Independent …el Producers' Association … 4,500 tonnes of the cargo …e destined for Britain and 14,500 tonnes for European ports with the likelihood that much of this would be shipped to Britain through the merchant trade. BISPA has always regarded firm action against Japan as the key to the problem of disruptive imports.

Investigations by trade department officials over the past three months have confirmed that the Japanese imports were being dumped and were causing material injury to the United Kingdom industry.

Peter Norman writes from Bonn: Monthly figures for West German crude steel production matched 1976 levels for the first time this year in June when output rose by 6.4 per compared with May to 3.62 million tonnes.

But instead of hailing the increase as a sign that the German steel industry might be pulling out of its prolonged recession, steel industry sources in Düsseldorf dismissed the latest figures as a statistical aberration.

After raising output by a mere 5 per cent last year to around 42.4 million tonnes, the industry expects that overall crude steel production will again fall this year to around the 40 million tonnes of steel produced in the slump year of 1975.

Today's figures, which were issued by the federal statistics office in Wiesbaden, showed that crude steel production in the first six months of this year totalled 19.8 million tonnes and was down 7.3 per cent compared with the first half of 1976.

Output of iron, which rose last month by 6.2 per cent to 2.64 million tonnes compared with May, was also 7.3 per cent down in the first half at 14.8 million tonnes.

US move to force RTZ chiefs to give evidence

By Desmond Quigley

America's Justice Department is going through the statutory procedure to have immunity from prosecution granted to certain senior Rio Tinto-Zinc executives in an attempt to force them to give evidence in the Westinghouse Electric uranium litigation.

Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, for Westinghouse, told the Court of Appeal in London yesterday that the RTZ executives—who included Sir Mark Turner, chairman, and Lord Shackleton, deputy chairman—had pleaded the Fifth Amendment at a court hearing at the United States Embassy in London last month.

The Fifth Amendment is a United States device to avoid giving evidence which may be self-incriminating.

Mr Bingham said that at the American Embassy hearing the senior executives had given their names and addresses, but when asked if they were employed by RTZ they had pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

The United States Justice Department had then produced a letter before the court offering immunity from prosecution, but Judge Robert Merhige ruled that the letter did not follow statutory procedure. The Justice Department was now going through that procedure.

RTZ's executives had been called to give evidence under letters rogatory issued by the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in relation to 13 suits filed against Westinghouse by utility (power) companies over Westinghouse's failure to deliver uranium at prices previously contracted for.

Westinghouse has claimed that it has been unable to fulfil the contracts because of heavy price rises caused in part, it claims, by an international uranium producers' cartel, of which RTZ and six subsidiaries are alleged to have been members.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday Westinghouse was seeking a ruling that RTZ should produce certain documents before the United States court. RTZ has contended that these documents could leave it open to penalty under EEC law relating to cartels.

Mr Bingham argued that the European Commission had known of the existing of the cartel since 1972 and that in any case the Commission had the right in connexion with Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome to demand from RTZ any books or documents it wished to see in relation to any investigation into an alleged cartel.

Therefore, RTZ's position would be made no worse nor any better by production of the documents.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, expressed surprise at Mr Bingham's assertion that the Commission could demand the documents from RTZ without having to go through the British courts first.

The hearing continues today.

Slater, Walker hopes loan stocks purchase will provide 'more stable financial base'

By Ronald Pullen

Dealings in all Slater, walker Securities shares and loan stocks were suspended yesterday pending details of the company's schemes for redemption and cancellation of its three sterling loan stocks.

The loan stocks in question are the 9 per cent unsecured loan stock 1991-96, the 9¾ per cent partly convertible unsecured loan stock 1984 and the 17½ per cent unsecured loan stock 1995 where the amounts currently outstanding have a nominal value of £18m.

SWS said yesterday that purchase of the loan stocks will place the group on a "more stable financial base". These loan stocks have been a continual bane to SWS because of the restrictions their trust deeds place on the overall borrowings of the group in relation to its net assets.

If SWS's net assets were to fall below between 2-3 times adjusted capital and reserves these loans would become immediately repayable. The last annual report said that as at that time SWS was in no position to repay the loans such an eventuality would have meant the company going into liquidation.

Last November, SWS redeemed £15.5m nominal of the same loan stocks at a cost of £8.5m and when the sterling loan stocks are bought in the group will be left with only its overseas loan stocks to keep an eye on.

Unlike last time, when SWS determined beforehand the price at which it was willing to buy in the loan stocks, the company is now intending to submit proposals to the holders of the loan stocks to see the terms on which they are prepared to settle.

Because these schemes will involve the disclosure of price sensitive information to the various Investment Protection Committees—the last annual report covered the period only for the year to the end of December, 1975, and the 1976 report is already late—SWS asked yesterday for dealings in its ordinary and preference shares as well as the loan stocks and warrants to be suspended. This suspension is expected to last at least a fortnight.

Meanwhile, one of the most familiar names in the stockmarket will disappear shortly when SWS changes its name to Britannia Arrow Holdings. The move, promised by Sir James Goldsmith, the chairman, at last year's annual meeting, has been taken to expunge finally all connexions with the group's past history, now that it is in a much slimmed down form.

The investment management side, which was given a clean bill of health in the Department of Trade report, has already been renamed Britannia Financial Services, the name SWS inherited when it took over the Jessel unit trusts nearly three years ago; and the insurance side goes under the Arrow Life banner. SWS shares closed ½p down at 9p.

Financial Editor, page 19

TUC rivals seeking recruits at the Bank

TUC unions are mounting a fresh assault to breach one of their most determined walls of resistance: the Bank of England.

Staff at the Bank have never shown much inclination to let the TUC in and there is no reason to suppose that the new offensive will be any more successful than the last.

But Mr Clive Jenkins, one of the TUC's most persistent recruiting sergeants, has decided to have a go. His Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) has made a formal claim for bargaining rights under section 11 of the Employment Protection Act.

In response the National Union of Bank Employees (Nube) promptly lodged its own claim. Nube has been involved, albeit in a small way, at the Bank for half a century and ASTMS made a small inroad while Nube was expelled from the TUC over the Industrial Relations Act.

The TUC has taken a careful look at the delicate situation of two unions seeking bargaining rights for the same people but the ball now appears to be back in the court of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) which is charged with the duty of finding out what the employees want.

If precedent is anything to go by, the staff will want to stay as they are, represented by the Bank of England Staff Organization, whose membership totals two-thirds of eligible employees.

The affair is viewed calmly by the organization, whose general secretary, Mr John Ward, said yesterday: "I am not terribly concerned. On numerous occasions the staff have shown that they prefer to be represented by their own union."

Mr Ward is disappointed that his organization has been refused a certificate of independence under the Employment Protection Act, and has lodged an appeal.

The Bank of England Staff Organization has 3,500 members who are serving staff and 600 retired members. At first it did not charge subscriptions and was beholden to the Bank for its finances. Mr Ward insists, however, that since then the organization has established itself as a fully independent body.

The management views the present goings-on with detachment and has stated repeatedly that it will recognize whatever organization the staff say they want.

The scenario is being closely watched by the Confederation of Bank Staff Associations.

Mr Wilfred Aspinall, general secretary, said: "Obviously we would like them to be part of us. Our concept is for company-based unions. We believe in plant bargaining."

And a final word from Mr Ward: "Provided we deliver the goods, and I think we have so far, I am confident the staff will want to stay with us."

Christopher Thomas

Chancellor's confidence over pay helps share prices to recover

By Ray Maughan

Pay and money supply fears took their toll of Stock Exchange confidence yesterday and prices were marked down heavily from the outset.

Prices were at their lowest at midday but the Chancellor's confidence that the Government still has a pay policy restored some stuttering life into shares and the *FT* Index was 4.5 down at 441.5 at the close.

Gilts saw very thin, volatile trading and, despite a noon recovery after a very unhappy start, they were unable to hold any gains. Shorts were clipped by around a ¼ and longs fell by about ½ on balance.

Unchanged at 398p, ICI proved an exception in an uncertain leader market, with Unilever, GKN and Tube Investments all down by between 3p and 4p. Thorn were unwanted ahead of the results and slipped 8p to 308p, while Hawker Siddeley encountered profit-taking before the share split and dropped 9p to 673p.

Shell's decision to cut petrol prices helped equities a little during the afternoon but the oil group itself lost 4p to 568p. The BP partly paid shares slipped 3p to 377p and the "old" shares fell back by 2p to 930p before American buying in after hours repaired some of the damage.

Ronald Pullen writes: London & Scottish Marine Oil's £13.2m offer for sale has been heavily oversubscribed. Application lists closed the usual minute after being opened yesterday with over 33,000 applications for a total of around 85 million shares, 10 times more than the 8.5 million shares on offer at 155p apiece.

Cazenoves, the stockbrokers to the issue, alone handled applications for around 10½m shares.

Allocations will be decided early today by Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank handling the issue, on the basis of a ballot. Despite the wishes of the sponsors to see the shares spread as widely as possible, there is the conflicting pressure of not disappointing the institutions, some of whom have made large applications.

Uncertainty over the new issue has been mounting this week because of the different estimates put on the Ninian field's potential in the LSMO prospectus and the recent British Petroleum share sale.

Yesterday LSMO was sticking to the forecasts made by leading petroleum consultants DeGolyer and MacNaughton that production would reach a maximum of 422,000 barrels a day in 1981, which is around a third more than the BP estimate.

Further unsettling some institutions was the fall in the equity market generally after the TGWU vote. The omens, too, when dealings in the LSMO shares starts next Wednesday were not helped by the reception given to the Sotheby's issue when dealings started yesterday.

Expectations of a premium on the 150p offer price of up to 40p were quickly dashed when heavy stag selling cut back the price to 168p.

Financial Editor, page 19

Lord Allen of Abbeydale: certificates presented

First groups opt out of pension plan

Lord Allen of Abbeydale, chairman of the Occupational Pensions Board, in London yesterday gave certificates to the first four employers to contract out of the new state earnings-related pensions scheme.

The four employers were the British Steel Corporation, the Scottish Widows' Fund & Life Assurance Society, the Whittome Plant Hire group and Richards (Leicester) Ltd.

Lord Allen said that these applications had taken "a good many weeks" to go through, because the procedures were entirely new.

He gave a warning that employers were finding that negotiations with unions over pension schemes were taking longer than origniaily expected.

Employers who wish to contract out of part of the state scheme have to do so by April next year. Since only 66 applications have been received so far, the OPB is expecting a flood nearer that date.

Barclays' offshoot buys Swiss bank

…m Alan McGregor
…eva, July 7

…eclerc and Co, the Geneva …ate bank, which suspended …ations in May after run… into difficulties, is being …n over by Barclays (Suisse)

Announcing this today, …lays (Suisse), which is 51 … cent owned by Barclays, … it would take over the …erc building and the bank's …staff.

… court decision is due to…row on the application made … months ago by Leclerc for …espite to enable it to clear … difficulties due to losses, … to be in the region of 30m …ss francs (£7m), incurred …connexion with Aminona, an …ine resort development in … Canton Valais.

…he takeover will enlarge …clays' foothold in the Swiss …king market. The British bank acquired its present 51 per cent holding in 1970. Leclerc had been in existence since 1935.

The Association of Geneva Private Bankers made 10m Swiss francs available to safeguard clients' deposits at Leclerc, which had been a member for seven years.

A communiqué today from the Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) SA, its full registered name, said that it was prepared to take over all portfolios managed by Leclerc, subject to the approval of individual clients.

The communiqué said agreement had been reached with the consent of the Federal Banking Commission.

No figure is mentioned and the assumption among bankers is that the amount being paid for the assets and goodwill reflects the circumstances in which Leclerc finds itself.

Pound rallies after official support

By Caroline Atkinson

In the wake of Wednesday's vote against pay policy by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the pound came under fairly heavy selling pressure yesterday morning. Its rate against the dollar slipped to $1.7193, from $1.7202 overnight. The Bank of England then stepped in to bolster the rate.

As the dollar was also weaker, the pound's value against a basket of currencies was down to 60.9 at noon. This is the lowest rate since the calculation of the new index in March 1977.

However, the foreign exchange market is clearly not as worried as the Government about whether there is a pay policy. Buyers for sterling came back in the afternoon, pushing the sterling dollar rate back to 1.72.

The effective rate index was remained down at 60.9, but was apparently at the top end of the range for that figure.

Bank of England support for the pound was fairly substantial in the morning, dealers estimate.

Official support for the dollar was detected in most financial centres during the day. This did little to stem the decline, however. In Frankfurt the dollar fell by nearly one pfennig to close at a two year low of 2.3065. In Tokyo it dropped to 264.60, an appreciation of 3½ per cent in the last 10 days.

The dollar's fall has now begun a more general realignment of currencies. The "snake" has widened because of a bigger dollar fall against the mark than against the other snake members.

At the EEC's monetary committee in Brussels yesterday, fears were expressed that a collapse of wage restraint in Britain could lead to a speculative flood of money into Deutsche marks.

The British officials apparently said that the Government would continue to stabilize the pound's rate against the dollar, although it would resist upward pressures more strongly than downward ones.

And it clearly feels that a fall of the pound against other currencies, especially the mark and the yen, should not be resisted.

A call for more reflation by these stronger countries was made at the monetary committee. But another way suggested to even out the large imbalances in trade, which persist among the industrialized, countries is a currency appreciation of the strong, surplus countries.

US view on dollar fall, page 20

TUC firm over parity of union directors on state boards

…Paul Routledge
…our Editor

… policy statement by the … asks the Government for … "immediate implementa…" of parity of trade union …ctors on state industry …rds.

…a letter to Mrs Williams, …irman of the Cabinet com…tee charged with imple…nting the Bullock report on …ustrial democracy, the …ons also reject the automatic …nt of managers to sit on …vate company boards.

…he TUC's firm statement on …gle channel representation …ough the unions for worker …ectors, hitherto unpublished, …ears in full in this month's …e of the Transport and General Workers' Union monthly *Record*.

It demonstrates that the TUC is sticking to its guns on the introduction of the majority Bullock report rejected by the rest of industry.

The letter to Mrs Williams opens: "The single channel of trade union representation is a central principle for the trade union movement.

"In line with the Employment Protection Act, any statutory expression of collective rights must be related to the trade union movement if it is to lead to stable industrial relationships and is to be compatible with collective bargaining relationships."

This unequivocal rejection of the argument that access to company boards should be thrown open to non-unionists is followed up by the reassertion of policy that the Joint Representation Committee recommended by the majority Bullock report as the machinery for selecting worker - directors should comprise shop stewards and salaried staff representatives.

"It follows that any question of giving non-unionists the right to stand for election or to vote for representatives would disrupt existing company or combine instruments of representation, and thereby disrupt industrial relations within the company generally, and would be totally unacceptable to the TUC."

Rejecting the prospect of managerial representation, the TUC says: "Nor can there be any question of entrenched rights for senior members of management on the policy board in their role as employees.

"As such grades represent only a very small percentage of the total workforce, the inevitable result of such entrenched rights would be over considerable over-representation of managerial grades.

"In any event, if such groups cannot demonstrate that they are part of a bona fide organization independent of the employer, they cannot legitimately be treated as employee representatives."

The TUC argues that industrial democracy legislation will be a step backward "unless it is based on the independent strength of the trade union movement", which could provide the channel of representation accountable to workpeople.

Noting the ministerial commitment to parity in the public and private sectors, the unions call for quick progress in state firms. "There should be immediate implementation of the right of parity in that sector", the letter adds.

Both the tone and content of the letter suggest that the TUC is pressing the Government to "stand firm" on Bullock, despite the outcry it has caused in industry and the serious misgivings among some major affiliated unions.

…ow the markets moved

The Times index: 182.78—1.54
The FT index: 441.4—4.5

…ises

…thwaite Eng	14p to 286p	Hall & Earl	9p to 20p
… Group	5p to 260p	Assoc News	1p to 170p
…fearn	10p to 200p	Notts Brick	10p to 190p

…lls

…istie Int	5p to 67p	GKN	3p to 341p
…40	8p to 322p	Tube Invest	4p to 414p
…ll	4p to 568p	Unilever	4p to 476p
…F Inds	8p to 247p	Channel Tunnel	13p to 53p
…rn 'A'	8p to 308p	Trust Hse Forte	4p to 151p
…wker Siddeley	9p to 673p	Glaxo	3p to 532p
…ness Withy	20p to 300p	Matthew Hall	8p to 170p
…erial Grp	2p to 70p	Dunlop	2p to 105p
…ington	7p to 400p	BP new	3p to 377p

…uities slumped in volatile …ding.
…lt-edged securities suffered in …other unhappy session
…d gained $0.75 an ounce to …1.625.
…llar premium: 115.5 per cent …fective rate 42.56 per cent)

Sterling lost 2 pts to $1.7200. The effective exchange rate index was at 60.9.
SDR-$ was 1.17145 on Thursday while SDR-£ was 0.681234.
Commodities: Coffee prices declined sharply. Reuter's index was at 1543.8 (previous 1547.0).

Reports, pages 21 & 22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.59	1.54
Austria Sch	29.50	27.50
Belgium Fr	64.00	61.00
Canada $	1.85	1.80
Denmark Kr	10.66	10.26
Finland Mkk	7.10	6.85
France Fr	8.60	8.28
Germany Dm	4.14	3.92
Greece Dr	63.50	60.50
Hongkong $	8.40	7.95
Italy Lr	1535.00	1480.00
Japan Yn	480.00	455.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.18
Norway Kr	9.37	9.01
Portugal Esc	67.25	64.25
S Africa Rd	1.90	1.77
Spain Pes	121.50	113.50
Sweden Kr	7.82	7.47
Switzerland Fr	4.35	4.13
US $	1.76	1.71
Yugoslavia Dnr	32.00	30.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

…n other pages

IMF gold sale fetches price of $140.26 an ounce

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 7

A total of 524,800 ounces of gold was sold by the International Monetary Fund at its regular monthly auction yesterday at a common price of £140.26 an ounce.

The IMF received bids for more than twice as much gold as it placed on offer, and the average price of the bids it received was $140.85.

Successful bids ranged from $140.26 an ounce to $145, which compares with successful bids ranging from $143.32 an ounce to $150 at the IMF's last auction on June 1.

Profits from the IMF sales are placed in a special trust fund for development assistance, with the profits equalling the prices received for gold at the auctions minus the official price of gold under IMF articles of agreement.

The profit from this latest sale totalled $52m (about £30m). Total profits since the IMF sales started last year are $667m.

Zaire debt aid agreed at Club of Paris talks

Paris, July 7. — Representatives from 11 major lending countries agreed to recommend their governments to consolidate the bulk of Zaire's debt servicing due this year on credits from or guaranteed by their governments, according to the French finance ministry.

The officials, meeting within the framework of the Club of Paris, recognized the advisability of providing Zaire with financial facilities

'Slush' study not to be published

A report on British Leyland which the Government commissioned after the *Daily Mail* "slush fund" allegations will not now be published, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday.

In a Commons written reply to Mr Freville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester W, he said that both the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney General had given warnings that the matter was sub judice.

Tesco moves up price-cutting league

By Patricia Tisdall

After a slow start, the cut-price grocery war sparked off by Tesco when it discarded Green Shield trading stamps last month is expected to sharpen during the next few weeks. Research covering the period since the cut-price war started on June 9 indicates that Tesco's price reductions may have been much more widespread than was at first apparent.

The survey, part of a regular series produced by AGB Research, shows that their new price cutting policy has moved Tesco from 16th place in a league table of 21 big grocery groups' price competitiveness to second, behind Asda. In terms of AGB's "shopping basket" model Tesco, which had been charging 1 per cent above the average before the campaign had moved a startling 8 per cent below the average on June 21, two weeks after the campaign started.

Rival traders to Tesco described AGB's "shopping basket" decrease, which is based on about 100 items, as not being representative of prices overall. They say it is designed for internal use by

Miss Daisy Hyams: main Tesco problem is transfer and delivery of stocks.

the trade and is heavily biased towards branded non-perishable goods.

The view was that a more balanced selection of goods would show a reduction of about 5 per cent or less in Tesco's prices.

Tesco says that its sales have far exceeded targets to the extent that some goods are being sold faster than they can be replaced on the shelves. The reductions are spread across 800 products, but there is particular emphasis on canned goods and soft drinks.

At one small London branch yesterday, tinned peaches at 4p cheaper than the price charged by a nearby competitor and Coca-Cola at half price were sold out.

According to Miss Daisy Hyams, director in charge of buying, the difficulty is in getting goods out of warehouses. With direct deliveries, there are problems with parking and unloading.

With a few exceptions, rival grocery multiples and regional discount chains have so far been slow to follow Tesco's lead. One reason for this was disruption of supplies to Sainsbury, one of the keenest priced of the multiple groups, caused by an industrial dispute during the first part of the Tesco campaign.

This effectively knocked Sainsbury out of the running during that period, and diverted additional trade to other grocers, including Tesco. Sainsbury is now operating normally and is expected to offer full price competition.

A heavyweight television advertising campaign due to coincide with the start of the Tesco "Checkout" campaign and suspended because of the dispute, started appearing on Wednesday night. Full reaction by customers is expected to appear by the weekend, and this in turn could start a chain reaction of competition from other multiples and specialist discounters.

No independent research information is yet available to show where the additional trade, which is undoubtedly being gained by Tesco, is coming from. But the trends before the start of the price war were that independent and Co-op grocers were losing ground both to specialist discounters like *Asda, Kwiksave and Presto* as well as traditional grocery multiples such as Tesco and Sainsbury.

AGB's research indicates a growth by the discounters from May, 1975 from 6.9 per cent of grocery turnover by value, to 10.7 per cent by May this year. The traditional multiples share had decreased from 21.7 per cent to 29.9 per cent, and "other grocers" from 61.4 per cent to 59.4 per cent during the same period.

6,000 jobs threatened by cotton yarn imports

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

More than 6,000 workers in Britain's cotton and allied textile industry could face redundancy or extended short-time within the next three months, unless the Government implements measures to protect the spinning sector of the industry.

The Prime Minister and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, have been warned of the "catastrophic" situation which faces many firms unless the Government acts quickly.

Although the EEC Commission has announced that it plans to introduce curbs on imports of cotton yarn into all Community countries shortly, the British Textile Employers' Association has stressed that further action is needed.

Spinning companies have been pressing the Government for action for nearly a year and last month Mr Varley agreed to send a team of top civil servants to Lancashire to study the problems.

Their conclusions have still to be published but in letters to Mr Callaghan and the Industry Secretary, Mr Edmund Gartside, BTEA president, said that the seriousness of the situation in the spinning sector had been masked by payment of the temporary employment subsidy.

Spinners are in a particularly vulnerable position, being at the start of the textile production process, and have suffered from high import penetration and de-stocking along the textile pipeline, which works back from the retail sector.

The volume of imports and the prices at which they have been landed have dealt a double blow to United Kingdom spinning companies.

The industry has stressed that the present negotiations of the future of the Gatt Multi Fibre Arrangement will have relevance to the longer term aspects of the survival of the United Kingdom textile industry and that there remains a pressing need for immediate effective action to deal with the crisis in the spinning sector.

More than 11,000 jobs in the cotton and allied spinning sector have been lost in the past seven years.

In a detailed submission to the Government the BTEA has called for a retention of the TES at the full rate and has also suggested that the Government could provide finance for stockholding by spinners. It has also called for a curb on cotton yarn imports for the rest of this year through existing Gatt legislation.

New Saudi ceiling on oil unlikely

By Roger Vielvoye

Saudi Arabia appears to be moving away from the idea of restoring an 8.5 million barrels a day ceiling on its oil production. Mr Hisham Nazer, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Planning and a leading advocate of oil conservation in the Saudi Government, said in London that he did not think limits on output would be reimposed.

The previous production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day was removed last December after Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates had split with the remaining 11 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) over pricing policy.

Output by the Arabian American Oil Co (Aramco) is now about 10 million barrels a day. But ever since the consortium was given the go-ahead to step up production there has been a continuous debate in Saudi Arabia on the merits of this policy.

Mr Nazer, who was in London for the Conference on the Muslim World and Future Economic Order, said it was unlikely that any limit would be set although this did not mean that production would be allowed to rise continually. "We want to strike a balance", he said.

Study of recommended retail prices proves inconclusive

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A statistical investigation by the Price Commission of the practice of recommended retail prices (RRP), published yesterday, stops short of making policy recommendations but lays the base for future interventions, particularly by Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

A complex picture leading to *no simple overall conclusions* emerges from the report* but, as it points out, the basic issue everybody has in mind is whether RRP keeps retail prices higher than they would otherwise have been.

The report goes on: "There is a prima facie case for believing that they do: otherwise manufacturers would not have gone to the trouble of adopting this system, following the abolition of resale price maintenance, nor would retailers have supported them in so doing. . . .

"What does emerge with great clarity is that recommended retail prices do not form a homogeneous subject that permits easy rationalization but are a combination of separate quite diverse phenomena. This goes a long way to explain why different and conflicting views are held about them.

The commission has already reported on RRP practice in two specific fields—small electrical goods and personal sanitary protection. In a follow-up report on personal sanitary protection after an agreement by nearly all suppliers to drop use of RRP, the commission says the average gross percentage profit margin has fallen.

Between June, 1975, and last February while the wholesale price index for such products rose by 31 per cent, in the shops customers were paying only an extra 19 per cent.

In one type of distribution, in which retailers' prices clustered around an RRP figure, the commission identifies films, living-room furniture, cosmetics, clothing and footwear as the sectors where the practice was most prevalent.

It could be in such sectors that Mr Hattersley, or the commission itself under new powers coming in next month, might well look further into profit margins.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection is to discuss RRP practices with a number of organizations, including manufacturers of small electrical appliances, the Commons were told last night by Mr Robert Maclennan, Under-Secretary of State.

The commission highlights a double pricing practice more frequently found in kitchen furniture, beds and carpets.

An RRP is often used as a basis for offering a consumer a saving in terms like "25 per cent off list price" or "save £10 off the manufacturer's recommended price".

The commission found that 28 per cent of bed prices and 18 per cent of carpet prices were discounted by more than 20 per cent.

The report added: "All the models of beds in our sample had a recommended retail price, but it seems that in this sector some recommended prices were most unrealistically calculated, presumably in order to facilitate double pricing."

But the commission believes that the abuse of RRP to achieve a "spectacular discount" in double pricing was never found right across the board in any one product sector.

* *Recommended Retail Prices, HMSO £2.25.*

Wilson Committee on the City told 'no signs of real constraints' on supply of funds

Treasury finds demand determines industrial borrowing

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

The Treasury's secret evidence to the Wilson committee on the City argues that expectations of demand and levels of capacity utilization are more important than cost and availability in determining finance.

In a 25-page document presented to the committee, Treasury officials also say that there is no evidence that there have been real constraints on the supply of funds to industry, arguing instead that the level of industrial borrowing has been determined by the level of demand.

The Treasury's views would seem to go directly contrary to the opinions of those hoping that the Wilson committee will come up with proposals for radical changes in the provision of finance for industry. The evidence asks, but does not seek to answer, whether financial institutions take too short-term a view of their interests, or whether there are companies which do not qualify for finance on normal commerical grounds, but should receive help in any case.

The paper, having relegated financial factors to a secondary role in its early part, then concedes that they can be important on some occasions and discusses the factors which may matter. Inflation is thought to have had a significant effect, since companies are thought sometimes to fail to take it into account properly. On other occasions, inflation has given companies large stock relief, which cuts taxable profits so much that depreciation allowances no longer provide an incentive for inflation.

The paper was written before the recent setbacks to the Government's pay policy, and thus says that it is reasonable to expect a fall in interest rates "as and when" a satisfactory agreement is reached. The most important factor determining interest rates, the paper argues, is expectations of inflation rather than the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

In a discussion of the idea of "crowding out" the paper says that the level of PSBR would not be expected to have much effect on the flow of funds for investment on economic theory grounds. Indeed, the paper says, a higher PSBR might increase investment, essentially through stimulating demand, although it also argues that the necessity of stopping the PSBR causing an increase in the money supply could lead to an increase in the cost of funds.

However, the remedy to that is not to change the aggregate level of public expenditure, the paper adds, but to adjust factor costs.

The study also contains a discussion of all the various *sources of finance*. Fixed interest debentures are described as unacceptably risky, although the Government is said to be hopeful of reviving them later in the year as interest rates fall.

Dividend controls are said not to have kept pace with inflation or earnings and to have produced a distortion in the equity market "making it less attractive particularly to *private investors*, and has thus to some extent increased the cost of raising new capital".

State industry chairmen 'treated with contempt'

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

State industry chairmen have been treated "with absolute contempt" by the Government on the question of their frozen salaries, Sir Frank McFadzean, chairman of British Airways, said in a message to his staff today.

No management would dream of dealing with its workforce in such a way, said Sir Frank, former chairman of the United Kingdom side of Shell.

He added: "It does *not* matter unduly to me because I have my pension from Shell. But there are some very good people serving as state industry chairmen and full-time executive directors. The problem is, how government is going to attract people of similar calibre in the future."

Sir Frank, writing in the British Airways *Executive* magazine, said that when he was at Shell MPs would not ring him up to say somebody had failed to get a gallon of kerosene of the proper quality in the middle of Indonesia.

"But here at British Airways they think they need to ring me up about a constituent's problems while visiting Australia. MPs and various other people think, because we are a nationalized industry, that they have the right to ring up the chairman at all hours of the day or night".

Sir Frank said he remained astonished at the amount of time industrial relations took up. This did not mean grinding

Sir Frank McFadzean, chairman of *British Airways*: call for greater flexibility in industrial relations.

the faces of the workers into the dust. Shell was one of the highest paid and highest productivity groups in the United Kingdom.

British Airways seemed to some extent typical of much of British industry. "We are overstaffed, and in certain areas quite considerably. But when it comes to unit costs, we are competitive because we have low wages and low salaries compared with our competitors."

Sir Frank added: "I do do not see anything contradictory in having a very successful business and, at the same time, getting our numbers down and paying high wages and high salaries. But this requires greater flexibility in the way we handle our industrial relations."

Telecommunications decline

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

Thirteen Labour MPs, all sponsored by the General and Municipal Workers' Union, will be told at a special union conference next week of the "serious overall declining position" of Britain's telecommunications industry.

Mr Ken Baker, a union industrial officer, said yesterday: "From being the leading world supplier of telecommunications equipment in 1963 we have now fallen to fifth in world ranking

The impact of Post Office cuts in future orders for equipment had a further severe effect on the number employed in the three biggest supplier companies, GEC, Plessey and STC.

"There is obviously a need for an alternative strategy for the industry to ensure a coherent and effective industrial structure, improved export and marketing performance, a maximization of jobs and alternative employment and training opportunities", he said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Making the best of the Atlantic deal

From Mr Robert McCrindle, MP for Brentwood and Ongar (Conservative)

Sir, I was interested to read the letter from Sir Peter Masefield on the Atlantic air services pact (July 4). Just under a year ago you carried a parliamentary report in which I questioned the wisdom of the British Government revoking the Bermuda Agreement and suggested that some revision of the agreement allied to what I called the commercial aggressiveness of British Airways and other British interests would in all probability have achieved more.

Alas, the Secretary of State dismissed this suggestion as insufficiently robust in standing up to the Americans. Again, in your columns, I was reported as expressing some doubts about Skytrain, not because I opposed the concept but because competition from American interests was always inevitable, and the need to trade off something to American advantage because we have now got Skytrain, albeit with a list of difficult conditions, put our negotiators in a very awkward position when they were running out of time.

I agree with Sir Peter that the outcome so far as the Atlanta/Dallas/Houston triangle is concerned, is something of a mess, and I can well understand British Caledonian feeling distressed at their *reduced prospects* in the United States.

Having said all this, and remaining convinced that the whole concept of giving a year's notice to revoke the agreement was psychologically the wrong tactic, I think we must now make the best of it and I rather disagree with the implication in Sir Peter's letter that somehow the whole thing can be improved upon. In my judgment, the effect on Ango-American aviation relationships if this were to be attempted would be catastrophic and I think that the British aviation interests have all been given an opportunity to improve their performance and show just how they can prosper in an increasingly competitive situation.

For the future, one can only hope that before Britain takes on the most powerful aviation country in the world, it will be absolutely sure that it can renegotiate from a position of true strength. While some advantages have been obtained for Britain, I think in retrospect much more could have been achieved if the tactics had been different.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT McCRINDLE,
Parliamentary Consultant,
Guild of Business Travel Agents,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.

From Sir William Hildred

Sir, As a surviving signatory of Bermuda Mark I may I express strong agreement with everything in Sir Peter Masefield's letter of July 4 on the subject of Bermuda Mark II?

With no disrespect to our negotiators I was surprised when it was decided to denounce Bermuda I in June, 1976. It seemed rather like a pomeranian taking on an alsatian or, to change the m phor, bravely going to sup with a spoon not long eno for the job. A request amend parts of the 1946 ag ment could surely have vailed without the threat cessation.

The authority for Un States change of gauge at I don, the reservation of s non-stop services to London United States carriers, the g of a monopoly from an named United States point London, the failure action about charter serv and the unlimited "combina rights" allowing United St airlines to carry any passer from London to any point the world provided he ha valid reservation from United States to his ultin destination, these features the agreement seem to me erode the principle of " and equal opportunity" w we fought hard to create 1946.

Is there a gleam of hope the capacity control mechan which bids governments screen, exchange and discuss respective airline sched with a view to cutting down if there is manifest o capacity on a given route? this is done impartially decisively there may be fe empty seats on the Atlar and that would indeed be so thing.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM P. HILDRED,
Director General (retired),
International Air Transport Association,
Spreakley House,
Frensham,
Surrey.

Role nuclear energy will need to play

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, The Windscale inquiry is under way at last and the "battle lines" are becoming clear. Is nuclear power to provide most of the United Kingdom's and for that matter the world's energy requirements through the next hundred years and beyond, or are the dangers associated with the plutonium economy so overwhelming as to demand a halt to the nuclear power programme in Britain and, if possible, elsewhere?

The arguments for and against are well rehearsed and have attained the status of religious dogma in the minds of some of the protagonists. It might be as well therefore to look at where our energy comes from now, and what sources of supply we can be reasonably confident about in the future.

In 1975 primary energy demand in the United Kingdom was 320 million tons of coal equivalent (MTCE). Coal provided 118 mtce, oil 134, gas 55, "alternatives") that is hydro power) two and nuclear 11. This gives quite a healthy spread of energy supplies with nuclear power perhaps surrisingly providing less than 4 per cent of the total.

The next step is the difficult one; how much primary energy will the United Kingdom demand 25 years on in 2000 AD? It is an uncomfortable fact of economic life that growth in gross domestic product, or, more picturesquely, "lifestyle", seems to require growth in energy consumption for its achievement.

As no political party in power is likely to commit suicide by *developing a zero or low growth* economy let us take a lowish but real annual growth rate of say 2 per cent in gross domestic product (rather a dismal prospect by some European standards) and assume, with considerable justification, that this will require a similar growth in energy demand.

Using straight-forward arithmetic rather than a more fashionable mathematical model this gives us a *primary* energy demand figure of 525 mtce for the year 2000. Turning to the expected supply situation we find coal 150 mtce, oil (from the North Sea) 175, gas 60, alternatives 35 and nuclear 50. This gives a grand total of 470 mtce which is rather less than the 525 mtce predicted but a good working figure if we assume some success for energy conservation campaigns.

The significant figures as far as nuclear energy is concerned are that the achievement of this modest growth in energy supply requires an almost fivefold increase in nuclear power, together with a seventeenfold increase in "alternative" energy supplies such as wind, wave, tidal, geothermal and solar power. Viewed in this light it becomes clear that post 2000, as oil supplies decline, we will depend upon both alternative energy sources and nuclear power; in fact we will have to mobilize all available energy supplies.

The suggestion, however well intentioned, that nuclear power can be abandoned and replaced by alternative sources of energy plus coal is regrettably unrealistic. I frankly wish that this were not the case, but we seem to have almost no room for manoeuvre. The abandonment of a possibly dangerous but technologically proved energy source will lead to serious energy shortages in the 1990s and the consequent economic and political repercussions could prove as disrupting as a nuclear accident.

It is some measure of our level of maturity that a low energy lifestyle which might accommodate an energy shortage although theoretically possible seems politically quite unacceptable.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,
Professor of Energy Conversion,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Mer Court,
Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU.
June 29.

Receiver's report to creditors

From Mr R. A. Meguyer

Sir, I strongly support the recommendation contained in the consultative committee of accountancy bodies' memorandum to the Department of Trade that a receiver should be required to report to all creditors on the prospects of payments.

In March, 1974, I was working with one of the best known receivers on a sizable public company that eventually went into liquidation. I was requesting a progress report which could have been released via the press at no cost to anyone. There was certainly no question of "A waste of money to produce a mass of documentation". Nevertheless, I met absolute refusal to do anything over and above the minimum legal requirements.

At that time, there was in existence a most comprehensive and up-to-date report on the company's affairs which had been specially prepared by the company's auditors following board disagreements concerning the company's true position. This information only passed as far as the receiver and his appointor, where it stopped.

In a subsequent interview with the *Financial Times*, the gentleman concerned said "receivership is a growth industry" a remark that is on parity with the undertaker who said "Death is the thing of the future".

At this stage, I have only one criticism to make of CCAB memorandum which that it *does not* go far enou If the prime creditor f sufficiently sure of his info ation as to appoint a recei within days or even hours a moment of doubt, then, first report to creditors and should be issued m sooner than the recommen 12 months. In such a situati 30 days would not be unreas able.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. MEGUYER,
c/o Hotel Jordan In Continental,
PO Box 35014,
Amman,
Jordan.
June 30.

At a loss

From Mr Roger C. Ffooks

Sir, I should be most grat for your advice on how I shou react to this morning's rep (July 6) on the performance the British Steel Corporation.

Since it seems that I mu criticize Sir Denis Rooke for excessive profits of £35m—o it £50m?—should I now imme ately send my congratula to Sir Charles Villiers for far greater loss?

I find it all very confusing.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER C. FFOOKS,
Suite 500, Chesham House,
150 Regent Street,
London W1R 5FA.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Not necessarily bearish

as been clear to the stock market for e time that a new pay deal with the ns was unlikely. In the wake of the asport & General Workers' Union deci- it must now be taken as a near-certainty there will be a return to a free-for-all the immediate issue is whether this s is as bearish as it appears.

nlike some previous occasions of pay raint, Phase Two will be ending at a , when the bargaining power of the e unions—including even the miners— t a low ebb because of unemployment ls. There will, of course, be problems he early autumn when more militant ps could be making extreme demands the psychological impact on markets ld be highly unsettling.

ut large sections of the workforce will e no option but to accept modest in- ises, and guesses at 15 per cent or so an average annual increase in the year r the ending of pay restraint seem not easonable.

gainst that there are a number of fav- able factors. From here on the rate of e inflation is likely to fall. Import prices constant or falling. The balance of pay- ts is improving and, were it not for the horities' fixation of pegging the pound the dollar, some appreciation in sterling the near term at least might be icipated.

qually significant for the equity market, ending of pay restraint will also end dend restraint from July 1 next year stockbrokers Phillips & Drew reckon result could be as much as a 30 per t rise in dividends compared to perhaps per cent this year.

ut while there is no reason to take the ing of pay restraint itself as a particular ressant for markets there remain some uncertainties. Will the Government late ahead of an election, or will it hold Liberals in line on the promise of a d fight on wages in the public sector l a rigid adherence to cash limits?

s the money supply—currently unusually ficult to interpret—in the process of surg- ahead again? And, above all, will the und begin to look increasingly suspect as ce competitiveness is eroded by a rate inflation which still generously exceeds t of Britain's trade rivals?

Any of these could upset what is other- se a far from pessimistic prospect for the arkets. But as far as the pay issue is con- rned the steep yield curve in the gilt arket and the 7½ per cent fall in the *FT* dex from its May high of 477 may already ve discounted failure to agree on a Phase ree.

ousebuilders
dying breed

re housebuilders are a dying breed. They ve neither the trading muscle nor the estment attractions of their internation- y-spread competitors—Wimpey, Trafalgar use, Laing, Taylor Woodrow or Costain. dealers in land, *which is traditionally as portant a source of profits* as building rk, those who remain are rapidly exhaust- land banks which, thanks to development d legislation, are increasingly difficult to place.

he scarcity value of land with unencum- ed planning permission enables com- ies fortunate enough to still hold a able land bank to make exceptional deal- profits, profits which they are unable to tch by direct housing development as g as house price increases trail construc- n cost inflation.

House-buying costs have fallen in line th real disposable incomes to levels last en in the late 1960's.

That, added to ample mortgage funds, nned Government aid for first time yers and, *if Phase 3 fails, the prospect of* at least temporary rise in disposable comes argues in favour of accelerating use prices. But annualized increases of er 20 per cent would be needed to match ilding costs, and so there is little hope at the sector will simply build its way out trouble.

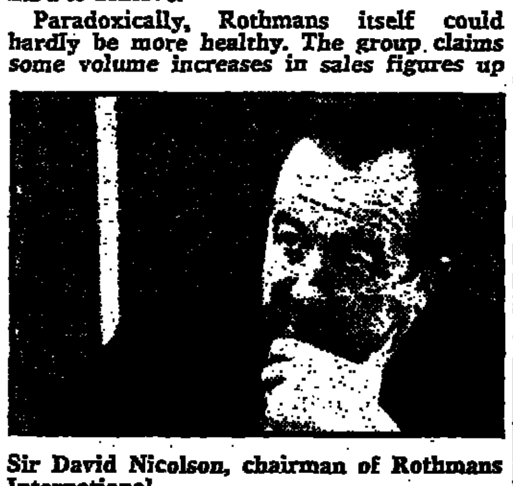
Half-year results from Gough Cooper sterday illustrate the alternative survival ute-diversification. Pre-tax profits of 79,000 exclude land dealing profits as 's land bank—sales from which provided tween a quarter and two thirds of profits er the past five years—is now almost hausted. Without that earnings buffer has turned increasingly towards contract ilding for housing associations and local thorities, commercial property develop- ent and investment, and this year, build- g materials. GC reflects the sector's dilemma. Profitable as a property dealer, but out of stock. Increasingly less profitable as a pure builder in an increasingly competitive market.

Rothmans
Safer earnings needed too

A spectacular 64 per cent leap in Rothmans profits to £66.4m last year looks impressive. Nevertheless, the shares closed unchanged at 39½p, a reflection perhaps of long-term doubts about the future of the tobacco industry given an increasingly militant health lobby and progressively fierce fiscal measures against cigarette smoking.

Whether substitute blends like the 11 "*Cytrel*" and NSM brands introduced in Britain last Friday can brighten the picture is still a matter for conjecture. However, it is perhaps worth noting that total tobacco consumption by weight has fallen 10 per cent since 1960, a period when the tar content of cigarettes has been reduced by about half. Moreover, previous launches overseas have also shown that "consumer acceptance" of "ersatz" tobacco could be hard to achieve.

Paradoxically, Rothmans itself could hardly be more healthy. The group claims *some volume increases in sales figures up*



Sir David Nicolson, chairman of Rothmans International.

by a quarter to £1,492m, mainly as a result of international brand growth, while the fierce battle for a bigger share of the United Kingdom king-size market has not taken too great a toll of profits.

And although net debt, including the uncomfortable sterling/Deutschmark bonds, is still around twice shareholders' funds, the balance sheet no longer looks alarming and Rothmans is building up cash resources in preparation for the much publicized *diversification* programme of which news is apparently due later this year. This is going to be important since the shares have suffered on the view that as the only "pure" tobacco group Rothmans' long-term future looks particularly uncertain.

Until then a reasonable yield of 7.1 per cent and a p/e of only 2½ (rising to just under 4 on bond conversion) will generate little excitement despite the likelihood of profits moving through the £80m mark this year.

● *Slater, Walker is again using the proceeds from its degearing programme to buy in all its remaining outstanding United Kingdom loan stocks, with a nominal value of £18m, to remove once and for all the restrictions these place on its borrowing powers (which range between two and three times adjusted capital and reserves) as well as to improve the look of the balance sheet by boosting net assets.*

The difference from last November's exercise is that holders of the three loan stocks are being asked the terms on which they are prepared to settle. Plainly, with the fall in interest rates it is going to be more costly now with the 9¾ per cent loan stock, for instance, standing at £55 against the £48 Slater, Walker paid last time, and that was around a fifth higher than the market price.

So it looks as though the balance sheet will be increased by not much more than the £7m profit realized last time round. Given the price sensitive nature of the information holders will be fed to persuade them to accept on reasonable terms, Slater, Walker has asked for all its securities to be suspended. This will last at least a fortnight leaving ordinary shareholders in even more of a limbo than they have been in for the past couple of years, while there are still the constraints of the overseas loan stocks.

Wages: lighting the fuse and waiting for the bang

David Blake

No government before this one has even succeeded in getting more than two years of incomes policy agreed with the trade unions. It now seems certain that this one will be no more successful, except in the sense that anyone can accept a defeat and call it victory.

What did the first two phases of pay policy achieve, if anything? Will the absence of a third phase lead to a new wage explosion? And how far does a rapid increase in wages, if it does happen, pose a threat to the well-being of the economy?

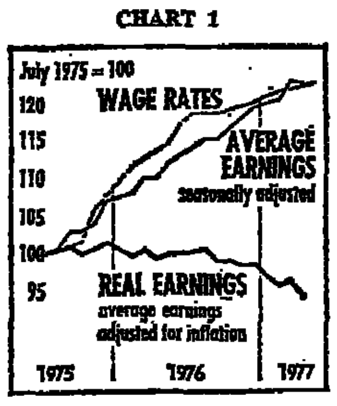
As chart 1 shows, the pay policy has coincided with a *slowing down* in the rate of increase of nominal wages and quite sharp reductions in real earnings. Although there have been no formal breaches of the pay policy, either during the £6 stage under phase one, or in the commonly-termed "4½ per cent" of phase two, the increase in earnings has been more than expected.

In phase one the increase was supposed to be 10 per cent for overall earnings; it worked out at 13.9 per cent. In phase two it was expected to be 7 per cent; when the final figures are in it will probably be around 10 per cent.

The slippage on pay has, however, been almost as nothing to the slippage in the announced targets for prices, where inflation was expected to be down to 12 per cent by the end of 1976 and to go on falling thereafter. In fact, the expected picture of a steady downward drift in the inflation has been cruelly defied by actual experience.

As chart 2 shows, the annual inflation rate (and the more sensitive but less reliable annualized three-monthly rate) touched bottom in July of last year, just as the unions were *signing up for another round* of pay policy. From then on it began to edge up with very sharp increases being recorded on the three-monthly rate all

CHART 1



through the autumn and the spring of this year.

This had its *predictable* effect on real earnings. A combination of pay restraint, which had only slight slippage from its targets, combined with a prices explosion brought real earnings down sharply. In the final quarter of *1976 they fell* by 3 per cent while in the first quarter of 1977 they fell by about another 1½ per cent.

This fall can have come as no surprise to the Government, since it seems that during its talks with the International Monetary Fund there was quite serious discussion of a fall in real incomes of about 7 per cent overall; but it has clearly been a great shock to union members.

The fall *in real earnings* has been one of the major driving forces behind resentment by workers against the pay policy. Whereas they endorsed it in July last year when it had not cut their living standards, they have not been prepared to accept it in 1977 when it is generally thought to have cut their real incomes.

This fall in real incomes has been partly caused by Government action, in the form of higher taxes, *but it has mostly* come about through the impact of ordinary price rises. These price rises have not simply turned people against the idea of pay policy by cutting real earnings; they have *also undermined the intensity* of most people's belief in the proposition that price increases are caused by pay rises and thus that an anti-inflation policy which concentrates on pay restraint can ever work.

The statistical basis of this scepticism is just as easy to see as is the logical fallacy involved in leaping to the belief that pay rises cannot cause inflation. *The statistics first.*

The Bank of England estimates that although imports account for only 25 per cent of total final expenditure, they accounted for 40 per cent of the increase in prices in the second half of 1976, almost twice as high a proportion as was accounted for by increases in labour costs.

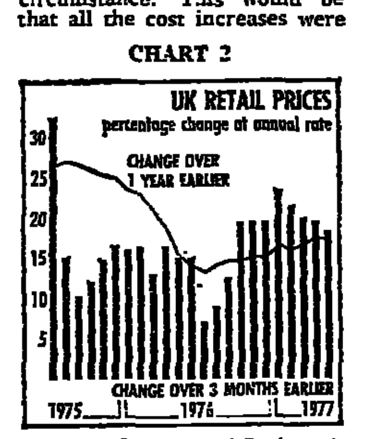
In the same period the increase caused by "other incomes" (self employment, profits and the surpluses of the public corporations) was bigger than that accounted for by wages.

But the fallacy is just as obvious as the statistics, and indeed the figures themselves show what it is. Simply put, it is the confusion between what is necessary for price increases and what is sufficient.

Rapid escalation of wage costs is not *necessary* for inflation; that can happen when wage costs are steady but other costs are going up. Rapid increase in wage costs is, however, certainly sufficient to cause inflation, just as it did in the second half of 1974 and the first half of 1975.

No one should think that we could have a pay explosion without having sharp increases in cost except under one special circumstance. This would be that all the cost increases were

CHART 2



Department of Employment

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL RISE IN UK PRICES
(Percentage increase on previous period)

	General prices (1)	*of which*, attributable to: Labour costs (2)	Net taxes on expenditure (3)	Other factor incomes (4)	Import costs (5)
Shares of total final expenditure in 1976 (percentage)	100	49.5	8.4	19.1	23.1
1972 1st half	2.8	1.8	−0.2	0.2	0.9
2nd half	4.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.4
1973 1st half	4.5	0.6	−0.4	2.1	2.2
2nd half	6.6	3.1	0.2	−0.9	4.1
1974 1st half	10.2	3.9	−0.1	0.4	6.1
2nd half	10.6	7.8	−0.4	1.7	1.5
1975 1st half	12.0	8.9	0.9	2.0	0.3
2nd half	11.4	5.4	1.8	2.2	2.0
1976 1st half	6.2	2.2	0.7	1.2	2.1
2nd half	7.6	1.7	0.8	1.9	3.3

Source: *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*

absorbed by firms, who either *cut back dividend payments or* capital spending, with later reductions in the number of jobs.

Although it can be argued that money supply would put a ceiling on the rate of inflation, under conditions of rapidly escalating wage costs it can only do so at the price of rising unemployment.

So a wage explosion will lead to a prices explosion or a massive increase in unemployment and quite possibly both. But will there be a wage explosion? The honest answer is that nobody knows.

There is very plausible evidence to suggest that the decline in earnings growth which occurred under the first two stages of incomes policy was actually *caused* by that policy and did not just happen to occur at the same time.

In bringing the rate of pay increases down from the levels recorded in 1975, the pay policy played a major part and perhaps had even greater impact in holding down increases late last year when earners were under pressure from rising prices.

What will happen now if there is no effective agreement is much harder to judge than *analysing the past. Most* experts in the City and in industry are budgeting for pay increases of about 15 per cent. But in doing this they are really doing little more than guessing.

Even if they were to use these guesses as the basis for settlements in the first round of talks, there is no guarantee that they could hold workers to that sort of rise for a full year.

There are downward pressures on wages which were lacking in 1974-75; the economy is in recession and likely to stay there; money supply is under tight restraint; import prices are quite likely to remain steady for many months to come, which ought to give the Government a breathing space of time to prove that inflation rates really are falling.

But against that, some of those factors also operated in 1970, when huge pay increases coincided with tight money supply policy.

What seems likely to happen is that earnings increases will either settle down at about 15 per cent, with falling inflation gradually bringing them down, in which case we shall wonder what all the fuss was about; or that one or two monster settlements will provoke a stampede which no one can resist, so that huge pay rises in the short term will lead to crisis later.

Which of these will happen will provide a fascinating test of economic theory, but it will not be much fun to live through.

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

An invitation to 'kick down the door' of the U S defence market

There will always be problems in translating a collaborative agreement between governments into action by those who have to do the collaborating. When the agreement covers both defence affairs and advanced technology *the problems can be* "quite horrendous", in the words of Mr Peter Jeffs, counsellor (defence supply) at the British Embassy in Washington.

Mr Jeffs is at present easing the implementation of a memorandum of understanding between the American and British Governments which was signed in 1975 but which has proved slow to get moving.

The memorandum concerns "cooperation in research and development, production and procurement of defence equipment"; it is a two-way affair, but Mr Jeffs's horrendous problems relate to the one-way route along which British industry attempts to sell its products, technology and services to the United States defence establishment.

Main hazard along this route in the past has been the Buy American Act under which non-American bids were in general subject to a 50 per cent mark-up for purposes of evaluation.

Now, the memorandum says, the provisions of this Act have been waived for United Kingdom companies. They can, the memorandum says, compete on equal terms with American industry for United States defence business.

In practice it is not quite as simple as that. This in essence was the message that over 70 senior executives from over 50 British specialist defence equipment suppliers received last week at the United Kingdom industry seminar held in Bethpage, Long Island, by the Grumman Corporation.

The seminar was a detailed introduction to the Grumman way of doing business and, since defence equipment was the prime interest, to the United States Department of Defence way of doing business also. In this Grumman is representative of the American aerospace generally.

Grumman is realistic in spelling out the prospects. The company was involved in long production runs of various aircraft. For any new British supplier to compete with existing American suppliers on these programmes would be virtually impossible.

Thus the main interest, as seen by the men at Bethpage, is in future programmes, preferably involving shared design and development.

Mr Michael Pelehach, a Grumman Aerospace senior vice-president who detailed the company's future plans, spoke highly of United Kingdom work he had seen in aerodynamics, cockpits and simulators in particular.

"I've seen work on problems I didn't know we had", he admitted; his company had gone to British Aircraft Corporation for wind-tunnel model testing of a V/STOL (vertical and short take-off and landing) aircraft design and had certainly got its money's worth.

"Effective weapon system standardization can only be achieved through joint research and development programmes", he summed up. "We must find some method cooperatively to develop technology before we go too far downstream."

The British delegates were taken step-by-step through the process of qualifying as a Grumman supplier, and then through that of responding to the official "Invitation to Quote" (ITQ) on particular supplies or services.

A normal response to such an invitation, they were told, *might well consist of* four volumes, covering cost, technical, management and quality control aspects.

Use the standard ITQ reply envelope, they were urged. "If your paperwork is too bulky", *they were advised*, "use a larger one, with the same information on it."

From that sort of detail (presumably based on the briefing needs of American suppliers) to the overall message from Grumman to British industry: "The door will be ajar. The requirement to kick it down is yours."

But, said Mr Phillip Vassallo, vice-president, corporate procurement operations, "Let's not minimize the problems". United States government contractors, such as Grumman, had socio-economic obligations—they were required to support small businesses and minority groups in America, for example, but "that's not to say *the opportunities aren't there*".

For the United States Department of Defence, the memorandum of understanding has provoked what appears to have been a genuinely agonizing reappraisal. For the past 30 years, Mr Bruce King of the *DoD said*, the United States had tended to develop all the technology it needed; now it had to look outside. "For many, this is a difficult pill to swallow."

Hence the difficulties which had arisen over the *disclosure* of United States technology to United Kingdom organizations. Though the 1975 agreement had established the principle that "information and technology" were to be made available, the *detailed implementation of this* had only recently been clarified in a further memorandum by Mr Harold Brown, the United States Defence Secretary.

Among the regulations which American defence contractors *have to obey is one concerning* "specialty metals". For strategic reasons, where an item of equipment contains more than a specified proportion of such metals—typically those used in aerospace—they must be bought in America. The United States Defence Department is now trying to ease this restriction, also.

Names such as Martin-Baker, Rolls-Royce, Marconi-Elliott and Redifon are already well known as suppliers of advanced technology to the United States defence market. And, it emerged from informal discussion in Bethpage last week, a fair number of the smaller United Kingdom suppliers of products and services have also been successfully selling to the American aerospace industry for some time now.

Behind the 1975 memorandum was a realization that standardization of defence equipment must be a two-way affair; that an "equitable balance" of procurement was desirable.

The British authorities were well aware that, measured over a number of years, there had been a substantial imbalance in favour of American sales to Britain, mainly through large single purchases of aircraft (though tempered by offset sales arrangements and the supply of Rolls-Royce engines).

Hence, in the moves towards the elusive "equitable balance", *the emphasis is on* the efforts of British industry to gain an increasing share of United States defence business. Among the successes which had preceded the 1975 agreement was the sale of the Hawker Siddeley Harrier vertical take-off fighter to the United States marines; more recently Martin-Baker and Smiths have gained shares of the McDonnell F-18 fighter programme for the United States Navy.

Even a small *share* of a large American programme can provide substantial business, such is the scale of major orders. But there will be no overnight transformation for British industry; the customer is a huge bureaucracy, the rules are complex, and the domestic competition is very tough indeed.

To succeed will demand a sustained effort—as it does for American suppliers. But at least the main barrier, the Buy American Act, has been breached.

Business Diary: Now we are two • McDonald's Kroc

hen I wrote about last week's feat in the Association of Independent Businesses of Derek Young and other supporters of organization, I said nonetheless that we might be hearing "Young and Co again". Today, I can reveal, a break-away body has been formed to put into action the Young group's desire for representation through regional councils on a parliamentary constituency basis.

The body, the Union of Independent Companies, arose from a meeting of AIB dissidents in Bristol on Wednesday night. About 167 companies are expected to join soon, not all of them already AIB members, which would seem to give force to Young's contention at AIB last week that the new form of representation would attract more newcomers.

Gloucester businessman Bill Heaton is named as chairman of the UIC executive committee and a further meeting is to be held next week at which officers are likely to be elected.

Cecilia Ingram, the AIB secretary, said yesterday that she would rather not comment on the rise of the new organization. The AIB council is due to meet next week and may have something to say then.

The south-west regional council of AIB had already passed a vote of no confidence in the leadership of association president Patrick de Laszlo and chairman Colin Dauris. Clearly, the formation of UIC may increase controversy within the association.

AIB members and non-members attended the Bristol meeting from Wales, the east and west Midlands, London and the Home Counties.

Most of the AIB members who are joining the new organization are expected to retain their association membership, at least at first. Young himself sees UIC as performing a supplementary role to the AIB, campaigning in the country for small businesspeople, as AIB does in London.

■ Ray Kroc, I learnt yesterday, was until quite late in life just an ordinary consumer of hamburgers rather than the world's biggest producer of them.

Ray Kroc

He is now 75 and founder-cum-senior chairman of McDonald's Corporation. There are 4,200 hamburger restaurants bearing the McDonald name throughout the world and 500 more appear every year. The group is now about to go into the *Guinness Book of Records* as the biggest restaurant chain in the world.

As he was in London yesterday to see the small British operation I asked him how he came into the business and who was McDonald anyway?

Kroc describes turning up at a hamburger stall in San Bernadino, *California*, in 1954, when he was 52. He came to sell a soft drink machine he had developed to the owners, Maurice and Richard McDonald.

He came away a buyer, having been so impressed with the quality of the 15 cent hamburger and the cleanliness of the stall that he offered the brothers a 99-year contract under which he would "sell" the McDonald idea to franchisees.

He did so well that six years later he bought out the brothers.

The British operation, which opened in 1974, will have 17 restaurants by the end of next year. *The majority stake is* held by a former franchisee in Cleveland, Robert Rhea, and by Geoffrey Wade, who used to run Burton's property operations.

● Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, Managerial and Supervisory Staffs, lists in *Who's Who* "bargaining with employers and organizing the middle classes" as among his recreations.

Clive Jenkins: the middle classes are not a write-off.

He has, however, an interest less common among active trade union leaders, give or take a biography or two—writing.

Jenkins told John Huxley yesterday that his sixth and latest book is to appear this September, by coincidence the same month that the TUC's annual conference will be hogging the headlines. Written with ASTMS's director of research Barrie Sherman, it is to be called *Collective Bargaining: What you always wanted to know about trade unions and never dared ask.*

Jenkins describes the book variously as a guide to "industrial relations karate", and an attempt to "explain and get behind the jargon".

A seventh book, again written with Sherman and called *The Managers: The Rise of the White Collar Unionist*, should be ready next year. Another, *Computers and the Unions*, came out only a few weks ago.

How does he find the time? "I frequently work on trade union matters over the weekend, so I take Mondays off", he said. This is when the writing gets done, mostly at his Essex cottage.

Whatever the future of the Bullock committee's proposals, at least the members who produced the much criticized majority report have drunk from the loving cup of industrial democracy. To mark Lord Bullock's chairmanship they commissioned a lead glass goblet, inscribed with the words "Industrial democracy", and the initials of Lord Bullock and of the majority report signatories. In what must have been a poignant scene at St Catherine's College, Oxford, of which Lord Bullock is Master, the goblet was presented and then filled with champagne and passed round.

Business appointments

Two join board of Consolidated Plantations

Mr Tun Tan Siew Sin has been elected to the board and made chairman of Consolidated Plantations *in succession to Mr K. N.* Eales. Dr Chan Chin Cheung also joins the board.

Mr Leslie Hancock becomes group managing director of Cornercroft. He joins the group from Coates Paton.

Sir Humphrey Prideaux has been made vice-chairman of W. H. Smith & Son (Holdings) and of the main operating company, W. H. Smith & Son. Sir Humphrey is chairman of Brooke Bond Liebig.

Mr Derrick Holden-Brown is now a director of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Ltd, and of its principal subsidiaries. He is vice-chairman of Allied Breweries.

Mr Ebrahim Al Ebrahim is the new chairman and managing director of the Arab African Bank. He has resigned as managing director of the Arab Investment Company but remains on the board as vice-chairman.

Mr G. A. Stout has joined the board of Claverhouse Investment Trust. *Mr D. R. McCorrach has* resigned.

Mr P. L. A. Jamieson has been made a director of The Sterling Trust.

Mr Anthony Abrahams has become chairman and chief executive of Masius, Wynne-Williams & D'Arcy Macmanus (Holdings).

Mr John Houghton has become managing director of William Leech (Midlands). Mr Roland Wilkinson has been made managing director of Wilkinson and Houghton, part of the Leech organization.

Mr N. R. Woodifield is now a member of Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin, stockbrokers.

Viscount Montgomery of Alamein *has joined the board of* Korn/Ferry Dickinson.

Mr Keith Brauer has been made *national chairman of the Institution* of Sales Engineers.

Mr David Morris, marketing director of Vanbrugh Life Assurance, becomes deputy general manager.

Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor is the new chairman and chief executive of Satra Consultants (UK).

Mr James Watt has been made secretary of the North Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. He succeeds Mr Duncan MacLaren, who recently became secretary of the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

Mr W. H. F. Hutter has been elected to the board of Sim-Chem as financial director.

Carter team see dollar deficit as benefiting world monetary system

From Our United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, July 7

Officials in the United States administration are now convinced of the sincerity of the Japanese Government to take actions to stimulate the *Japanese economy.* However, the United States would like to see some further evidence of a firm commitment to stronger growth in West Germany.

Top Administration officials are not worried about the prospect of the dollar possibly declining in value in terms of the yen and the mark. They note that they would naturally like to see both Japan and West Germany importing more rather than seeing exchange market changes, but that there is no intention on the part of America to intervene to prevent a decline in the value of the dollar.

The Administration believes that under present circumstances it is beneficial for the stability of the international monetary system that the United States should run a substantial current account deficit and that the size of the deficit, which may total $10,000m to $12,000m this year, should not be a cause for concern.

The Carter Administration remains hopeful that agreement can be reached before long on establishing a supplemental credit facility within the International Monetary Fund. A senior administration official said that he believes the facility could still total $8,000 million to $10,000 million Special Drawing Rights.

Saudi Arabia has privately stated that it is willing to contribute a certain amount to this facility, but the figure mentioned by the Saudis is considered too low

Attempts are now being made to persuade the Saudis to raise their contribution. The final size of their contribution will play a major role in determining the levels of contributions from Kuwait, Venezuela, Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

The Administration's officials here note that the United States and the surplus industrial countries are unlikely to announce formally the levels of their contributions to the new facility until the final total of contribuions from the oil-producing countries is set.

It continues to be most probable that the industrial countries will seek to match exactly the contributions made by the oil producers. Agreement may well be finalized at the IMF's annual meeting in September.

The Carter Administration will be holding high level private negotiations with members of the EEC Commission next week, which it is hoped here will pave the way for the start of meaningful negotiations in Geneva on multilateral trade liberalization.

At the same time the Administration hopes to be able to move forward in the coming months on securing a number of specific international commodity agreements.

Factory 'whip-round' for wages in Lucas dispute

By R. W. Shakespeare

About 1,600 workers at a Midlands engineering factory have organized a "whip round" to pay the wages of one man who has been dismissed and 12 *others who have been suspended by the management in a* manning dispute.

The trouble is at the factory of *Lucas Industries in Spring* Road, Birmingham, which makes starter motors. The factory is still operating and Mr Bill Ewer, the *dismissed man*, and the 12 suspended toolsetters, who work with him, are reporting for work.

The rest of the labour force have said they will agree to a shop steward's proposal that the 1,400 full time workers should pay £1 a week each and the remaining part timers 50p to meet the men's wages, normally about £65 a week.

Mr Ewer was dismissed and the other men suspended after refusing to cooperate in new working arrangements. The stewards claim that in the case of Mr Ewer this involved operating a new machine, which should have been the subject of a fresh agreement with the unions.

However, the company denies this and says the changes in working arrangements were of a minor nature and that these were *already covered by existing agreements.*

Last night a spokesman for Lucas Industries said: "We deny that there has been any breach of procedures on the part of the company. This disciplinary action was taken only after repeated warnings and full consultation with shop-floor representatives."

Meanwhile 1,200 skilled toolroom workers are still on strike from 12 of Lucas's west Midlands factories in support of a demand for a £2 a week bonus payment. This stoppage which began on Monday could threaten the jobs of another 20,000 Lucas workers.

Bridlington plea for state grant to further tourism

By Ronald Kershaw

The Yorkshire and Humberside economic planning council heard yesterday that the whole future of Bridlington depended on its receiving the 20 per cent government grant available under the Development of Tourism Act. To qualify for the grant, the resort must be included in a development area.

The planning council met *members* of North Wolds district council based at Bridlington to hear its case for development area *status*, which it will raise at a meeting with Mr Michael Meacher, Minister of State at the Department of Trade on July 21.

Councillor Norman Atha, chairman of the North Wolds district council tourism committee told the economic planning council the tourism potential of Bridlington from Britain and Europe was enormous but would not be realized without the development grant.

Industrial Films

Shedding light on motorway driving and burglary

A sponsor's purpose in making a film may be to sell his product, or to fix his name in the audience's memory.

He may confine himself to information, he may combine information with entertainment, or he may let entertainment work by itself.

Self-interest is at a minimum in what may be called public service films, sponsored by government. Thus *Night Call* (27 minutes), from the CoI for the Department of the Environment, teaches us (or reminds us of) the precepts of good motorway driving.

It gilds the information pill in a fictional framework with a twist at the end: the narrator, a near perfect driver, has himself crashed and is in fact a ghost.

The film is a follow-up to *The Motorway File*, which gained a gold award at last year's Sponsored Film Festival; *Night Call* repeated the success this year.

The Electricity Council's *Lock up, Light up* also has a useful message, even if the council's interest is more direct than the CoI's.

The Metropolitan Police and the Home Office cooperated in the making of this 21-minute crime story to illustrate the value of security lighting: burglars prefer to operate in darkness, and lights outside as well as in the premises are a deterrent.

The message of the film is primarily for industry, but it has its obvious domestic application. At least one viewer has taken to keeping an outside light on at night.

The Port of Manchester's motive in making *Seaway to the World* was to publicize the ship canal and the port. The 27-minute picture puts the canal and the wide variety of its commercial activity (from aluminium to Guinness) in the context of the Cheshire countryside.

In striking contrast is *Delivered in Style*. Taylor of London sell perfumes, and deliver their products around the West End in a pony-drawn brougham.

The film gives its intended audiences (mostly overseas, but for native horse lovers as well) 13 minutes of the coach in action against some familiar London backgrounds.

Eynon Smart

Sir Fred Pontin, chairman of Pontin's.

Fillip for Pontin's in extension

By Our Financial Staff

An extended season, better bookings and diversification into the building industry helped holiday camp company Pontin's to better-than-expected profits last year.

On turnover which increased from £31m to £39m, the group turned in a pre-tax profit of £6.7m against £4.8m in the year to March 31 last. Sir Fred Pontin, the chairman, is confident that this year will be even better.

Most of the British camps are already fully-booked and the Pontinental side is also expected to increase its contribution. New hotels at Tenerife and Greece will help to accommodate the increasing number of tourists wanting to travel abroad with the group.

Already more than half of the holiday makers using the Pontinental holiday service are foreigners. Although Sir Fred was giving nothing away on Pontinental's contribution, it is thought to be about a sixth of group profits.

Sir Fred also stressed the importance of extending the season at home. Many of the camps already open for the Christmas and Easter holiday periods and Pontin's is now trying to promote conferences and football tournaments to make increasing use of their facilities.

However the recent diversification into the building industry should cushion it from any tightening of consumer spending. Last July, Pontin's spent £500,000 buying Lancashire housing developers and contract builders Ambrose Builders.

Earnings per share fell from 3.18p to 2.85p, but no account has been taken for the November 1975 rights issue. The market was unmoved by the results and the shares slipped ½p to 25p. As known there was a maximum permitted interim dividend of 2.54p gross against 2.3p. There will be no final.

Tonic for Greene, King from traditional bitter

By *Alison Mitchell*

Increased sales of traditional bitter helped Greene, King and Sons, the Suffolk-based brewers, to record profits last year.

Against a national average volume growth of only 1½ to 2 per cent the group improved total barrelage by around 10 per cent, boosting turnover from £26m to £32m in the year to May 2 last. Pre-tax profits rose 28 per cent to £3.6m resulting in improved earnings per share of 17.9p against 16.7p. There will be a gross final dividend of 7.05p making a maximum possible total for the year of 9.909p, with a further payment if ACT is reduced.

The downward trend in beer consumption is not having much effect on the company. According to Mr John Bridge, managing director, the swing to lager, most apparent at the height of last year's heatwave, has been more than recovered and volume in the current year is well up on last time.

Bottled beers, however, found the going more difficult, particularly in the first half. But the signs are that this downturn has bottomed out and a second-half recovery is continuing into the current year.

On the retailing side the gallonage of wine was well up. Greene, which owns 830 pubs and 37 off-licenses in and around Suffolk, bottles most of its own wines particularly at the cheaper end of the market. And there should again be an improved contribution from this division in the current year, says Mr Bridge.

Last year the company spent £2m on fixed assets and an estimated £2.5m is to be used in the current 12 months, improving plant in the breweries and modernising and refitting some of the public houses.

Greene last time round followed a 36 per cent profit rise in the first half, with an improvement of only 20 per cent *in the second six months*—a period when most other brewers saw rises of 25 per cent and more. However a price rise last month should see it back in line at the interim stage, while the benefits of the capital spending programme of the past few years will continue to show through.

Loud-speakers push Celestion to over £1m

By Victor Felstead

Shares in *London-based* Celestion Industries have been strong over the last month or so in anticipation of good results. These arrived yesterday. In the 12 months to April 1, turnover rose by 41.9 per cent to £12.38m and pre-tax profits were no less than 66.4 per cent to the good at £1.09m—the first time the £1m mark has been passed.

The gain in trading profit, in fact, was a massive 136.5 per cent to £1.07m. In the previous year, there was an exceptional realized stock gain of £185,000 and £17,000 of investment income added in before arriving at pre-tax profits. This year, there was no stock gain, but £20,000 of investment income. With net earnings per share up from 2.38p to 3.49p, the total gross payment rises from 0.6p to 0.66p.

Celestion divides its activities between clothing and sound reproduction equipment. The trading improvement came from the sound side in 1976-77. Aided by a factory reequipment, there was a rise in loudspeaker sales and better exports. Sales of the sound section were up from £4.4m to £6.2m, while profits were almost trebled.

Shares in Celestion have come up over the last month by a fifth to yesterday's close of 24p, down a penny. In valuing Celestion, note should be taken of its holding of about 740,000 shares (about 1.3 per cent) in the Racal Electronics group. Racal's shares fell by 7p to 445p yesterday, putting a price tag of about £3.3m on Celestion's stake.

Celestion itself is valued in market at about £4.9m. So Celestion's stake in Racal nearly covers its own market capitalization—and with Celestion's trading activities doing so well, the shares could well prove attractive at the present level.

Furness sees 1977 as same-again outcome

By Tony May

After pushing its profits from £14.1m to £22.6m ov 1976, Furness Withy's chairm Sir James Steel, told the ann meeting that it would be pr dent to regard a similar o turn for the current year as "satisfactory result".

He said that bulk shippi was doing rather worse than board expected, because of poor state of the market, liner trading was "somewh better" overall. The acti season in the North Sea only recently started, but group's prospects are not qu so good as last year.

The group's cargo liner terests continue to provide stable income, and the boa expect this to continue.

New investment possibiliti in the cargo liner field are *ing examined, and the group* close to ordering two small co tainer ships for the Prince Li in the Mediterranean.

Enlarging on the bulk ope tions, Sir James says that immediate outlook for the sh at present trading is gloom and he expects 1977 to produ even lower revenue than t sector managed last year.

Over the past year the work bulk fleet had grown by 18 p cent and a further 8 *per ce* will be added during the ne 12 months. Demand for the se vices of the fleet grew by on 8 per cent in 1976, and the mo optimistic of forecasts predic 12 per cent growth for 1977.

These figures indicate th there are no grounds for sho term optimism and that balan *in supply* and demand is st some way off. In the long term this situation should corrected, as the bulk fle would then be *in* a position take advantage of rising freig rates.

Sir James recalled that aft the Monopolies and Merge Commission finding that t 24.9 per cent holding in Fu ness by Eurocanadian Shi holdings was against the publ and national interest, Eur canadian gave an undertaking divest itself of sufficient shar *to* reduce its stake within thr years to not more than 10 p cent. "I believe there has be as yet no reduction in its shar holding. We continue to wat the situation very closely", added.

Besides shipping, the grou has interests in North Sea oi engineering and insurance brok ing.

International

Kay Corp is leaving Bowater

An alteration in the North American empire of paper giant, Bowater Corporation, is under way. Bowater has hitherto held 59 per cent of Kay Corporation, quoted on the American stock exchange. It is among other things a trader in coffee with interests in jewelry retailing. Now Kay reports that it has bought a million shares of its common stock from Bowater *Holdings for $6 a share.*

Bowater has also given Kay an option for 15 months from January 1 last to buy Bowater's remaining 1.19m shares in Kay at $6.17 a share. But Kay's earnings and dividends could alter this.

Kay added that it has amended its $5 cumulative preferred stock (all outstanding shares are held by Bowater) to establish a sinking fund *requiring redemption of* 1m shares of preferred stock a year beginning on August 23, 1978, with a final payment of $3.4m on August 23, 1984.

Nissan is cautious

Tokyo.—Nissan motor, the parent of Datsun UK, expects a small drop in taxed profits to between 84 billion and 85 billion yen for the year March 31 from 85.29 billion, *President Takashi Ishihara said.* Mr Ishihara also told a press conference that the value of Nissan's 1977 sales are likely to show a 11.1 per cent increase to 2.25 trillion yen from 2.02 trillion in 1976.—Reuter.

Schroders go Dutch

Amsterdam.—J. Henry Schroder Wagg and co, and Ste Privee de Gestion Financiere have each taken a one-third stake in the Florin, one m capital of Sarakreek Goudvelden NV.

Sarakreek will be turned into a holding co managing US property investments to be called Sarakreek Holding NV.

The shares will first be placed with European institutional investors and later an offering will be made to the public. This will bring the holdings of Schroder Wagg and Ste Privee to below 50 per cent.

The remaining one third capital currently outstanding is widely held. Amro declined to say from whom the two companies were acquiring their holdings.—Reuter.

Sears-Montgom Ward

Chicago.—Sears Roebuck's sales for the five weeks to July 2 increased to $1.66m from $1.45m a year ago, a 14.3 per cent gain.

For 22 weeks sales were $7m, a rise of 14 per cent from $6.15m the year before.

By contrast, Montgomery Ward said that its sales for the five weeks for July 2 rose 12.2 per cent to $399.5m. Sales for the 22 weeks to July 2 rose 12.7 per cent to $1.74 billion. Sales for both periods this year set a record.—AP-Dow Jones.

Nottingham Brick plans 1-for-4 rights issue

A rights issue to raise about £200,000 is on the way from Nottingham Brick. The issue, which has been underwritten by Antony Gibbs & Sons, is a one-for-four at 140p, which compares with 190p in the market—a rise of 10p on news of the issue.

The Board has already authorized an extension to its factory with associated drying capacity and is currently negotiating for the purchase of an automated sorting and packing plant. The total proposed expenditure of about £700,000 will be funded partly from retained earnings, partly from the proceeds of the issue, and the balance from overdraft facilities currently available. It will "materially improve" efficiency and complete the current expansion programme.

Shareholders are to collect a dividend of 17.5p gross—a jump of 56.5 per cent.

Rolls-Royce final case for Fodens

Rolls-Royce Motors has written to shareholders of Fodens reminding them that Rolls-Royce's increased offers close at 3.30 pm on Monday. Among its arguments, Rolls says that the offer price values Fodens on a prospective p/e ratio, fully diluted, of 9.1. *Without Rolls' offers the price* of Fodens' shares must be expected to fall, Rolls claims.

Winding-up of Davies Inv to yield 70p

Mr Rupert Nicholson, the liquidator of Davies Investments, has cleared up most of the obstacles in the way of completing the group's liquidation. He hopes soon to decla a final dividend of a little ove 10p in the pound. This mak a total dividend of just ove 70p, and compares with th 61p or 62p previously indicated.

*He says that patient persist*ance has paid off in most areas but potential further recoveries do not warrant following up.

Diamond demand strong at De Beers

The continued strong demand for diamonds in the first-half of the year has been underlined by the Central Selling Organization, the marketing arm of De Beers, topping $1,000m.

In the six months to end June CSO sales reached $1,085m (R943.4m) an increase of 38 per cent on the same period la year and a 41 per cent increase over the six months to the end of last December.

Three of the five "sights" (diamond sales) held in the first half had the benefit of the 1 per cent overall price increase

Braithwaite tops first-time £1m

Results from Braithwaite Engineers topped £1m mark fo the first time. Pre-tax profits in the full year to March 31 leapt from £720,000 to a record £1.9m. Turnover of this bridge and constructional engineer rose by 35 per cent to £13.0m. Earnings a share are 67.2p against 24.4p and the fina dividend is 6.23p making a tota of 11.7p gross compared wit 10.6p for the same period. A half time pre-tax profit result of £928,000 compared wit £211,000 had beaten the previous full year best of £846,000.

Good start by Jas Finlay

Fresh from its nearly three-fold advance over 1976, James Finlay reports that profits for the first four months of the current year have exceeded those for the same 1976 period.

Sir Colin Campbell, the chairman, says that the merchant banking and international confirming houses and financing operations *should produce* further growth this year as the financial climate improves at home and abroad.

The group has a 4.9 per cent stake in the recently-quoted London & Scottish Marine Oil group, which is valued at £3.76m in the market. Sir James points out that the investment will not produce an actual return on the capital employed for some time.

Briefly

Central Wagon for £2.46m. Group has already got £1.96m in cash and the rest will come on Dec 30. Central Wagon will make more than £300,000 *before* tax this year, and pre-tax surplus of £1.1m from sales.

H. BRAMMER
Rights issue of 4.87m shares at 20p a share. Ratio one new share for every two held. Issue not being underwritten. Money needed for capital spending and to repay loans. Proceeds £942,000. Pre-tax profit for four months to April 30, 36 pc up. Divs to rise this year from 4.75p gross to 6.46p a share.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
New annual premiums for UK ord branch individual contracts rose 11 pc to £12.7m; industrial branch new annual premiums rose 8 pc to £16.6m. Vanbrugh life individual contracts contributed £0.5m (£5.7m) to annual premium income. Previous figures due to pre-Budget business.

BOOKER McCONNELL
Disposal of some interest of sub

ICI IN AUSTRALIA
Group has formed a new Australian subsidiary, to hold parent's shareholding of 62.4 per cent in ICI Australia. This will help reinvestment plans for Australian operation.

ELSWICK-HOPPER
Annual meeting told that sales of farm machinery in Yorkshire and North Humberside are up and overseas Farmkey has strong order book. Group seeking acquisitions.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Feeble recovery from big losses: Sotheby's win 18p premium

...s furrowed by the implications of further wage de... dealers slashed prices ... the board before the ...ent from Chancellor Mr ... Healey that perhaps ...ing can be salvaged from ...ins of the Government's ...licy helped leading equi... a limp recovery.

FT Index was 4.5 down ... close at 441.4, which ...

...month we learnt that ...t Holdings, with 25 per ...f Concrete, was standing ...oncrete in that group's ...ion of the 110p a share ...ffer from National Chemi... dustries of Saudi Arabia. ...day Concretes was 118p. ...is a market impression ...Bryant has sold out and ...omething is up there, too. ...may and another the fun ...not seem to be over yet.

... staunched some of the ...r 7.7 slump at noon. ...t edged securities at the ...end of the market showed ...trongest revival. Stocks ...d on a very easy trend ...were showing falls of ...d ¼ to ⅜ at the outset, then ... sharp upsurge at midday ...lumped again in the after... before closing about ¼ ... on average in thin, miser... trading.

...rts were equally unhappy ... although their progress ...red the longs for much of the day, they mostly closed around ¼ down.

Equities, too, suffered most damage at the start. Despite a "scrum" around Sotheby Parke Bernet as the market opened, the most active share of the day failed to meet the anticipated price and was unchanged at an 18p premium of 168p. Christies dropped 5p to 67p.

The immediate investment climate has caused a few second thoughts among earlier followers of the London & Scottish Marine Oil issue. The application opened and closed within a minute and is 10 times subscribed but several funds are thought to have pulled out at the last moment. The LSMO production stock was clipped 8p to 322p.

Leaders met scant demand. ICI recouped an earlier fall to close unchanged at 398p but others showed little power of recovery.

Hawker Siddeley ran into profit-taking ahead of the forthcoming share split and lost 9p to 673p. Unilever dropped 4p to 476p, Tube Investments slumped a like amount to 414p.

Tobacco counters were affected by a broker's "sell" recommendation and Imperial Group came off 2p to 70p, while BAT Industries shed 8p to 247p. Rothmans International were boosted by better-than-expected results and were unchanged on balance at 39½p.

Most prices firmed a little after the official London close, still responding to the Chancellor's optimism on pay but an encouraging feature in late trading was renewed American demand for BP. The partly-paid shares were 3p off at 377p at the close but, after weakness throughout the session, BP existing shares returned to original levels of about 930p.

Equity turnover on July 6 was £57.13m (13,587 bargains).

Observers are marking the way F. W. Woolworth shed 2p to 49p. They were 55½p little more than a week ago. So the yield is now up to 12 per cent. The first quarter figures released in May indicated that sales growth was slowing down. Some say that the Tesco campaign to win market share and a poor clothing business are hurting, but others are still hoping that autumn will see a recovery in consumer spending. One big question is whether the January pay deal will last a full year now that incomes policy is falling apart.

According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were: Sotheby Parke Bernet, BAT Dfd, Redfearn Glass, ICI, Trust Houses Forte, BP New, BP, Lonrho, BAT Industries, Lucas, Bass Charrington, P & O, Barclays Bank, RTZ, CU, Burmah, Hawker Siddeley and Coalite & Chemical.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
...Barr (I)	7.8(7.3)	0.21(0.48)	4.99(11.02)	2.0(1.4‡)	—	—(5.7)
...ghm Pallt (I)	1.6(1.0)	0.08(0.07)	—	1.5(1.5)	—	—(5.5)
...er Eng (I)	5.1(3.8)	0.21(0.08)	—	0.42(0.39)	2/9	—(1.29)
...am Millar (F)	8.4(6.5)	0.97(0.89)	8.5(8.0)	1.03(1.48)	7/22	1.63(2.08)
... Group (I)	12.1(9.1)	0.40(0.22)	3.08(1.58)	0.43(0.39)	—	—(1.23)
...waite Eng (F)	13.0(9.6)	1.9(0.72)	67.2(24.4)	4.05(4.04)	—	7.6(6.9)
...tion Ind (F)	12.3(8.7)	1.0(0.65)	3.49(2.38)	0.42(0.39)	—	0.42(0.39)
... Mall Tst (F)	—	2.6(2.3)	17.2(14.1)	7.5(6.8)	30/8	11.4(10.4)
...n Cooper (I)	6.89(6.48)	0.57(0.83)	—	1.95(1.95)	22/8	—(5.2)
...am Wood (F)	8.0(5.5)	0.42(0.22)	8.92(2.44)	1.37(1.2)	3/10	1.93(1.76)
...ne King (F)	32.1(26.1)	3.6(2.7)	17.9(16.7)	4.5(4.4)	—	6.4(5.8)
...m, Sleigh (I)	1.8(1.3)	0.07(0.004)	—	0.26(Nil)	—	—(Nil)
...t Kellas (F)	1.35(0.78)	0.49(0.31)	5.6(3.2)	2.39(1.09)	—	2.92(1.57)
...ton Fin (F)	1.7(1.5)	0.44(0.50)	3.0(3.6)	1.75(1.75)	—	2.75(3.25)
...k Cap Gp (I)	2.6(2.1)	0.04*(0.14*)	0.36*(1.11*)	0.2(Nil)	5/10	—(0.2)
...ins (F)	38.9(31.2)	6.6(4.7)	2.85†(3.18)	1.65(1.5)	—	1.65(1.5)
...J. Pyke (I)	3.0(2.4)	0.006(0.016)	0.78(2.09)	—(Nil)	—	—(Nil)
...mans Int (F)	1,491.9(1,206.1)	66.4(40.4)	15.9(11.2)	1.16(1.05)	—	1.92(1.65)
...d Riley (F)	6.2(5.7)	0.33(0.23*)	4.99(8.99*)	1(0.62)	31/8	1(0.62)
... Inv Tst (F)	0.85(0.65)	0.76(0.53)	—	2.25(1.75)	—	2.25(1.75)
...ord Carp	3.6(3.1)	0.10(0.06)	3.75(4.75)	1.2(0.81)	—	2.03(1.6)
...rra Gr	2.9(2.0)	0.10(0.02)	—	0.4(Nil)	22/8	—(1.17)
...man Eng (F)	19.1(14.4)	1.4(1.1)	5.74(5.47)	1.10(1.0)	8/9	2.14(1.95)
...tern Sel (I)	—	0.11(0.24)	—	0.87(0.87)	18/7	—(—)

...dends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends ...shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown ...ax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Not adjusted for rights.

Offshore in doldrums but John Brown brighter

By Aubon Mitchell

Things seem to be coming right for John Brown, the giant engineering concern.

Providing reasonable economic stability can be achieved the group should "appreciably" top last year's pre-tax profit of £10.8m, Lord Aberconway, the chairman, tells shareholders in the annual report. Steps have already been taken to meet the difficulties of the two troubled leading subsidiaries, and both prospects and orders for the group generally are good.

However, JBE Offshore, the West of Scotland fabrications specialist, has a long way to go. The lull in North Sea development has led to a fall-off in orders and the group has had to make a £2m provision for the exceptional costs of redundancies and the continuing under-utilisation of the Clydebank yard. "Unless further and substantial new orders are received almost immediately, redundancies must take place as soon as existing contracts are completed," Lord Aberconway says.

The plastics and rubber processing machinery division has also had a troubled year. However a newly-developed range of injection machines at the lighter end of the scale has been put on the market by Bone Cravens and, if successful, this could pull the division back into profitability. But the chairman adds that much depends on the group successfully overcoming the industrial relations difficulties at the Sheffield factory.

Last year John Brown sold Canadian subsidiary A. C. Wickman to Kennametal Inc of the United States for £2.3m, which will be included in the current year's results. The chairman reveals that the return on the sale proceeds will eceed the profit epected from a continued investment in the company.

The machine tools side of the business had a better year, despite the continuing recession and the division is better placed this year to take advantage of any upturn in orders. Profitability should be "much better" this time round.

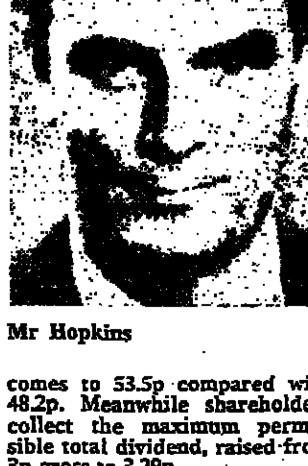
The chairman also tells shareholders that, without Government dividend restrictions, the annual pay-out would have been greater. The dividend is already covered more than five times

Wellman Eng on target and on look-out for acquisitions

By Ashley Druker

Rising some 26 per cent at half-time to £474,000, specialist engineer Wellmann Engineering Corporation turns in full-year results to March 31 last in line with expectations. In January the directors forecast that group turnover and profits for the full term would show a "reasonable" advance on the previous year's £1.17m pre-tax. In the event the year's outcome shows an increase of 20 per cent to £1.41m and indicating sluggish capital equipment demand in the United Kingdom. Turnover in the 12 months expanded from £14.3m to £19.2m.

The pre-tax includes contributions from an associated company of £42,000 against £48,000. Net profit after extraordinary items, a debit of £120,000 against a credit of £2,000, however fell from £619,000 to £526,000. The items were largely from the write-off of goodwill on acquisitions. Earnings a share before the items rose from 5.47p to 5.74p, and the asset value of each ordinary



Mr Hopkins

comes to 53.5p compared with 48.2p. Meanwhile shareholders collect the maximum permissible total dividend, raised from 3p gross to 3.29p.

Mr Alan Hopkins, chairman, states that the improved trading reflected in the latest results has continued into the present term. An increase in profits for the six months to September 30 next is expected without being specific on the rate of growth.

Meanwhile a small company has been acquired specializing in the design and supply of extrusion presses and is now operating as Wellmann Enefco. Another, Serfco International, is now trading as Wellmann Ferrous Processors. This company is located at the group's Smethwick site as designers and operators of process plant and equipment for the reclamation of metalliferous materials. At the same time, rationalization of group companies has been carried out in parallel with a programme of capital replacement and expansion.

In the current year the search is still on for acquisitions which will both enrich the group's engineering capabilities besides adding overseas sales by means of local manufacture and presence.

Plan without further evidence of health.

Voting change in new Ferranti injection

By Our Financial Staff

Proposals to inject more money into Ferranti, which was rescued by the Government with a £15m cash injection two years ago, will result in changes to the agreement made at the time.

This could change the position of ordinary shareholders and so an extraordinary general meeting will be held immediately after the annual meeting, to seek their agreement.

Under the scheme to inject the £15m cash into Ferranti the Government kept its voting power at 50 per cent although it acquired 62½ per cent of the total equity.

The Government agreed to keep its voting holding at 50 per cent providing a placing could be arranged by 1978 when the non-voting shares will be enfranchised.

The new cash injection is in the form of a £1.5m loan from the National Enterprise Board to enable reorganization of the subsidiary Ferranti Engineering.

The board is recommending shareholders to vote in favour of the resolution to enable the money to be lent and is voting its own holding equal to 17.96 per cent of the voting equity in favour.

The National Enterprise Board, which holds the Government stake, however, will not vote its 50 per cent stake since it has been an interested party in the negotiations.

Allied-Teacher: 'no proof' on insiders

Investigations into share dealings ahead of Allied Breweries bid for Teachers last October provided "no proof" of insider dealing, the Takeover Panel announced yesterday. However, it points out that 50 shareholders and trustees had been consulted about giving power of attorney to Teachers' directors and it is assumed that as a result takeover rumours swept the stock market. Since that bid the Stock Exchange has issued instructions aimed at providing stronger safeguards.

TSB sets up new income unit trust

By Our Financial Staff

Initiating a five-year plan to provide a more comprehensive service to its six million customers, the Trustee Savings Bank is launching a new TSB Income Unit Trust and four new insurance plans on Monday.

The new unit trust offers TSB clients a wider choice of equity investment and has been geared to provide an estimated 7¼ per cent gross yield. Most of the fund's money will be invested in British companies, but up to 15 per cent could go overseas, says Mr Philip Keens, chairman of the TSB Trust Co.

Of the insurance schemes the new Harvest Savings Plan, replacing the Guaranteed Maturity Plan, concentrates on improving investment levels and is linked to unit trust investment in any of the TSB unit trusts.

The Mortgage Protection Plan will provide a lump sum on death while the Convertible Insurance Plan offers the option of converting all or part of the policy to the Harvest Savings

Scrip, peak figures from Braham Millar

By Victor Felstead

The shares in Enfield-based Braham Millar Group rose by a peny to 31p yesterday on the news of record figures, a bigger payout and a scrip issue. On turnover 28.2 per cent up at £8.43m in the 12 months to March 31, pre-tax profits rose by 8.1 per cent to a best-ever £972,000.

The total gross payment is being lifted from 2.28p (adjusted for last year's scrip issue) to 2.51p. A one-for-seven scrip is being made. Last year, it was on a two-for-five basis. Earnings per share advanced from 8p to 8.5p.

The board reports that capacity continues to be under "full pressure" and an increased turnover and profit is expected in the current year.

Pre-tax profits are after charging depreciation of £67,000 against £65,000 last time. The tax charge is, in fact, more than halved from £266,000 to £124,000.

The directors explain that in accordance with current practice the basis on which work-in-progress is valued has been changed and tax has been provided insofar as it is estimated to become payable.

This group makes a wide range of machinery, and profits have grown erratically over the years.

For 1976-77, the lower ratio of pre-tax profits to turnover arises primarily from one large near-complete overseas contract on which profit (the board says) cannot be assumed at this stage and which includes a high proportion of bought-out components carrying only marginal profit.

The comparative figures for 1975-76 including the value of net assets per share—which are up from 36p to 56p—have been adjusted. The rise in net assets per share includes the surplus on the revaluation of group properties.

The hoped-for rise in turnover and profits in the current year is subject to the availability of an "adequate labour force for which recruitment becomes progressively more difficult", the board says.

FORD MOTOR CREDIT

This Ford subsidiary is offering $100m of 7¾ per cent subordinated notes due July 1, 1989, priced at 99.50 per cent to yield 7.94 per cent accrued interest from July 1.

Wms Hudson to buy quoted debentures

By Nicholas Hirst

Williams Hudson, the group controlled by controversial financier Mr David Rowland, is to buy in its debentures and loan stocks with stock exchange quotations.

The offers, which are dependent on permission being granted by the trustees of the various stocks, follow a partially successful offer by Mr Rowland's Argo Group for the minority of Williams Hudson. This bid closed on Monday with acceptances bringing Argo's holding to 94 per cent, below a figure in the circumstances for the remaining minority to be compulsorily acquired under the Companies Act.

The proposed prices to be paid for the stocks which it is intended to buy up are all significantly higher than the latest market prices.

The 6 per cent debenture stock 1983-88 is proposed to be bought out at 66p compared with the market price of 60½p, the 7¾ per cent debenture stock, 1992-97, at 66p against 57½p, the 4½ per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each at 30p against 23p, the 8¼ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1990-95, at 58p against 45p and the 8 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each at 50p compared with the market price of 42p. The final two stocks are assigned to William Hudson Group whereas the other three are assigned to William Hudson Ltd.

The buying-up of the stocks is a tidying-up operation which would have been complete had the untidy ordinary share minority not been left outstanding.

The minority offer created strong opposition from shareholders who considered they should be paid more, but it never looked like drawing more money from Argo.

Williams Hudson itself has had a colourful past which has brought criticism from establishment quarters on Mr Rowland.

Its most celebrated venture was the purchase of a stake in Vickers and its subsequent sale at a £3m loss. Under Mr Rowland's control the group also acquired Nenesta, which was later written-off, and a net loss of £2.1m in 1974-5 was followed by a loss of £4.1m the next year.

Hestair gains 51 pc of Roots Harvesters

By John Brennan

Hestair has won control of the agricultural machinery group Roots Harvesters. Three days after acquiring a 39.2 per cent stake in RH, Hestair yesterday won support for its ...m takeover bid from RH's board. RH directors have accepted the offer of 50p a share cash or one Hestair share for every two RH shares on behalf of their holding of 12.4 per cent. That gives Hestair control with 51.6 per cent of the group.

The share offer values RH at just over £1.7m, with Hestair's shares down 2p to 113p yesterday. The cash alternative is worth £1.55m, a near 20 per cent premium to RH's pre-bid price in the market.

RH's directors unanimously recommend shareholders to accept Hestair's offer, which they and their financial advisors consider to be "fair and reasonable".

Hestair acquired its initial ... per cent holding late last week from J. F. Nash Securities and Jorehaut Holdings. The industrial holding group feels that RH will mesh in well with its existing agricultural machinery business, which produced seed drill equipment that is counter-seasonally.

RH produced pre-tax profits of £295,000 last year on a turnover of £4m, indicating a respectable exit price earnings ratio for RH shareholders on the share offer of just over 10.

Hestair reported pre-tax profits of £4m to the end of January 1977 on sales of £53m.

NEB stake in mining machinery

By Maurice Corina

One of the last investments by the National Enterprise Board before its present chairman, Lord Ryder, retires is a 20.4 per cent stake in the equity of Pitcraft, the Barnsley-based mining machinery company.

Pitcraft earlier this year won a Queen's Award to Industry for its technological achievement with the "Rackatrack" chainless haulage system for long wall mining.

Set up six years ago by the present chairman and managing director, Mr Gerry Pentith, the company is currently developing a complete coal face mining system (with the exception of roof supports) to exploit the market for long wall mining equipment.

Also under development is a cableless power system for underground mining, now under test and developed with the National Coal Board.

The NEB has additionally subscribed for 400,000 partly convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 at par. These are convertible to ordinary shares and could give the NEB a total shareholding of 49 per cent.

The full NEB investment is £486,700 and is intended to help Pitcraft complete its current product development programme.

READSON/HALL & EARL

Readson proposes to buy the whole issued share capital of Hall & Earl, not already owned. Terms are 22p for every Hall & Earl 5p ord share and 40p for each preference. Readson already owns 78.4 pc of ord share and 94.5 pc pref shares.

MARKET REPORTS

[illegible]

Commodities

[illegible]

July 7.—GB: Cattle, 61.92p per kglw (—0.33). UK: Sheep, 117.6p per kgestdcw (+5.5). GB: Pigs, 50.4p per kglw (—3.4). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 15.2 per cent, average price 61.99p (+0.30). Sheep numbers up 12.8 per cent, average price 120.1p (+6.1). Pig numbers down 24.3 per cent, average price 50.4p (—3.4). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 37.8 per cent, average price 61.73p (—1.63). Sheep numbers up 18.6 per cent, average price 105.5p (+0.6). Pig numbers up 15.4 per cent, average price 54.4p (—0.7).

SOMFA change in trading hours

Trading hours in London's Soyabean Meal Futures Association (Somfa) market will be changed from Monday. Trading hours will be extended to allow the London futures contract fully to overlap with the physical meal market in Europe and to establish prices before the Chicago market opens.

The new times, with previous in brackets, are: morning session 10.30 until 12.30 (10.45-12.00) and afternoon 14.30-17.10 (14.45-17.10).

Barring any unexpected serious objections, kerb trading between the official close of the London and Chicago markets—currently operating on a trial basis—will become a permanent feature from September 1.

Soviet grain crop

Moscow, July 7.—Soviet farmers harvested 4.6m hectares of this year's grain crop up to July 4, Pravada reported. This represents less than four per cent of the total area sown to grain, which western farm experts put at 128.5m hectares. Pulses were included as well as grain, but not maize.

Pravada said farms in Moldavia, the Southern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus had started harvesting, following the lead of farms in Central Asia and the trans-Caucasus.

The report described the harvest as good in the Stavropol area of southern Russia, but gave no overall picture of the expected crop.

Foreign Exchange

Both the dollar and pound encountered selling pressure on the exchanges yesterday, the latter on belated concern over Wednesday's hard-line decision on wage claims by Britain's biggest union, the TGWU, and renewed uncertainty about maintenance of the Liberal-Labour pact.

The pound dipped to $1.7192 early, with the Bank of England giving support on a "liberal" scale, dealers reckoned. Once initial selling had subsided, the rate steadied to close two points off at $1.7200. The authorities made repurchases of dollars at the higher level and also operated in forward positions, making it costly for speculators to sell pounds short.

The effective rate fell to 60.9 (61.1 on Wednesday), a new "low" in the wider calculation form introduced earlier this year.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) July 7	Market rates (close) July 7
New York	$1.7190-7205	$1.7198-7202
Montreal	$1.8215-8250	$1.8240-8250
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	61.45-95f	61.50-60f
Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	65.80-66.25e	[illegible]
Madrid	119.90-120.40p	120.20-40p
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	28.05-35sch	28.10-20sch
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was down 0.2 at 60.9.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.57-.47c prem	1.70-1.60c prem
Montreal	.35-.25c prem	1.15-1.05c prem
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	15c prem-par	45-35c prem
Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	30-130c disc	160-460c disc
Madrid	230-330c disc	590-1,000c disc
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	7-6c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar) $0.9426-29.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, [illegible]; seven days, [illegible]; one month, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; six months, [illegible].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $141.25 (an ounce); pm, $141.45.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, [illegible]; resident, $146-148 [illegible].

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, [illegible]; resident, [illegible].

Discount market

The Bank of England moved to head off a sizable surplus yesterday by selling a large amount of Treasury bills directly to the discount houses. This took out most of the excess funds.

Money moved freely all day. In the early stages, some houses readily conceded 7 per cent, and there was a big turnover of funds even before rates started to come off about mid-morning. By lunchtime, rates had dipped to 6½ per cent, and they went on falling in the afternoon, with final balances taken in the range of 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

Market observers maintained once again that a great deal of the day's liquidity had been generated by funds released through the foreign exchange settlement: the sterling that the authorities sold on Tuesday to prevent the pound rising too sharply against the dollar.

Meanwhile, identifiable plus factors included some sizable net maturities of Treasury Bills and a slight fall in note circulation. Adverse influences included slightly run-down balances brought over from Wednesday by the banks and a modest excess of Revenue receipts over Exchequer disbursements.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate [illegible]%

(Last changed 13/5/77)

Clearing Banks Base Rate [illegible]%

Discount Mkt Loans %

Overnight: High 6¾ Low 5

Week Fixed: [illegible]

[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate [illegible]%

Wall Street

New York, July 7.—New York Stock Exchange prices closed narrowly higher today after being unchanged through most of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 1.73 points at 909.51. Advancing issues led decliners by about 880 to 585.

Volume totalled 21,740,000 shares, compared with 21,230,000 yesterday.

Cocoa closes 6.25c up

New York, July 7.—COCOA. Prices closed 6.25 to 3.65 cents higher on commission house short-covering ahead of the release of United States second quarter grinding figures tomorrow. July, 202.75c; Sept, 195.50c; Dec, 177.75c; March, 168.50c; May, 162.80c; July, 157.10c nominal; Sept, 151.50c; Dec, 142.75c nominal. Spots: Ghana unquoted, Bahia 2.19c.

COFFEE. Futures in "C" contract closed at the limit decline across the board. July, 275.00-77c; Sept, 233.75c; Dec, 194.70c; March, 180.00c asked; May, 173.50c asked; July, 171.65c asked; Sept, 169.82c asked; Dec, 100.00-55c.

New Crop October COTTON futures collapsed by the 2.00-cent limit. The other months were down 1.00 to 0.80 cents. [illegible]

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

[illegible]

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	8½%
Consolidated Crdts	8½%
First London Secs	8½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank ..	8½%
Nat Westminster ..	8½%
Rossminster Accs'	8½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 4%, up to £25,000, 5%, over £25,000, 5½%.

Recent Issues

[illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £40 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid.

Ot/on/Top

Stock Exchange Prices

Half-hearted recovery

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 27. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, July 11. Settlement Day, July 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1976/77 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
269	219	AAH	238	-5	26.0	8.5	6.0
126	46	AB Electronic	110	-5	7.6	6.9	11.3
38	25	AC Cars	31	-1½	1.5	4.7	7.7
49	23½	AGB Research	49	..	3.0	6.2	5.1
435	207	APV Hldgs	422	-3	15.7	3.6	8.0
152	39	AVP Ind	130½ h	..	4.0a	3.2	11.2
65	25	Aaronson Bros	62	-1	2.7	4.3	7.1
27	10	Abrasives Int	26	..	..	..	..
84	36	Arrow	80	-2	3.4	4.3	12.6
79	30	Do A	65	-3	3.4	5.2	10.4
30½	8½	Adda Int	26	-2½	0.8	3.0	..
240	219	Adwest Group	210	..	11.7	5.6	8.1
53	36	Aeron'l & Gen	49	..	3.1	6.4	20.0
48	32	Airfix Ind	45	-2	4.1b	9.5	6.2
124	66	Albright & W	110	-1	6.4	5.8	7.3
83	62	Alcan 10½%	£77	-½	1050	13.6	..
91	59	Do 9% Cnv	£88	..	900	10.2	..
300	167	Alginate Ind	265	..	27.0	10.2	10.2
79	42	Allen E. Balfour	68	-1	6.7	9.8	..
72	26	Allen W. G.	40	..	4.3	10.7	4.6
229	65	Allied Colloids	219	-1	7.0n	3.3	14.7
62	23	Allied Insulators	56	-3	5.4	9.6	6.8
21	12	Allied Plant	19½	..	1.1	5.9	4.8
59	19½	Allied Polymer	33	..	..	..	16.2
139¼	35½	Allied Retailers	110	-2	12.0	10.9	5.3
34	14½	Alpine Hldgs	30	• ..	2.5	8.3	19.5
272	180	Amal Metal	235	-5	20.8	9.3	4.8
105¼	60½	Amal Power	89	-3	8.0b	9.0	5.0
24	17½	Amber Day	23	-1	2.8	11.0	5.5
22	4	Amber Ind Hldgs	12	• ..	0.8	6.8	5.4
80	37	Anchor Chem	76	-1	5.7	7.5	8.3
49	12½	Anderson Strath	45	• ..	3.9	8.7	8.3
57½	22	Andre Silentbloc	54	b ..	5.0	9.3	10.6
87	31	Anglo Am Asph	75	-1	3.7	4.9	7.5
670	290	Anglo Amer Ind	470	..	42.5	9.3	6.4
34	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	29½	..	..	..	..
82	40	Appleyard	57½	-3½	6.8	11.8	5.0
37½	15	Aquascutum 'A'	36	..	2.1	6.2	3.9
82	39	Arlington Mtr	76	-2	10.0	13.1	10.7
77	35	Armitage Shanks	50	-1	6.5	12.9	6.9
54	25	Armst Equip	45½	-1½	2.9	6.0	9.8
124	80	Ash & Lacy	110	-5	9.1	8.3	5.3
46	27	Asprey 9% TZ	45½	..	6.0	13.2	..
85	50	Ass Biscuit	68	-2	4.4	6.4	6.6
83	49	Do A	62	-1	4.4	7.0	6.0
73½	42½	Ass Brit Food	63½	-½	3.2	5.5	3.9
130½	56	Ass Engineer	113½	-1½	7.1b	6.3	8.2
55	22½	Ass Fisheries	49	-1	5.49	11.1	0.5
37½	22½	Ass Leisure	34½	-½	3.9	11.3	9.7
396	65	Ass News	270	+1	7.9	4.7	9.0
46	13	Ass Paper	39	-½	4.4	11.3	..
262	174	Ass Port Cement	182	-2	22.9	7.1	6.0
93	48	Ass Tel 'A'	84	-1	5.3	9.8	5.5
30	24	Ass Tooling	27	..	3.3	12.3	5.0
36	12	Astbury & Mdley	24	..	1.6	6.6	3.7
42	25	Atkins Bros	42	..	5.1	12.3	6.1
26	15	Attwood Garage	24½	-1½	2.2	9.1	..
85	31	Audiotronic	30	..	5.0	16.7	7.4

MISCELLANEOUS

1976/77 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11½	7⁹⁄₃₂	Algoma Cen Rly	£9⁹⁄₃₂	+⅛	26.0	2.7	15.3
23½	8½	Antofagasta	£15½	..	..	..	..
57	23	Calcutta Elec	57	+2	12.3	21.5	..
49½	40	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£43	..	490	11.4	..
38½	28½	Essex Wtr 5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
400	250	Imp Cont Gas	390	-3	13.5	3.5	15.9
39½	28½	Mid Kent Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	..
90	38	Milford Docks	58	-2	4.1	4.7	9.6
168	121	Nigerian Elec	166	+1	17.5	10.6	..
36	29½	Sunderland Wtr	£33	..	636	19.3	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex strip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 07.07.77 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial share Index	182.78	6.86	12.33	184.33
Largest Cors.	185.24	6.87	11.48	186.57
Smaller Cors.	174.87	7.69	15.08	177.06
Capital Goods	202.43	7.02	16.33	204.99
Consumer Goods	188.46	7.32	12.09	190.48
Store shares	137.31	7.90	9.30	138.81
Largest financial shares	153.94	6.43	—	155.73
Largest financial and industrial shares	184.90	6.50	—	186.41
Commodity shares	213.38	4.79	21.12	213.40
Gold Mining shares	239.24	9.73	31.22	238.22
Industrial debenture stocks	59.23	6.77*	—	59.37
Industrial preference stocks	53.16	12.66*	—	53.26
3½% War Loan	29¾	12.59*	—	29½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	208.47 (15.08.72)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1977	190.08 (18.05.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	116.83 (27.10.76)
1975	156.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	208.47 (15.08.72)	174.46 (10.01.72)

* Flat interest yield.

Residential property

Churches for conversion

Pearce's Farm, Wokingham, Berkshire. Asking price £75,000.

Although the net of the would-be house converter has been flung fairly widely in recent years some kinds of old building have not received a great deal of attention, mainly because of lack of availability. Among them are old churches, which may be somewhat daunting but are interesting and unusual subjects. A converter seeking a real challenge to his skill and ingenuity would be interested in St George's Church, Ham, near Sandwich, Kent. The building is being sold for conversion to residential use by the diocesan redundant church uses committee. It has a grade one listing and plans for the proposed conversion would have to be approved by both the county planning authority and the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches.

The church is basically thirteenth-century Early English, but was heavily restored by the diocesan architect in 1879 and 1880. It is not unduly large for conversion, the main body of the church being 52ft by 20ft, with a solid tiled floor and a vaulted timber roof, giving a height of about 20ft. There is about a quarter of an acre of land. The sale is by tender through Burrows and Day, of Ashford, and is expected to realize about £10,000.

Old schools turned into houses are more often in the market than old churches but make interesting "period" homes when well converted. One completed example for sale is The Old School House at Boldre, in the New Forest, originally a village school dating from about 1869. In its new guise it offers two reception rooms, a study, a utility room and three bedrooms, one of which is on the ground floor. There is about a quarter of an acre of walled garden. Offers of about £28,000 are being asked through Jackson and Jackson, of Lymington.

Also fairly low in price is Pear Tree Cottage, in Upper Woodford, between Amesbury and Salisbury. It is one of a pair of semi-detached cottages near the centre of the village and was renovated a few years ago. Of considerable but indeterminate age, it would be particularly attractive to anyone looking for a weekend home in a good position not far from London. There are two good-sized reception rooms, one with an open fireplace with a bressumer beam and quarry-tiled hearth, a small study or extra bedroom, and two bedrooms upstairs. There is a small garden. The price is £19,950, through Pearsons, of Amesbury.

Larger and well up the price scale is Pearce's Farm, in Easthampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, a grade two half-timbered building dating from about 1575. The main house has three reception rooms, a breakfast room and five bedrooms. The property is notable for an extremely good range of outbuildings, including a fine tithe barn 60ft long, with an entrance at both ends, now put to such uses as a store and workshop.

Accommodation in other outbuildings includes a tack room, a games room and a separate party room with a bar. About 2½ acres of formal gardens and paddock go with the property, for which a price of £75,000 is expected. There is also a further paddock of 9½ acres, which would be available at a later date if required. The agents are Tufnell and Partners, of Sunninghill.

Offers of more than £80,000 are expected for Chaffeymoor Grange, at Bourton, near Shaftesbury, Dorset. A small but interesting point is that the property is on record as having changed hands in 1870 for £1,050, although it is not clear how much of it was concerned. At any rate, the present house, which stands in five acres of grounds and paddocks, was developed over the years from a smaller dwelling thought to have been completed in 1660.

Architectural features include a front with three gables and stone-mullioned windows with leaded lights, and the position affords fine views over the Blackmore Vale and the Shaftesbury Hills. Accommodation includes a reception hall, a dining room, panelled drawing room, a further sitting room, five main bedrooms, two secondary bedrooms and three attic rooms. The grounds include a formal Italian garden with terracing, and a walled garden. A buyer would have the option of buying a detached cottage with two acres and 18 acres of pasture. The agents are Humberts, of Shaftesbury.

Another interesting property is Campion House, at Iden Green, Benenden, Kent, home of the late Mr Robert Speaight, the author and actor. The house, which has a grade two listing, is believed to date from the fifteenth century, with later additions, and is partly of brick and partly of timber frame construction with tile-hung walls. Inside there are such features as exposed timbering and inglenook fireplaces. Main accommodation includes two reception rooms, five bedrooms and extensive attic space. There is a cottage wing with a reception room and bedroom. Gardens and grounds run to about 2½ acres. The price is £48,500, and the agents are Strutt and Parker, of London, and Douglas Moloney and Co. of Cranbrook, Kent.

Another grade two building is Old Place, at Pulborough, Sussex, thought to date from about 1400. There are two reception rooms, a study and three bedrooms, together with a separate flat containing a bedroom and a living room. Interestingly, all the accommodation is on one floor and there is also an extensive roof space containing some good timbering. The property covers about three acres in all, of which about two acres consists of a lake stocked with fish. The price is £67,500, through Whiteheads, of Pulborough.

In London £130,000 is being asked for the 44-year lease of 20A Cheyne Walk, a traditional Georgian house overlooking the Thames in Chelsea. It has two large reception rooms, three bedroom and bathroom suites and a fourth bedroom, together with staff accommodation in the basement. One of the reception rooms is reputed to have been used as a studio by Whistler. An unusual feature for such a property is a rear patio and garden containing a heated swimming pool. The agents are Pearsons, of London.

Gerald Ely

Country property

TUFNELL & PARTNERS
BINFIELD—BERKSHIRE
Bracknell 1½ miles. Reading 9 miles. West End about 45 minutes' drive.
A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE SET IN ITS OWN PARK.
3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 5 Bathrooms, 8 Secondary Bedrooms and 2 Bathrooms. Oil Central Heating. 4 Garages. Heated Swimming Pool. Hard Tennis Courts. 3 Cottages.
Additional Features: LAKE, PASTURE, MATURE GROUNDS.
For Sale Freehold with about 34 Acres.
Joint Sole Agents: TUFNELL & PARTNERS, London Office: 01-730 9112 or Head Office Ascot 23411. and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office: 01-629 8171

FULMER—BUCKS
In one of the most lovely and protected parts of the Green Belt. London 21 miles, Heathrow 20 mins.
A beautifully presented detached House in about ⅔ acre. 5 bedrooms with wardrobe cupboards, bathroom. 30ft. 'L' shaped lounge, dining room, English Rose kitchen, cloaks, utility room, hall. Full central heating. 2 garages. Double entrance drive. The property is surrounded by an evergreen hedge giving complete seclusion to the easily managed gardens.
£46,000 Freehold.
Price to include fitted carpets. FULMER 2961.

OVERLOOKING THE WYE
Magnificent outlook, high up between Ross-on-Wye and Monmouth. Delightful cottage residence, easily run proportions, thoroughly modernised with covered heated swimming pool, sauna and solarium. Long sun lounge, sitting rm., dining rm., study/bed. 4, clkrm., fitted kitchen. Utility, Laundry, 3/4 beds., bathrm. and shower rm. Full oil c.h. Large garage, lovely partly walled garden and orchard, nearly 2 acres.
Over £35,000 Ref. C.198
COLES, KNAPP & KENNEDY Ross-on-Wye Tel.: 0989 2225

NEW FOREST
Charming brick and tiled 18th Century country cottage at Brook (Southampton 11 miles and Fordingbridge 10 miles), 3 bedrooms (1 downstairs), bath., 3 rec., clks., kit. with oil-fired Rayburn and part c.h. Garage, loose boxes and outbldgs., paddock. Nearly 2 acres. Super position.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION
FOX & SONS Salisbury Street, Fordingbridge Tel.: 52121 or Southampton 25155

Melton Mowbray, Leicester
Delightful new country house situated in small quiet village but access Nottingham and Leicester. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, study, dining room, spacious lounge, fully equipped kitchen/breakfast room, utility room. C.H. Double Garage. 2½ acres including garden and paddock with stream. Freehold £54,000.
Tel.: Melton Mowbray 822160

NORTH OXON.—Banbury 5 miles. The Old Manor House, Cropredy, dating from the late XVIIth century and well situated on edge of popular village with long canal frontage. Ideal for further improvement. 3 recepts., usual domestic offices, 4 beds., bath., attics. Extensive outbuilding including stabling and stone barns. 3½ acres, level pasture. Auction 20th July, 1977. Lang Fox & Partners, Middleton Cheney, Banbury. Tel. 0295 710592.

London & Suburban property

HAMPTON WICK
OVERLOOKING THE THAMES
BEAUTIFUL 4 BEDROOMED HOUSE
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED
Consists of drawing room, modern kitchen, dining room, sun lounge consisting partly of dance floor, laundry room. Tennis court, roof garden, front garden, path leading to Thames (plus private swimming pool) to be sold as it stands. Completely carpeted and furnished throughout. (All bought from high class store, within short period.)
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£59,000
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Sought-after detached character residence, standing in an unrivalled position. 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 recreation rooms, double garage. ¼ acre. Central heating.
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STANMORE/N. LONDON
Modern luxurious 5 bedroomed, 3 baths, house with double garage in a quiet close adjacent to Stanmore Golf Course. Due to go abroad: realistically priced for quick sale, offers from £48,000. View by appointment, contact Mr Linden (day) 01-405 8064; (eve) 01-954 6354.

KENT
ASHFORD M.L. STATION 4½ MILES
Early Georgian Farmhouse in pristine condition
5 beds., 2 bath., 3 rec., c.h. Swim Pool, Tennis Court, Grging. Stables. Barn. Gardens. Paddock. 5 acres.
Auction 16th August at Ashford
HOBBS PARKER 4 North Street, Ashford (0233) 22222

Parliament Hill
DELIGHTFUL SMALL PERIOD HOUSE
FULLY MODERNISED OAK VILLAGE
Very attractive two storey house in unique "Village" close to Parliament Hill and Northern Line station, shops and buses. SUNNY GARDEN. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double drawing room, dining room, bright kitchen, extra kitchenette, polished strip floors. Electric central heating.
House of Character
Freehold £29,750
J.TREVOR &SONS
58 GROSVENOR STREET LONDON W1X 0DD 01-629 8151

TOP EXECUTIVE
Offers unique opportunity to acquire his superbly luxurious BELGRAVIA flat with entire contents including fine modern Pictures and Sculptures. Huge drawing room and double bedroom with bath en suite, separate cloakroom. Modern fitted kitchen. Large balcony and private sun terrace.
Ready to live in-down to the last detail.
Substantial sum required for 37 year lease and contents.
All private and trade enquiries to:
Mrs Pelham, 01-373 4829 or 01-623 6898

Ready To Move Into
An exceptional luxury newly interior decorated show flat overlooking quiet mews, Chelsea, SW3. Large American kitchen. 3 double bedrooms. 99 year lease. Low outgoings.
£45,750
Phone 794 3751 after 7 pm or 723 3244 11am-5.30 pm.

CHISLEHURST
Spacious, architect designed house (1938) with secluded, mature garden. 3 receptions (2 connecting), fully equipped kitchen, cloakroom, 4 beds., bathroom, etc. C.H. Garage. Immaculate condition throughout. Approx. ½ acre.
FREEHOLD £55,000
TEL: 01-467 8976

London Flats

20 mins. West End and London Airport
Modern flat, W.6 area, in purpose-built block, 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, fitted cupboards. Porterage. Parking. Lease approx. 90 yrs. To be redecorated, furnished and completely equipped by interior decorator specializing in business flats for visiting executives. Price inclusive of refurnishing.
£27,500
Tel.: 01-748 0832

KENSINGTON, W.8
8th floor flat facing south, 2 large rooms, bathroom, kitchen, modernised, rewired, Banham protection. Enormous built-in wardrobe, large separate boxroom, c.h., c.h.w., 87-year lease, porterage.
£28,000 o.n.o.
No agents. Tel.: 937 1694

Mortgages & Finance

BIGGER & BETTER Mortgages. Re-mortgages. Garfield Hillman & Co. Ltd., 178 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., EC4. 01-353 2457.

PROPERTY WANTED

URGENT, PROPERTY under £25,000 for cash purchasers. Tel. Mollett Booker & Co., 402 6191.

Properties under £25,000

ISLAND OF EILEAN MUSDILE ARGYLL
The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses offer for sale with vacant possession the Island of Musdile (approximately 10.813 acres) situated off the south west end of Lismore some 6 miles north west of Oban. Included in the sale are two dwelling houses on one floor consisting of one 4-apartment house and one 3-apartment house both with several store rooms and outhouses, etc. Excluded from the sale are the lighthouse tower and the contiguous buildings at the base of the tower.
The rateable values of the houses are £15 and £48 respectively.
There is no electricity, gas or fresh water.
The subjects will be on view from Monday, 11 July to Friday, 15 July between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Transport to and from the island will be provided by Oban Yacht Services with whom arrangements should be made (0631 3666).
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Northern Lighthouse Board, 84 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DA (031 226 7051) also to whom written offers of over £20,000 should be submitted.
The Commissioners are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

15th CENTURY LISTED COTTAGE

Newly restored, revealing beams and hand made tudor bricks. 2 bedrooms and bedroom/landing, bathroom, living room, large kitchen/diner. Well-stocked cottage garden.
On quiet village green within commuter belt near Hitchin, Herts.
OFFERS OVER £16,000 Phone: Pirton 660

"LAST OF THE SUMMER WINE" COUNTRY
HOLMFIRTH, NR. HUDDERSFIELD
40 MINS. LEEDS, MANCHESTER & SHEFFIELD
Larger than average semi-detached property, with open views across the valley. Comprising 3 double bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., entrance hall, cloakroom, through kitchen/dining room 23ft long.
Large lounge with spiral staircase to study/playroom, sunlounge and garage. 40ft external verandah across the front of the property. Gas c/h, gardens front and rear.
Only £11,500.
Tel. Mr Colton, Holmfirth (048489) 3489 (eves) or 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Huddersfield (0484) 35366.

SCOTLAND
BRORA, SUTHERLAND
4-bedroomed converted croft. Large lounge, large modern kitchen, bathroom, 2 double bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, 2 single bedrooms.
Magnificent view of Moray Firth.
Secluded position on ½ acre.
Offers over £16,000.
Further particulars Brora 563

DEAL—KENT
MARVELLOUS VIEWS
Sea front top (4th) floor modern flat for sale. Leasehold (990 years).
Large living room, paved balcony, 2 bedrooms with basin, wall-to-ceiling wardrobe/cupboards. Tiled bathroom. Gas c.h. Space in communal garage.
£16,000 o.n.o.
01-679 3429

NORTH WALES
Beautiful setting in Dee Valley
2 stone cottages converted into one dwelling with ½ acre. All amenities. 2/3 bedrooms. Near village and easy access to market towns. Riding, sailing, etc. 1 hour to sea and mountains. Some internal joinery & finishes to be done and outhouses to be repaired.
Offers around £10,000
For details sent through post
PHONE: 01-435 3238

CORNWALL GDNS., S.W.7
Excellent flat on 2 floors, in well maintained corner property overlooking private gardens. Accommodation: living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and 2 wc's. 899 year lease.
£21,000 to include carpets and curtains.
Tel. 01-584 7645

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W.2.
2-bedroomed, purpose-built Flat, large sitting room, modern kitchen and bathroom. Long lease, 95 years.
£18,500
MOLLETT BOOKER & CO. Tel.: 402 6191

STOCKWELL
ON VICTORIA LINE
Warm friendly terraced house in quiet cul de sac. 4 beds., 2 baths., large sitting room. C.H. *Tiny garden. Freehold.*
£18,250
01-582 8368 or 01-735 2178

PROPERTY TO LET

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NR. BATTLE, EAST SUSSEX
An exceptional 77-acre Commercial and Residential Fruit Farm, situated in an outstanding rural position. Easily run Period Farmhouse, modern Staff Cottage, excellent range of buildings including 200 tons of storage. Packhouse and thriving Farm Shop. 60 acres of highly productive and exceptionally well-managed dessert fruit orchards.
OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD
For full details apply to the Joint Sole Agents:
LAMBERT & SYMES F.R.I.C.S. 77 Commercial Road, Paddock Wood, Tonbridge, Kent (Tel. Paddock Wood 2325/8) or DOUGLAS MOLONEY & CO. (Agric. Dept.) High Street, Cranbrook (Tel. Cranbrook 2382)

Suffolk Raydon
(Between Ipswich and Colchester)
Attractive country bungalow, 2 double bedrooms, bathrooms with separate w.c., hall, spacious lounge, drawing room, fully equipped kitchen/diner, overlooking lawns. 2 garages (1 detached). *Ideal for extensions,* mature gardens, approx. ½ acre.
£16,250 o.n.o.
Ring Ipswich 53101.

SHIPPED FROM AMSTERDAM
Lying at Richmond, Dutch barge flat afloat, 65ft by 13ft. 2nd boat out, secure on a really lovely garden mooring. Professional conversion. The rooms are sizable with 8ft 6in headroom throughout; studio/salon has 11ft by 5ft picture entry, kitchen, shower, plus 2 bedrooms, 13ft by 13ft space aft unconverted.
Just £12,500 and low outgoings
01-892 1736

BARNES COMMON
2 MINS. STATION
Luxury Studio Apartment. Large fitted breakfast/kitchen, fully tiled bathroom, coloured suite and shower. Gas c.h. Balcony with delightful views.
£14,250
Telephone: 876 2855 eves. or 643 5121 office.

Sloane Square (off) SW3
Delightful 3 room penthouse-type flat. 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, fully fitted kitchen, tiled bathroom. Well sized hall, with study area. Most accessible position. Quiet, bright, not overlooked. Tastefully modernised, newly decorated. Lift. 99-year lease. £24,500. Please phone 01-589 5304 or write P.O. Box 213, SW3 2SL.

WEST DORSET
West Milton. 3 miles Bridport
Small unspoilt pretty village. 3 bedroom, split level detached Bungalow (1966). Oil-fired c.h. Garden, 60ft. x 300ft.
£20,750
Full details from ALLEN & WHITFIELD, 25 East Street, Bridport, Dorset. Tel.: Bridport 22258.

WALES
An olde worlde 4 bedroomed farmhouse, and adjoining old Welsh stone barn, ideally suited for conversion to more accommodation. 6 acres of 1st class pasture land. All main services available, secluded spot.
A BARGAIN ONLY £17,000 FOR QUICK SALE
PARRY POWELL & CO. NEW RADNOR (054 421) 687 ANY TIME

UPPER NORWOOD
Attractive, self-contained flat in old lodge. 1 bedroom, large lounge, fully fitted kitchen & bathroom, modernised, heated. Close to station and amenities.
£11,500 leasehold 98 years.
Tel: 01-653 0633 weekends

LISTED COTTAGE
Of architectural and historic interest in area of outstanding natural beauty. Superb rural isolation but 3 miles Weymouth. Semi-detached 4½ bedrooms, views Dorset coast, 1 mile. Large garden and 1 acre paddock. Pearl of modest price at
£25,000
Tel. 030 581 2654

HASTINGS
Sacrifice: terrific bargain for quick sale, owner being transferred 1st September. 3-storey town house with 8 rooms (including kitchen and bathroom). No garden, modernised.
£9,800
Tel. 0424 420947 for further details.

DANIEL SMITH BRIANT & DONE
Chartered Surveyors 157 Kennington Lane S.E.11. 01-735 2292

STREATHAM, S.W.16
Superb top floor maisonette in substantial modern block with panoramic views. Convenient shops and transport to City and West End. 3 beds., bath., double recept., kit./dining room, cloakroom, c.h., balconies. Lease 112 years. £24,500 to include good carpets.

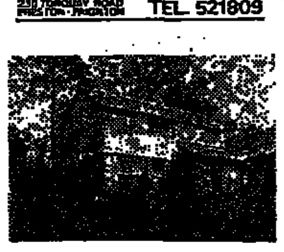
SHIPTON STREET, E.2
2 spacious, purpose built flats, very convenient for City. Each comprising 2 beds., bath., recept., kit. Freehold £12,000.

KENNINGTON PARK RD., S.E.11
Immaculate garden floor flat in Georgian terrace close Kennington Underground. 2 beds., bath., recept., kit., garden. Lease 95 years. £15,950 to include carpets and curtains.

WINCOTT STREET KENNINGTON
Modern flat in purpose built block walking distance Kennington Underground. Local shopping precinct. 2 beds., bath., recept., kit., c.h., entry phone. Lease 92 years. £20,000 to include carpets and curtains.

Snell & Co.
N.W.10. Nr. Brent Cross. Semi-detached house with garage and garden. 3 bed., through recept., kit., bath. and c.h. £19,750 freehold.
W.9. 3-storied Victorian terraced houses in need of modernization from £14,500-£16,500 freehold.
GARDEN FLAT, N.W.6. Attractively converted with private walled garden. 1 bed., 1 recep., kit., bath., c.h. 59 yrs. lease. £14,450.
W.9. Selection of 2-3 bed. mansion flats. Long leases. £17,000-£25,000.
01-286 6181

Cedric Noble TEL. 521809



MARLDON
Midway between Torquay and Paignton. Executive 4 bedroom house in parkland setting on select quiet site with cottage-style elevations. Built 2½ years. Gas c.h. Pine ceilings to 2 recepts., hall, kitchen, fully equipped with oven and hob units, cloaks/w.c. bath and w.c. Double garage. £25,000 Freehold.

EMBANKMENT GARDENS SW3
A quiet, south facing 2nd floor flat situated in a tree-lined crescent off Chelsea Embankment. Drawing room with bay window giving excellent view of the Thames. Double bedroom, bathroom and well-fitted kitchen. Independent central heating. Entry phone. Good parking. 40 yr. lease with very low outgoings make this flat excellent value at £11,750.
T. HASKELL & CO., 581 2216

HORSEHEATH CAMBS
Detached period cottage, 3 bedrooms: modernized kitchen & bathroom: dining room: lounge with exposed beams. Secluded garden: garage and workshop. Freehold.
£13,500
CAMBRIDGE 891069

FULHAM
Thoughtfully converted 1/2 bedroomed flat. 1 reception room, south facing garden, gas C.H. Fully fitted pine kitchen, bathroom, cellar.
Fitted carpets (Wilton) throughout included. Convenient shops, buses, tube. Recently "rejuvenated".
Only £17,500
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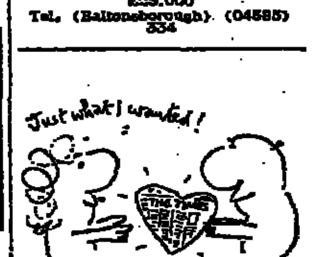
DORSET
18th Century Cottage in Village Square, 3 miles Weymouth, 1 mile sea. Sitting room, dining room, kitchen, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, garage, garden. Night storage heaters.
£17,000 o.n.o.
Telephone Stubbington 3309

MID WALES
A grand old country hotel with 18 bedrooms set in 20 acres, beautiful countryside.
Open to offers around £20,000
PARRY POWELL & CO., New Radnor 687 anytime.

CHESIL COURT, S.W.3
Sixth floor south facing flat in Chelsea. Balcony connects large reception room and bedroom. C.H., C.H.W., kitchen and bathroom. Large built in cupboards and storage space throughout. Lift, porters. 94 years lease.
£19,500
Telephone 01-352 0184 no agents

SOMERSET
3 miles Street (Millfield School/Clarks)
Much loved 3 bedroomed thatched cottage in village centre with ½ acre completely private garden: 2 living rooms, cloakroom, bathroom, kitchen, large store; 57ft. long attached outbuildings.
£25,000
Tel. (Baltonsborough) (04585) 334



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Lost touch with an old friend?- Want to send birthday or anniversary greetings? Make up a row? Place a message in the renowned Times Personal Columns—they appear daily, and you'd be surprised how many people read them.
For further information, ring 01-837 3311, Manchester 061-834 1234.

Woodcocks
01-794 1151
Hampstead Heath, over the road. Superb, 2nd floor flat, in excellent conversion, bright, well fitted, ready to walk in to: split level 20ft. reception room, fitted kitchen, double bedroom with wardrobes, bathroom with shower. C.H. Roof terrace/garden. Many fittings, long lease. £15,950.

TRINITY CLOSE, SW4
Overlooking Clapham Common

NW3
Perfect bachelor flat in popular block adjacent to Chalk Farm Tube, recep., dble. bed., kit. & bath. C.H., c.h.w. Lift, porter, lease 91 yrs. £14,750.
KENNEDY & DUNPHY 1 Chalk Farm Parade, Hampstead, N.W.3. 722 4464

TRAVEL THE CANALS
HOLIDAY HOME
70ft Narrowboat. Lister engine. Bathroom, 2/3 bedrooms, kitchen with Aga-type stove, living room. Possible mooring in Twickenham
£8,900
01-262 7116

£6,000 plus Appointments

Are you the Director Designate we are looking for? c.£7,000 pa + car (£10,000 pa by 1979)
We are medium sized, well established and operate at the top end of the London Self Drive and Chauffeur Driven car hire markets. Egalitarian, constantly changing and radical in approach we wish to recruit a senior manager of sufficient calibre to justify a Directorship within two years. Meanwhile you will be responsible to a Director for *one or more key areas which may include the* vehicle fleet, marketing, branch operations or aspects of administration.
You will be 30-34 and have had sound business experience consisting of at least three years as a middle manager in a large organisation or general manager of a small company. Prior to this you will have been trained as a specialist in one of the main Functions (preferably marketing), and recognising your own capacity for leadership, will now be impatient for responsibility at a senior level. As such, a proven record of achievement and personal growth is a pre-requisite.
Please write stating frankly what you have to offer, qualities plus expertise, how you see your future given the ideal career vehicle, and why. Be specific and show us how you meet the criteria above.
Guy Farnsworth, Travelwise Car Hire (London) Limited. 7-11 South Lambeth Place, London SW8

THAMES VALLEY POLICE AUTHORITY
Appointment of
DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE
Applications are invited from senior police officers for the appointment of DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE of the THAMES VALLEY POLICE.
Applicants must have attended the Command Course Part II at the Police College and currently hold senior command appointments.
The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force, and to such other conditions of service as may from time to time be adopted by the Authority in relation to the appointment.
Salary will be within the scale £9,423—£10,086 plus salary supplement of £4.00 per week.
Further information and forms of application may be obtained from me at the Shire Hall, Reading RG1 3EY, and completed applications must reach me by 9 August 1977.
R. W. Gash, Clerk to the Authority

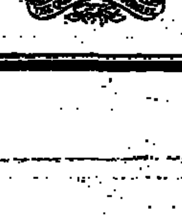
SALES EXECUTIVE
GIFTWARE IMPORTERS SELLING TO WHOLESALERS AND LARGE OUTLETS
Must have experience and successful sales record either with imported giftware or to our type of customer. Post is progressive to Sales Manager/ess responsible for other representatives and possible eventual Board position. Salary/Commission in excess of £6,000.
All replies in strict confidence to: Frischers Ltd, 18/19 Rollesby Rd., Hardwick Industrial Estate, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Tel.: Kings Lynn (0553) 63467.

ROVING CONTRACTS MANAGER
qualified Civil Engineer for
RESIN APPLICATION COMPANY
Must be imaginative and hard working.
£6,500 plus car and expenses.
Box 1697 J, The Times.
(Open to male and female applicants)

DIRECTOR WANTED
A modest progressive young limited company with good contacts, and presently working from design to installation in air-conditioning, heating, mechanical service and maintenance, would like a qualified Engineer, preferably with contacts and capable of future investment, who can buy shares and share responsibility, to be a Director.
Good turnover and still rising with minimum overheads.
For immediate appointment in operating from the South London area, working all over the British Isles, contact for discusion and terms.
01-656 4517/8/9

Every Friday
£6,000 plus Appointments
For details or to book your advertisement, ring
01-278 9161
or Manchester 061-834 1234

Director
The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust
The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust wishes to appoint a Director, who will also act as Director of King George's Jubilee Trust (for youth). The Trusts, both registered charities, stemming from the Silver Jubilee Appeals of 1977 and 1935, are Grant making bodies in the youth field. The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust lays emphasis on service by young people to others in the community. The funds involved are expected to be substantial.
The Director will be responsible for all aspects of the Trusts' activities. An imaginative and creative role in the field of youth activities would be expected, as well as the ability to assess applications for Grants and monitor the use of Grants awarded. The position will carry a salary in the region of £10,000 per annum. Candidates, men or women, could come from a wide variety of working backgrounds but will already have a successful reputation in their chosen field.
Personal qualities will be of paramount importance. A deep interest in and liking for people, coupled with clarity and firmness of purpose, are essential. So, too, will be competence as an organiser and administrator. Experience with youth organisations or charitable activities would be a distinct advantage. Maturity rather than age will be a deciding factor.



Applications, giving full personal details, should be sent to:
The Vice-Chairman, The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust, 8 Buckingham Street, Charing Cross, London WC2N 6BU

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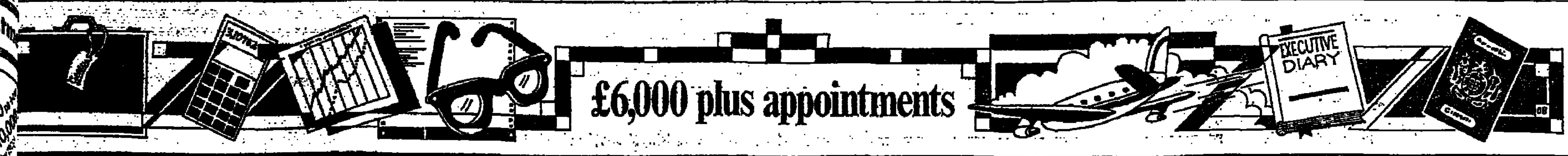

EOPHYSICISTS

e to the expansion of its Exploration activities, lf has two openings for Senior Geophysicists, e based in London, the other in Dublin.

plicants aged between 33 and 40 should hold a gree in Geophysics and have a minimum of ears experience of seismic interpretation in the rth Sea, preferably with a major oil company.

e base salary and benefits are what you would pect from an international oil company.

ase apply in the first instance to:—

are Hill,
dvisor—Personnel,
ULF OIL COMPANY
ASTERN HEMISPHERE,
Portman Street,
ondon, W1H 0AN
elephone 01-493 8040

Gulf

Middle East Appointments

FASTEST GROWING AIRLINE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

MANAGEMENT TRAINING INSTRUCTOR

arting salary c.£10,500 pa (Tax Free)

UDIA, Flag-carrier of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, eeking, as part of a planned programme of expansion, ualified man aged between 25-45 to fill the post of anagement Training Instructor, based in Jeddah.

The successful applicant will be required to provide struction in basic organisation and management inciples, supervisory techniques and company licies and procedures. The objective of such struction will be to develop skilful and competent pervisory personnel.

The training provided will be expected to develop understanding of the nature and purpose of anagement responsibilities and to influence the itude of existing supervisory staff to enable them understand and practice effectively their role within e organisation.

This interesting and challenging assignment is fered on a two-year (renewable) contract, together th unfurnished accommodation, free and reduced tickets for you and your family, 40 calendar days cation per annum, plus re-location allowance.

Please write with full personal and career details, oting the job title and reference HQ7/412/001/E to:

Area Personnel Manager, Europe,
Saudi Arabian Airlines,
Room 216,
93 Regent Street,
London W1.

Closing date: 22nd July, 1977.

saudia
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

THE UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

MICROBIOLOGIST
FOR
Single Cell Protein Research

sition available as Director of a Single Cell Protein search Laboratory. Initial responsibility will be to ablish the laboratory and recruit and train personnel. search will be through pilot plant development.

inimum regular contract for two years, renewable. mpetitive salaries and allowances, without Saudi es. Free air-conditioned furnished housing. Free air ansportation to and from Dhahran each two-year tour. tractive educational assistance grants for school-age pendent children. Local transportation allowance in sh each month. Ten and a half months duty each year th 45 days vacation paid.

ply as soon as possible with complete résumé on ademic and professional background, list of refer- ces, research details and with copies of degrees luding personal data such as home and office dresses, telephone numbers, family status (wife's aiden name, names of children, age and sex), to:

Dean of Faculty and Personnel Affairs
University of Petroleum and Minerals
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

APPOINTMENT VACANT
NIGERIAN (B) N315

A major multi-national oil company has an opening in its personnel and employee services function in Nigeria for a dynamic and innovative Nigerian to assist the head of department in formulating and implementing policies relating to personnel administration, employee development and compensation.

The position is a developing one, and offers a chance for the right person to take over from the head of department in about three years.

Applicants will normally hold a good university degree and have considerable experience in industrial relations, and of the economic and social environment. They must possess the will and ability to grow with our organization and progress rapidly.

This is a senior position. Commencing salary is negotiable and fringe benefits are very attractive.

Interested candidates are requested to write giving full details of qualifications and experience to:—

**HEAD OF ADMINISTRATION, G.P.O BOX 3067
LAGOS, NIGERIA.**

All applications will be treated in strict confidence. Closing date for receipt of applications is 30 July, 1977.

CHEMICAL TRADER

We are a Chemical Trading Company, a subsidiary of a Metals and Chemicals Corporation, based in London. We are seeking a Sales Manager to assist the Director of the International Trading Division.

The candidate selected will have had successful experience in chemical trading in a wide range of materials world-wide. An intimate knowledge of chemical trading and the problems involved in this highly competitive field are essential to this post and a knowledge of French and/or German would be a valuable asset.

Excellent prospects, remuneration and the usual benefits will be offered to the successful candidate who can demonstrate his or her ability to meet the challenge that this post offers.

Applications in writing only with details of c.v. and (if possible) an up to date photograph, and stating to which companies, if any, the application should not be forwarded, should be addressed to:

**The Director,
International Trading Division
Reference CTC-4/N.W.
c/o Woodham Smith Greenwood & Holland,
Solicitors,
12 Great James Street,
Bedford Row,
London, WC1N 3DR.**

City of Aberdeen

OFFICE OF TOWN CLERK AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

TOWN CLERK AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Applications are invited from well and suitably qualified and experienced men and women for this post which falls vacant on 31st October, 1977, on the retiral of the present incumbent. Persons qualified in any discipline including those with a non-legal training who have experience relevant to the duties of the post may apply.

The Town Clerk and Chief Executive is head of the Council's paid service and leader of the Management Team of officers, and he is responsible for the overall efficient management, organisation, and co-ordination, of the Council's functions.

The salary scale for the post is £12,345 rising by three annual increments of £261 to £13,128, and is subject to amendment in accordance with recommendations of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officials of Local Authorities (Scotland).

Further particulars and a copy of the Terms and Conditions of Appointment and Service may be obtained from The Town Clerk, Town House, Aberdeen, with whom applications for the post, stating age, qualifications, present appointment, and experience; giving the names and addresses of three referees; and enclosed in an envelope marked, "Post of Town Clerk", must be lodged not later than Monday, 25th July, 1977.

J. F. WATT,
Town Clerk and Chief Executive.

KENNEDY INSTITUTE OF RHEUMATOLOGY

DIRECTOR

to undertake the management and scientific control of this internationally recognized multi-disciplinary centre of research into rheumatic and allied diseases.
The position is likely to be of interest to a clinician or a scientist, possibly with a medical background, who wishes to continue personal research and lecturing.
University of London conditions of service.
Further particulars of this appointment may be obtained from The General Secretary, The Mathilda and Terence Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, Bute Gardens, London W6 7DW. (Tel. 01-748 9966), with whom applications should be lodged by 9th September 1977.
Candidates will not necessarily be confined to those replying to this advertisement.

Retail Pharmacists
Zambia

The medical and pharmaceutical corporation of Zambia is looking for retail pharmacists for one of its subsidiaries. The corporation which is a state organisation is charged with the responsibilities of importing, manufacturing, distribution and retailing of drugs and medicines for the country. The national drug company, the subsidiary which performs the retailing functions has branches throughout the *country, 17 of which have resident pharmacists.* The pharmacists we are looking for should be between the ages of 25 to 35 years and should have at least three years experience in managing retail pharmacy.

The following benefits apply:

A negotiable salary, commensurate with qualifications and experience, in the range of £5,300-£7,300 ★ 25% Gratuity on completion of a three year contract ★ Air fares to and from Zambia at the *beginning and end of contract* ★ Baggage allowance ★ Settling in allowance ★ Furnished accommodation ★ Free medical facilities ★ Education allowance ★ ⅓ of salary remittable under current regulations.

Interviews will be conducted at centres to be advised later, but in the following areas: London, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Manchester and Newcastle. In the interim please send full details of career and personal history to date, to:

**Recruitment and Administration Manager,
Zimco Services Ltd.,
Zimco House.
129-139 Finsbury Pavement,
London EC2A 1NA.
Tel. 01-588 4377 ext. 551.**

regional treasurer

(Grade B: £10,401—£12,495 plus supplement of £208 per annum—subject to Government policy on wage restraint).

Due to the retirement of the present holder (Mr. M. S. Rigden) this post will become vacant on *31st December 1977.*

The Trent Regional Health Authority, with eight Area Health Authorities, provides health services for a population of 4.5 million and has a revenue budget of approximately £326 million and a capital budget of approximately £40 million.

Candidates must be professionally qualified accountants with extensive experience of financial management at a senior level in the National Health Service, Local Government or similar organisations.

Further particulars and application forms are available from

Regional Personnel Officer, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield S10 3TH.
Please quote ref. JRB 033.

Completed application forms must be returned to the Chairman of the Authority, address as above, to arrive not later than 30th July 1977.

trent regional health authority

TAX SPECIALIST
McKENNA & CO.

require a specialist in corporate and other tax matters. Applicants should have at least 3 years' experience and preferably have legal qualifications, but Chartered Accountants or Inspectors of Taxes will also be considered.
Responsible post with excellent prospects.
Salary commensurate with ability and experience.
Please reply to
McKenna & Co. (Ref. PHL)
12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DZ

CENTRAL AFRICAN POWER CORPORATION

Vacancies for Engineers

The Corporation, a statutory authority established jointly for Zambia and Rhodesia, owns and operates Kariba South hydro-electric power station and a transmission system centred on Karba comprising 2 700 Km of 330kV transmission line and 12 major sub-stations, has the following vacancies:—

**SENIOR ASSISTANT PROTECTION ENGINEER
RHODESIA
ASSISTANT PROTECTION ENGINEER
RHODESIA**

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:
Candidates should hold a degree or other qualification leading to corporate membership of I.E.E. Testing associated with commissioning and maintenance of modern feeder, transformer, generator and bus zone protection schemes. For the post of SENIOR PROTECTION ENGINEER a minimum of 5 years' experience is required.

SALARY:
Senior Assistant Protection Engineer: In the scale R$9,588 to R$12,180 per annum. (Approximately £8,977 to £11,403.)
Assistant Protection Engineer: In the scale of R$8,076 to R$9,996 per annum. (Approximately £7,561 to £9,359.)

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:
Provident Fund: Non-contributory Provident Fund providing a lump sum payment of 12½% of aggregate basic salary on leaving the Corporation after 3 years' service, rising to 25% after 13 years.
Leave: 40 working days per annum and non-contributory holiday grant.
Medical: Non-contributory membership of Medical Aid Scheme.
Insurance: Non-contributory Life and Accident cover.
Joining Expenses: Travelling expenses and generous allowance for transportation of effects.
Accommodation: For the post of ASSISTANT PROTECTION ENGINEER which is based in QUE QUE housing with hard furniture is provided at a rental of 5% of salary.
Applications which should include full details of education, qualifications, experience, age and marital status should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY
**CENTRAL AFRICAN POWER CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 630, SALISBURY, RHODESIA.**

"The British Government urges U.K. Nationals who wish to visit Rhodesia or take up employment there to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Rhodesia Department, telephone 233-4143) or the nearest British Consular Office before doing so."

The MBB Commercial Aircraft Division in Hamburg, Germany, is the largest commercial aircraft manufacturer in Germany. DP projects already installed or in development at the Hamburg Division include Materials Management, Production Planning and Control and Development Management. We have an IBM 168 running under SVS with IMS (160 3270 Terminals) and TSO. Conversion to MVS is planned for 1978.

Systems Programmers
up to £13.000

We require experienced persons who should have already proved their skills in one or more of the mentioned software areas and who are prepared to meet the needs of a demanding job. A working knowledge of German is desirable but not essential.

Systems Analysts
up to £13.000

Analysts are required to the design and/or development of applications such as Customer Order Control, Purchasing or Inventory Control. Applicants should have at least 3 years experience in systems analysis and one year in programming as well as a working knowledge of IMS. Further, a good command of German is required.

A pleasant working atmosphere with friendly colleagues, salary in keeping with the job and the extensive social benefits of a large German enterprise await you.
Applications should be directed to

MBB

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm-GmbH
Commercial Aircraft Division
Postfach 950109
D-2103 Hamburg 95

STATE OF BAHRAIN
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
H.Q., BAHRAIN DEFENCE FORCE REQUIRES:

N ARCHITECT AND CIVIL/STRUCTURAL ENGINEER needed to function as a technical team within the Ministry of Defence.

lot less than 5 years experience, chartered status and fluency in English required.

xperience on Military projects or in the Arabian Gulf would be distinct advantages.

progressive and cosmopolitan tradition, a pleasant climate eight months of the year, ood English and American schools and the presence of all amenities make Bahrain he most agreeable spot in the Gulf.

alaries are attractive, tax free and readily transferable. Free housing, free health are, a car allowance, assistance with travel and 45 days of *annual leave are* also rovided.

ontracts are initially for two years with renewal options.

pplication with C.V.S. should be sent to:

**LT. COL HUSSAIN ALI,
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
P.O. BOX: 245,
STATE OF BAHRAIN (A.G).**

SENIOR ENGINEERS
FOR LONDON BASED FIRM

1 ELECTRICAL (POWER)
2 MECHANICAL (BUILDING SERVICES)
3 CIVIL/STRUCTURAL

Work on design of large projects in the Middle East.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED
(a) M.Sc. level or equivalent.
(b) Minimum 10 years' experience.

Only applicants possessing the above should apply.

SALARY
Salary commensurate with experience but not below £8,000 p.a.

Please send c.v., stating telephone number, to

KHALIL ABDUL-AAL
7-8 SAVILE ROW
LONDON, W1X 1AF

Administration

Last year the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) set up, through its Charter, the Fellowship of Engineering with the aim of establishing a corps of engineering excellence composed of engineers as Fellows, who had been recognised as such by their personal achievement in engineering.

It is now in an embryo stage of its development and is in process of setting up its secretariat. Accordingly, applications are invited to fill two vacancies as detailed below from those at graduate level, preferably with an industrial background, who wish to participate in work which has scope for initiative, provides an opportunity for responsibility and to contribute to the development of the Fellowship.

The duties currently envisaged are wide-ranging at this stage and remuneration is negotiable, subject to *qualifications and experience within the following* grade rates:

SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY	£7,000-£9,000 p.a.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	£4,000-£6,000 p.a.

Applications giving C.V., availability and present remuneration should be sent in an envelope marked PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL (FELLOWSHIP) to the Secretary, Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith Street, London SW1P 3DL.

COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF
HARROGATE

Chief Executive and Director of Administration

Applications are invited for the above appointment which becomes vacant upon the retirement of the present holder in March, 1978.

Salary scale: £12,096 x £258 (3)-£12,870 p.a.

The Chief Executive is the returning officer for Parliamentary District and Parish elections and will retain approved fees in respect of these duties.

The appointment is open to all suitably qualified persons with wide administrative and managerial experience.

Application form and further particulars available from The Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Crescent Gardens, Harrogate HG1 2SG. (Tel: 0423 68954, ext. 12). Closing date: 1st August, 1977.

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SECRETARY—CITY

£4,000

A Senior Manager of a well-known international insurance company requires a Secretary, probably in her mid-20s, with an attractive personality. The work is very interesting and involves co-ordination of departments for investment and marketing to multi-national companies. Very pleasant atmosphere.

Contact John W. Manston
SWISS LIFE, 01-236 3841

Exciting Opportunity

for mature, efficient person to act as

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SALES CO-ORDINATOR

directly responsible to Sales Manager for rapidly expanding business of new Magimix domestic food processor. Location: Isleworth, Middlesex.

Salary up to £4,000 per annum

Apply in writing with c.v. to
Mrs. B. Rowntree, Sales Manager,
25 Lower Square, Isleworth, Middlesex.

KONRAD FURS

Are looking for smart well-spoken

SALES PERSONS

with a good personality for their MAYFAIR and KNIGHTSBRIDGE branches.

Age 26-39. Salary £4,000+ according to age and experience.

493 7991

Take a Decisive Step Forward in Personnel

This could be your most important and exciting move in personnel. We are looking for a professional who has a strong retail background in personnel and training.

The successful applicant will be expected to show initiative and self-motivation and will be directly responsible to the General Manager for all aspects of staffing and training in our West End retail pharmacy and surgical business.

Starting salary is negotiable around £5,800 plus discount, profit sharing and pension schemes.

For further information please telephone Judith Randell on 01-935 4742

FRENCH & FLEET ST.

Chamber of Commerce is setting up new U.K. office in INTERNATIONAL PRESS CENTRE. French speaking typing secretary sought for English boss. Self-starter with journalistic background ideal, not essential. London interviews in July will lead to Aug. or Sept. start. Salary £3,500 min. Full personal details by letter to: Box 1736 J. The Times.

BORED WITH THE OFFICE?

I need a P.A. Secretary, mid 20s, to help me set up an art gallery in a country house. Working in London and Berkshire. Lots of variety. Some travel.
Please write D. R. BURTON, 44 Cheval Place, S.W.7

NON-SECRETARIAL

MUSIC IN THE AIR

Experienced Executive Secretary required for International Music Festival. Varied and interesting work. Knightsbridge office. Excellent speeds, salary negotiable.

Telephone 589 1138 between 10-5.

MAINZ-ON-THE-RHINE

Fashionable night-club in Mainz, Germany, seeks attractive girls over 21 to serve in pleasant atmosphere. Some knowledge of German required. Guaranteed earnings DM 2,500 per month (approx. £600). For interview in London please telephone

NON-SECRETARIAL

GERMAN/ENGLISH-SPEAKING SECRETARY

required by

Demag Industrial Equipment Ltd. for their Brentford office. Holiday arrangements honoured. LVs. Salary £3,000+ p.a. depending on experience.

Please 'phone Miss Lange at 01-560 2188 for an appointment.

OF INTEREST . . .

TO UNSETTLED SECRETARIES OR GRADUATES

Join an interesting happy office in the City, to research the information for, and be in charge of, our communications with the outside world. This is an important part of our operation, requiring enthusiasm and reasonable typing. Hours by arrangement. 3 weeks' holiday. Salary negotiable. Tel. 01-606 3055. Ref. AWHB.

WIMPOLE ST. DENTAL SURGEON

Seeks a qualified dental nurse. Attractive personality. 3-4 weeks holiday. Salary £3,000.

Tel. 01-486 2121.

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

Would you like to control your earnings? Be assessed on personal performance and encouraged to develop into a Management position as counsellor with our International Personnel

EDUCATED TYPIST required by small offset printing firm. Training on IBM composer given. Holborn area. 242 3160.

EXPERIENCED RECEPTIONIST for Harambee Hair Salon in W.1, aged 20-30. Telephone 493 3196.

ASSISTANT REQUIRED in Educational Publishing house in Fleet Street (for period of about 12 months). Essentials are: One 'A' level grade A and one at grade A or B; age 18-21. Would suit bright, literate person between school and university.—Written applications to Miss Hanley, 107-111 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

commercial knowledge essential. Excellent conditions. Interesting post. Please write or telephone the Director of Training, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, London, N.W.3. 01-435 9831.

SMALL S.W.3. OFFICE. Happy, hard-working 20 plus wanted. Typing, good telephone manner, able to work with young people. 539 8483.

COLLEGE LEAVER Secretaries—it's always the widest choice at Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES.—For the widest choice it's always Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

SECRETARIAL

Secretary/PA

in the marketing world S.E.1

The Electrical Engineering Group market their products worldwide and now need a versatile, energetic and very presentable Secretary/P.A. to work for their Marketing Executive at their offices in Great Dover Street, S.E.1.

Apart from speedy shorthand and typing and reliable audio you'll need the ability to provide a first rate back-up service for the marketing team and carry on efficiently in the absence of executives. Your special responsibilities will range from drawing up graphs and updating marketing figures to organising visas and meeting visitors. Also, when executives are away you'll attend meetings with overseas agents.

It's a great chance for someone aged 20 plus who deserves his/her own office and a rewarding job that's far from being all desk work. If you have spoken French and German and a driving licence you'll be especially welcome and useful. To find out all the details, 'phone or write initially to:

Personnel Department,
Bailey Meters & Controls Limited,
218 Purley Way,
Croydon CR9 4HE.
Telephone 01-686 0400.

GIRL FRIDAY

Required for small international firm based Mayfair. Basic knowledge of book-keeping and of Spanish preferable.

Salary £3,500 pa
Tel 499 1426/7

Wanted immediately by Searcy's SECRETARY

experienced, accurate and used to working under pressure, for busy director of exclusive Knightsbridge caterers. Good telephone manner essential, plenty of scope for initiative and total involvement. Four weeks annual holiday, free lunches.

Salary negotiable
01-584 3344
Mr. C. Pherick

SECRETARY RUN YOU OWN SHOW

A sole charge position with never a dull moment, for mature lady who would enjoy handling the day to day activities of a hectic entrepreneur in property/project management. This is a chance to become really involved. Own office in the West End, Golfball typewriter and very negotiable salary.

Telephone 493 9666

PITCH INTO PERSONNEL AT DIRECTOR LEVEL

Fine opportunity for intelligent young Secretary interested in Personnel work to assist Director of well-known Insurance Brokers with a wide range of staff, recruitment and welfare matters. At least £3,500—maybe more! Excellent benefits and conditions. Miss Lloyd, LAURIE & CO., 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. 606 6301.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

Barristers' chambers in Lincoln's Inn require an Audio Typist. Legal experience helpful but not essential. Small, friendly office.

Commencing salary: £3,000. Call 405 9459 NOW

FOREIGN TRAVEL a possibility with Senior Partnership Property Co. French/German useful. £3,500-£4,000. Very much P.A. role but needs s.h./audio. Under 40. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER/Secretary, aged between 25/40, required for businessman, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman—See Domestic Situations Column.

COMMERCE INCLINED College Leaver, Sec., W.1. £2,500 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 (also open Sats., 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.).

FILM CO. Publicity Manager needs bright, young Secretary to help him promote new films. West End. £2,800 + +. Jaygar Careers. 730 5148.

IF YOU WANT TO WORK ABROAD consult the experts on job selection. Brook Street Overseas have valuable up-to-date information on posts available. Male or female Secretaries with languages please

NO ORDINARY OFFICE JOB

The Architectural Association, School of Architecture would like applications from independent-minded, enthusiastic admin. co-ordinators and secretaries interested in working in education. Challenging opportunities in various parts of the school.

Please ring the Registrars office.

01-636 0974
for an informal interview.

KEEP A COOL HEAD!

Don't drift into just any job without first investigating all the possibilities—especially if you've shorthand/typing skills as well as all your other qualifications. It's your life—we'd like to keep you ahead!

Coffee's ready—Welcome!
PERMANENT & TEMPORARY

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE
BROMPTON ROAD,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane St. exit)
589 8807 or 589 0010
THE place for top jobs!

INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM £4,000

HELP! Young Commercial Partner, desperately seeking Top Executive Secretary in Mayfair. A small office with a stimulating environment, which requires applicants able to work under pressure, cope with demanding young entrepreneur clients, think on their feet and through it all maintain their composure and sense of humour. Phone Maureen Wright. 01-491 4729.

DESIGN GROUP HOLLAND PARK

This small friendly company require a Secretary/shorthand typist to work for 2 Partners. Varied and interesting duties. Salary £3,000.

CALL CENTACOM STAFF

Strand	836 2875
Kensington	937 6525

SLOUGH.—An American Company is looking for a Secretary for their Director of European Operations. Good secretarial skills essential, plus the ability to delegate successfully to Junior Secretaries and hold-the-fort in his frequent absences abroad. £3,000. CRONE CORKILL AND ASSOCS (Personnel Consultants) 638 4835.

SPANISH/ENGLISH SEC. Under 35. English shorthand reqd., for South American market, Merchant Bankers. To £3,750 p.h. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 (also open Sats. 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.).

REGENTS PARK. — Competent P.A./Sec. (preferred age 30-45) for Managing Director. Very involving. £3,500 plus. Jaygar Careers. 730 5148.

£3,800.—Shorthand typist. S.W.3: speeds 100/50; flexitime.—01-767 0611. AMES PERSONNEL.

BILINGUAL GERMAN. £3,600 + bank perks. International City bank needs PA/Sec. for young Swiss director.—606 1946. Just the Job.

SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST P.A. Intelligent, attractive, reliable, completely non-smoking, accurate

Temporary and part-time vacancies

Appointments Vacant also on pages 24 and 25

Industrial Journalist

£5,000 p.a. + benefits

An imaginative, clear writer with a Technical Degree/Diploma is needed to join the Communications Department of an industrial group to research and write for a new quarterly magazine unique in its area of industrial promotion.

There will be extensive contact with customers, technical staff and trade associations and an opportunity to develop talents in general PR.

London based with considerable travel for 25-30 year old with proven experience. Knowledge of photography, design and print production an advantage.

Write with detailed c.v. to Position No BGI 6154, Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

MEDITERRANEAN/ATLANTIC ISLANDS

ENGINEER OR ENGINEER/MATE

for permanent position aboard unique 25 metre aux. gaff rigged ketch cruising mainly Mediterranean/Atlantic Islands.

This position requires a serious person qualified to assume full responsibility in case of Captain's absence.

Apply in writing, including c.v., full particulars and recent photo to:
Midgley, 21 Hay's Mews, London, W.1.

GENERAL VACANCIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, LONDON

RESTORER (Paintings)

. . . to be involved in the cleaning, restoration and consolidation of pictures in the care of the Department. Work may be on murals and painted ceilings, as well as on various types of easel paintings. The successful candidate will have to keep up to date with restoration methods and techniques, and carry out research on relevant materials and procedures.

Candidates must be aged 25 or over with good colour vision and at least 4 years' experience of modern techniques in the examination, conservation, cleaning and restoration of paintings, painted murals and ceilings. They must also be able to examine paintings using scientific aids, and liaise with scientific staff on interpretation of findings.

Salary, starting between £4,590 and £5,220 (according to qualifications and experience), rises to £5,420. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

FOR FULL DETAILS AND AN APPLICATION FORM (TO BE RETURNED BY 1 AUGUST 1977) WRITE TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, ALENCON LINK, BASINGSTOKE, HANTS. RG21 1JB, OR TELEPHONE BASINGSTOKE (0256) 68551 (ANSWERING SERVICE OPERATES OUTSIDE OFFICE HOURS). PLEASE QUOTE G/9545.

GRADUATE TRAINEE +

Control Data need a recent graduate with at least 1 year's experience in a commercial environment to fill a position as Training Services Officer in their educational division. This is a sales position, you will market our training services to industry and in particular select suitable candidates for training, marketing then subsequently to prospective employers. You will receive training in selection and in sales. It could be a good start point for career in sales training or computing. First year remuneration by basic salary and bonus to £4,000 p.a. with earnings initially guaranteed at £3,300.

Phone Elizabeth Artewell at 01-637 2171

DESIGNSCOPE IN DORKING

Sales drive and initiative rewarded by working in a shop selling pine furniture, cane, bamboo and basket ware. Part of a small group. Applicants should be between 25-40 with a sense of responsibility and proven sales record. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus commission. Major management position possible within one year. Apply to Designscope Dorking (0306) 2269 (Surrey).

FLUENT SPANISH translation. Doctor from Vitoria, Northern Spain, needs help one to two months immediately. All expenses (air fare) paid.—Tel.: 731 0752.

ADMINISTRATION. — Assistant Secretary, of Graduate level education, required for C.E.I. £4,000-£6,000 p.a.—see £6,000 + Appointments.

SUCCESS REQUIRED

We are a leading Recruitment Consultancy based in Central London and due to expansion we currently require additional Recruitment Executives. These are challenging and demanding positions with excellent remuneration.

If you are aged 22-28 and have determination, ambition and dynamism

RING COLIN BUSH ON
01-437 5811 for full details

RESERVATIONS/ RECEPTIONIST

Blakes Hotel, S.W.7. Experienced lively personality, able to cope with busy switchboard and chart. Mon.-Friday, 9.30-5.30.
Salary £50 p.w. plus commi.

Ring Mr. Buck or Hazel
01-370 6701

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Require 1. Interior Design/Contract Administrators/Estimators.
2. Glamorous experienced Sales Staff. Languages a help.
3. A Secretary. Top salary and very pleasant working conditions.

185 Sloane Street,
Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.
01-235 6146

WELL-EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS (16-21) find a choice of good careers at Covent Garden Appts. 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques

International Invitation to Tender No. 1/77

Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques invites tenders for the planning and turnkey construction of a razor blade factory at El-Oued.

Interested companies can obtain copies of the tender specifications from Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques, Engineering et Développement, 29 Rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers as from the date of this notice.

The final date for receipt of bids is three (3) months from the date of publication of this invitation to tender.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948, to 1967 and in the Matter of O'BRIEN & JOYCE (SALFORDS) Ltd. (In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Thursday, the 28th day of July, 1977, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by

LEGAL NOTICES

IN the MATTER of ARTSHOP (MAGIC LANTERN) PRODUCTIONS COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 1st day of August, 1977, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors

CHEMICAL ENGINEER

AKZO CHEMIE U.K. LTD., A SUBSIDIARY OF AKZO, THE DUTCH BASED INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISE, MANUFACTURES CHEMICALS FOR THE PLASTICS, CHEMICALS AND MILLING INDUSTRIES.

We have a vacancy for a Chemical Engineer in the Technical Dept. of our Works at Gillingham, Kent.

The person appointed will have a Degree or equivalent professional qualification in Chemical Engineering and be a Member of the Institution. He or she will also have had 5 to 7 years experience in the chemical processing industry, preferably in fine chemicals or pharmaceuticals or with a contractor handling relatively small projects.

The position involves design of plant from chemical data, design of logic control systems including hard-wired and solid-state relays and programmable controllers, and organisation and supervision of commissioning and start up.

The salary offered is relative to the important of the position and benefits include free Life Assurance, contributory Pension and Membership of B.U.P.A. Assistance with relocation expenses incurred will be given.

It is unlikely that anyone under the age of 30 would have the necessary experience for this post.

Please write for Application Form to:
The Personnel Officer,
AKZO CHEMIE U.K. LTD.,
Pier Road, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 1RL.
Telephone: Medway 51141

AKZO

GENERAL VACANCIES

Managing Editor

Chartered professional society requires part-time editor for periodic journal on design. Editorial experience essential. Salary and hours negotiable. For application form: write Society of Industrial Artists and Designers, 12 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH.

DOCUMENTATION FOR EXPORT

A Splendid Opportunity for the Right Person

Busy Department concerned with export, requires Assistant. Personality is important as there are good prospects for promotion involving staff management.

Good knowledge of export documentation essential and experience in dealing with accounts. Central London. Box 1297 J. The Times.

SPONSORSHIP SELLING by telephone. See Stepping Stones. **SALES PERSONS** for Konrad Furs.—See Non-Secretarial.

FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANT/OFFICE MANAGER

North London Property Group require experienced Accountant. Self-starter, well versed in property essential. Excellent prospects. Top salary to right person. Send full details to

Box 1740 J, The Times

OPENINGS at all levels in the Profession. Gabriel Duffy Consultancy. Kensington, 01-581 0895

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE

needs a

DIRECTOR OF TESTING & RESEARCH

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Harkness or Mr. Gates. 01-405 7301, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

EFL TEACHERS FOR KUWAIT

Male Graduates with EFL experience required mid-September: salary £8,000 p.a. tax free: air travel and accommodation (also for wife) provided.

Three Supervisory Posts also available for teachers with special qualifications.

Contract for 1 year, maybe renewed.

Apply with c.v. and photograph to J. Butler, Inlingua, 197 Victoria Street, London, SW1.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

TOURISM AND RECREATION RESEARCH UNIT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Graduates with good Honours Degrees in any relevant field for a linked two-year S.S.R.C. studentship to work in any of the following fields:

(1) Recreational transport modelling.
(2) Leisure and the planning process.
(3) Recreational deprivation in rural areas.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be submitted not later than 31st July 1977 to Professor J. T. Coppock, Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh, High School Yards, Edinburgh, EH1 1NR.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Coppock (Telephone 031-667 1011, ext. 4267); ref. A232.

SPAIN: American or English Teachers required from October, 1977 to June, 1978 to give English classes. Curriculum Vitae, testimonials, photograph and telephone number to: Audiorama —Calle López Gómez, 28, Valladolid, Spain.

NONPROFIT American International School near Nice, France seeks Biology and Physics teacher. General knowledge of G.C.E. New school. Hard work. Student oriented. Salary after taxes approximately £4,200. Send CV to Dr. L. Kellie Gardner, Montmardelin, 83300 Avallon, France.

E.F.L. VACANCIES. N. Italy. Autumn 77. Full time teaching jobs, min. salary £165 p.m. Graduates and/or teacher diploma. Write Nicholas Scott Ltd., 10, Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. Incl. c.v., photo, names of 2 refs.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Lancaster

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS

LEGAL NOTICES

COMPANY NOTICES

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN SURGERY

WESTERN INFIRMARY

Selly Oak Colleges

LECTURESHIP IN ISLAM

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

LECTURER

Commercial Services

PUBLIC NOTICES

Business Opportunities

DIRECTOR WANTED

NOTICE

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER/ SECRETARY

AGED BETWEEN 25/40 REQUIRED IN HOME OF BUSINESSMAN, MUSCAT, SULTANATE OF OMAN

Miss E. J. Hart
30 Wilton Crescent
London, S.W.1

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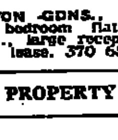
PROPERTY

also on page 24



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SWISS COTTAGE.—New garden-level flat. Double bedroom, lounge, k. and b. Suit visitors. £45 p.w.—794 8989.

BELGRAVIA MEWS.—1 double, 1/2 single bedrooms, dining/drawing room, k. and b. Garage. 3-6 months. £400 p.c.m.—589 3176 after 6 p.m.

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(continued on page 28)

Broadcasting

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University: A Matter of Fact? 7.05, Inequalities in Medicine. 7.30, William Empson. 11.00-11.25, Play School 2.10-6.45 pm, Golf: The British Open; Cricket, Second Test.
7.30 News.
7.40 Westminster Report.
8.05 Gardeners' World.
8.35 The Money Programme: Report on air fares.
9.00 Call My Bluff.
9.30 I, Claudius, part 2.
10.25 Open Golf; Test Cricket, highlights.
11.45 News.
11.55-12.00, Closedown. Julian Glover reads Menelaus and Helen, by Rupert Brooke.

Southern

10.15 am, Walking Westward. 10.40, Animated Classics. 11.35, The Great Lake. 12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.10, Weekend (Southern Television Production). 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Day by Day. 6.30, The Fosters. 7.00, London. 8.30, Sale of the Century. 9.00, London. 10.30, Took & Co. 11.00, Southern News Extra. 11.10, Film, Five Desperate Women, with Robert Conrad. 12.35 am, Weather. Christianity and the Community.

Border

Grampian

Tyne Tees

Scottish

Yorkshire

Thames

10.15 am, Certain Women. 11.05, This Week. 11.30, Time to Remember: 1916, The Better 'Ole.* 11.55, The Woozles. 12.00, Kathy's Quiz. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, TV Times. 1.00, News. 1.20, Today's Post. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Money-Go-Round Good Afternoon. 2.25, Racing from York (2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00 races). 4.15, The Georgian House. 4.45, The Gene Machine. 5.15, University Challenge.
5.45 News. Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
London Weekend
7.00 Winner Takes All.
7.30 General Hospital.
8.30 Many Wives of Patrick.
9.00 The Foundation.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police 5.
10.40 Film: The Long Day's Dying, with Tom Bell, David Hemmings.
12.30 am Close.

ATV

10.15 am, Farouk: Last of the Pharaohs. 11.00, Fantastic Voyage. 11.20, Joe 90. 11.45, Hammy Hamster. 12.00, Thames. 5.15, Friday's People. 5.45, News. ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.30, Sale of the Century. 9.00, London. 10.30, Film, When Michael Calls, with Elizabeth Ashley, Ben Gazzara. 11.55, Something Different.

Granada

10.15 am, Sesame Street. 11.10, To the Wild Country. 12.00 Thames. 5.10 pm, This Is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. Granada Reports. 6.30, Dennis the Menace. 7.00, London. 8.30, Sale of the Century. 9.00, London. 10.30, Took & Co. 11.00, Film, Captain Apache, with Lee Van Cleef.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Colin Berry. 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Paul Burnett. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton. 4.30, D.L.T. 7.00, Free Spin. 7.30, Sport. 7.35, 25 Years. 8.02, Nick Page.† 9.02, Music Night. 10.02, John Peel. 12.00, News. 3.30 am-5.00, Rugby Union: New Zealand v The British Isles.

2
6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. 9.02, Pete Murray.† (including 10.02, Open Golf report. 10.30, Waggoners' Walk. 11.02, Golf report). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† (including 12.02, 1.02 pm, Golf report). 1.50, Sport. 2.20, As Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, As Radio 1. 10.02, Sport. 10.06, Victor Silvester. 11.02, Len Jackson. 12.00, News. 3.30-5.00 am, Rugby: New Zealand v The British Isles.

3
6.55 am, Weather. News. 7.05, Brahms, Moscheles, Prokofiev.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Walton, Mendelssohn, Holst.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Strauss.† 9.55, Light Music.† 1.00-6.40 pm, Cricket: Second Test (m/w only). England v Australia (second day). 11.00, Cheltenham Festival (VHF). Beethoven cello and piano recital, part 1. 11.45, Vienna 1814-1914 (VHF). The Cultural Background, part 3: The New Vienna. 12.05 pm, Festival (VHF), part 2. 12.35, Brahms (VHF).† 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill (VHF).† 1.25, Berwald, Haydn, Sibelius (VHF).† 2.35, Concert: Musgrave, Brahms. (VHF).† 3.20, New Records (VHF).† 4.40, The Complete Music-Master (VHF), new series.† 5.40, Concert Club (VHF).† 6.40, Lifelines: Leisure and Recreation. Looking at Claudius (new series), part 1: Claudius in History; 7.10, Weather Outlook, part 1: Rain or Fine. 7.40, Concert, part 1: Vaughan Williams, Dickinson.† 8.20, Gainsborough and the Image of Rural Life (series), part 1: Landscape with a Woodcutter Courting a Milkmaid.† 8.40, Concert, part 2: Hindemith, Elgar.† 9.35, Griller String Quartet (new series) Concert: Mozart, Bloch. 10.15, The Craft and Calling of the Historian. Talk by Joel Hurstfield. 10.35, Song Recital: Stenhammar, Martin.† 11.05, J. C. Bach Quintets.† 11.25, News.

4
6.15 am, News. Farming Today. 6.35, Up to the Hour. Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People. 10.00, News. 10.05, Sweet Songs of Zion. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: Butterfingers. 11.00, News. 11.05, Seated One Day. 11.50, Strange to Relate. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Quote . . . Unquote. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: A Book from Beelzebub. 4.00, News. 4.05, Arbeitskommando! Elvet Williams on wartime life in a German Labour Camp. 4.35, Story: The Wind Cannot Read, part 5. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. Financial report. 6.30, Going Places (new series). 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Pick of the week.† 8.10, Bars of Gould (new series). 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Today in Synod. 9.35, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. News. 10.30, Week Ending. 10.55, My Delight (new series). 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Cider with Rosie, part 5. 11.15, Financial World. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.40, News. 12.00-12.03 am, Inshore forecast.

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Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."—1 Thessalonians 5: 17, 18.

BIRTHS

COLLYER.—On June 10th, at Westminster Hospital, to Fiona and Roger—a son (*Samuel*).

CONRY.—On July 4th, in Dublin, to Alexandra (Sal) (nee MacCarthy-Morrogh), and Max—a daughter (Sarah Louise), a sister for Justin.

GOJRVISH.—On July 7, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to *Jane (nee Lamb)* and Tony—a daughter.

LEON.—On July 5th, to Jill (nee Fletcher) and Michael—a son (Richard), brother for Nicholas.

MANN.—On July 6th, 1977, to Gillean (nee Mackenzie) and Rodney—a daughter.

MATHIEU.—On July 6, at Westminster Hospital, *to Annabelle* (nee Pearson-Gee) and Beau—a daughter.

WEISS.—On July 4th, 1977, to April and Norman—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CURTIS : SARKHOSH.—On July 1st, at Hampstead Town Hall, John Edward, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. N. Curtis, of Saundersfoot, Dyfed, to Vesta, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs M. A. Sarkhosh, of Teheran, Iran.

MACKAY : ROBB-SMITH.—On July 7, at Old Luce Church, Greenhice, Wigtownshire, Hamish, youngest son of Mr and Mrs I. H. A. Mackay, of Stranraer, Wigtownshire, to Jay, only daughter of Dr and Mrs A. H. T. Robb-Smith, of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS

BOSTON.—On Wednesday, July 6th, 1977, in his own home, Joseph Ronald Boston, son of the late C. F. Boston and stepson of Mrs. Evelyn Boston, husband of Tchili and father of Julia and Charles. Funeral service at 4 p.m., Monday, July 11th, Putney Vale Crematorium. No flowers, but donations, please, to Cancer Research.

DEATHS

BURMAN.—On July 5th, peacefully in St. Mary's Hospital W.2. After months of devoted nursing, Flo ("Tommy") Burman. Beloved mother of Helen and Alistair. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday 12th July at 10.45 a.m. Flowers and enquiries to A. France and Son, 14 Watford Way, N.W.4.

CANSINO.—On Thursday, 7th July, in her 63rd year, Cecile Cansino, beloved wife of Manuel Cansino of 117A Hamilton Terrace, NW8, loving mother of Jonathan George and Stella Cansino, and grandmother of Adam, sister of Robert Carvalho and Margaret Gardner. Funeral today (Friday) at 3 p.m. at Hoop Lane Cemetery NW11. No flowers.

DELANY.—On July 6th, 1977, at The Rise Convent, Dawlish, *Cecilia Mary, aged 86 years,* fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P. Mass at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 12th, at St. Ignatius of Loyola, Shaldon, followed by interment at Sidmouth Cemetery at 11.30 a.m. No letters or *flowers*, please.

FRANCIS-WILLIAMS.—On July 6th, 1977, *in hospital, after a long* illness, Jessie, Lady Francis-Williams of Russetts, The Paddock, Westcott, Dorking, beloved wife of the late Lord Francis-Williams and dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral Tuesday, July 12th, at 11 a.m., St James's Church, Abinger Common, Surrey. Flowers to Sherlock and Sons, South Street, Dorking, Surrey.

GULBENKIAN.—On July 6th, 1977, peacefully, aged 73 years, Badrig Vahe, beloved husband of Vera and father of Michael and Peter. Service in The Armenian Church, Iverna Gardens, on Wednesday, July 13th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers and enquiries to: J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W.8. 01-937 0757.

JENNENS.—On 5th July, suddenly, in hospital, Wing Commander L. W. V. Jennens, O.B.E. (Bill). *Cremation to take place at Worthing Crematorium on Tuesday, July 12th at 3.00 p.m. Enquiries and flowers to Chalcraft,* Chequers Yard, Steyning.

JENNINGS.—On July 6th, peacefully, at Warrington, Elsie May, aged 86, beloved wife of Edward Jennings, of Rhos-on-Sea, and dear mother of Frank, Dennis and Sylvia. Funeral service Christ's Church, Croft, near Warrington, *2.30 p.m., Monday, July 11th,* followed by cremation. Family flowers only, please.

JUPE.—On July 5, in a road accident, John Cassford Jupe, aged 42 years, of 28 White Lodges, St. Stephen's Road, Ealing, W.13. Beloved husband of Paddy and father of Katie *and Christopher. Funeral* service at the Breakspear Crematorium, Breakspear Road, Ruislip, on Wednesday, July 13th, at 11.30 a.m. Cut flowers only, please, to W. S. Bond Ltd., 19 Bond Street, Ealing, W.5.

KRISH.—On 5th July, peacefully in hospital, Jessie Sarah, in her *85th year, beloved wife of Serge,* dear Mother of Raymond, Basil and John. Loving grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation South London Crematorium 11th July 11.20 a.m. No flowers but donations if desired to Sue Ryder Foundation Homes, Cavendish, Suffolk.

LUCE, SIR WILLIAM.—On *Thursday*, 7th July, suddenly at home (Bill), beloved husband of Margaret). Cremation private. No flowers. Thanksgiving service to be announced later.

PIPER.—On 3rd July, 1977, in Barnstaple, Annie Betts Piper, aged 61. For nearly 25 years devoted Nanny and friend of Penelope Cook and her children.

SAVILLE.—On July 6th, 1977, John, of Chilton, Buckinghamshire, beloved husband of Ann and father of Catherine and Richard. Cremation at Oxford Crematorium, Tuesday, July 12th, at 11 a.m.

TEWSON.—On 5th July, 1977, peacefully at Dangiemere, Chorleywood, Violet Constance Tewson, aged 97 years, much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral service West Herts Crematorium, Garston, Tuesday, July 12th, at 12.30 *p.m. Family flowers only, please.*

TOMPKINS.—On July 6th, 1977, peacefully, in a nursing home, Winifred Ida, of Harpenden, late of Franklin and Briars of King Street, Luton. Service at West Herts Crematorium, Garston, on Monday, July 11, at 9.30 a.m. No flowers; no letters, *please.*

TREVES-BROWN.—On 6th July in his sleep after a long illness Harold, aged 75 years, at his home, 11 Folly Close, Radlett. Beloved husband of Freda and father of Keith and Christopher. Funeral service Methodist Church, Station Road, Radlett, on Monday, 11th July, 1977 at 3.00 p.m. followed by cremation. Flowers and enquiries to Slade Funeral Directors, 100 Watling Street, Radlett by 12 noon, please.

FUNERALS

TAYLOR. Donald.—Funeral service will be held on Monday, *July 11,* 11 a.m., All Saints' Church, Crfoss Oak Road, Berkhamsted, followed by private cremation.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CAMERON.—A committal service for the ashes of the late Marjorie Isabella Cameron (nee Oliver), who died at Salisbury, Rhodesia, on 17th November, 1976, will be held at Dundurn Burial Ground St Fillans, Perthshire, at 12 noon on Wednesday, 13th July, 1977. All friends will be welcome.

R. ST. JOHN ROPER.—A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, *Monday,* 11th July at 12.30.

TANNER.—A memorial service for Kenneth Arthur Munnik Tanner will be held in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, W.1, on Thursday, 14th July, 1977, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

CAMBAT.—In Memoriam, Mr Jamshedji Temulji Cambat departed this life at Badnauheim, in Germany, on the 8th day of July, 1939.

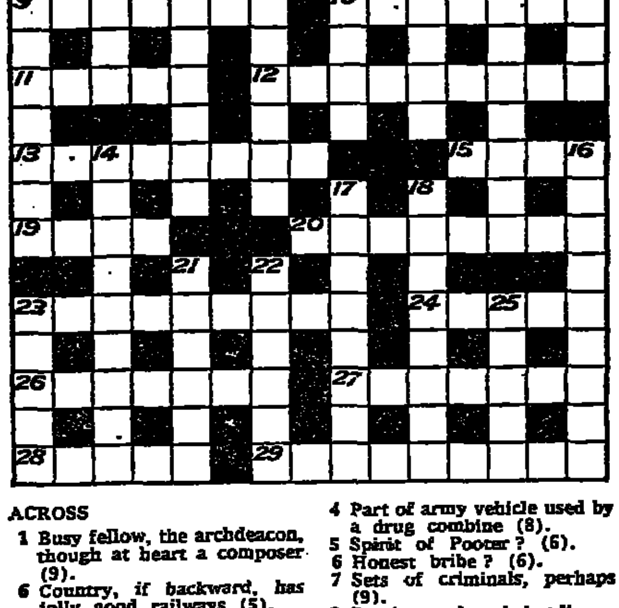
CLOKE.—In loving memory of a dear husband and father who died July 8th, 1958.

GURDEN.—In memory of Ronald Cyril Gurden, 8 July, 1917-8 July, 1961, sometime Administrative Secretary and Librarian of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, with the affection and gratitude of his colleagues.

PURDEY, CECIL ONSLOW.—Died October 30, 1943. Remembering my Father with love on this, his birthday.—Bud.

RAPHAEL, " BERTIE ".—In everlasting and treasured memory of *my darling husband,* who passed over October 27th, 1972. With so much love and gratitude for all our wonderful years together, especially on this our 40th anniversary. So much loved, so much missed, forever in my thoughts, my darling.—His Own.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,648



ACROSS
1 Busy fellow, the archdeacon, though at heart a composer (9).
6 Country, if *backward*, has jolly good railways (5).
9 Forbear to be a burden? (7).
10 Bird's achievements in games? (7).
11 Bit of carpentry—or some music in retirement (5).
12 Stress makes us break rule in end (9).
13 Worthless weapon returned by a politician (8).
15 Whip round? (4).
19 Band remains after start of show (4).
20 Poet gets no backing from labour statesman (8).
23 Follow up with writing attractive to Americans (9).
24 Polish participant in Highland games? (5).
26 Attempt to include old play, perhaps (7).
27 Suitable country for vacation? (7).
28 Give up and return (5).
29 Mean tooth could be taken out? (3, 2, 4).

DOWN
1 Dorset poet carries one to the singers (9).
2 As Cervantes said, the end of fairies? (5).
3 Top mark—coming first in the exam paper perhaps (4-4).
4 Part of army vehicle used by a drug combine (8).
5 Spirit of Pooter? (6).
6 Honest bribe? (6).
7 Sets of criminals, perhaps (9).
8 Specimen for beheading—that's quite enough! (5).
14 Boastful talk of the fuel business Dean organized (9).
16 School is not up to game (9).
17 Rather tame show perhaps (8).
18 An ornament or two permitted (8).
21 Tale was first to include the information (6).
22 Score over that poetic American writer (6).
23 Cracked—as description of earthenware vessels? (5).
25 Cheerful villain? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,647

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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Modern silver and jewellery under £100: 28th June to 16th *July. Monday to Saturday,* 10-5. Admission free.

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HAPPY CHRISTMAS? It could be if you use The Christmas Gift Guide to sell your products. To find out more about our generous discount rates for early booking ring 01-278 9351.

IN BEREAVEMENT.—Send your tribute in a form that never fades with a donation to help old people in need. Help the Aged, Room 1M, 32 *Dover Street,* London W1A 2AP.

DAVID.—We love you and want you home. Please come soon.—Margaret, Michael, Christopher and Philip.

ENGINEER OR Engineer/Mate for ketch cruising. Mediterranean/Atlantic Islands.—See General Vacancies.

TRURO, CORNWALL.—Gentleman wishes *share* his house.—See Flat Shares.

SUCCESS REQUIRED! Recruitment Executives required.—see Gen. Vacs.

COOK/Secretary required. See Domestic Sits.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for *the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street,* London, EC2.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR, use your car to help the old and lonely one Sunday afternoon a month. Phone Contact, 01-240 0630.

NO FEES.—Diplomat clients need houses/flats.—See Rentals.

CASA PUPO SALE.—See Summer Sales.

SKIPPERED YACHT, charter—Hebrides. See U.K. Hols.

BOSENDORFER Grand, 5ft 8in. 1971. See For Sale column.

ZARACH need staff. See General Vacancies.

AMERICAN executive requires *comfortable family home.* See Rentals.

HIGHGATE. — Lovely Georgian house.—See Rentals.

S. FRANCE. Caravans—Tom Hill has a *few* vacs. See Hols. & Villas.

OLD LAWRENCIANS of Lovedale, India, are requested to contact Mrs. Ranjana Shukla Ahmed for reunion, Wednesday, 6th-10th July. Please write/phone 44 Dover Street, W.1. Tel. 629 0081.

COUNTRY HOUSE hotel, nr. Windsor. English lessons available.—See U.K. holidays.

E.F.L. VACANCIES. — N. Italy.—See Pub. and *Educational* Appts.

ZARACH need staff.—See General Vacancies

WANTED. 17/7/77 to 31/8/77. flat London area.—See UK Hols.

PLEASE HELP Sister Agnes's to meet the ever-increasing cost of assisting Officers of all three Services, who hold or have held regular or temporary commissions, as well as their wives and widows. Assist us to maintain our low charges, still under half those of most hospitals. Donations and legacies to Appeals Secretary, King Edward VII's Hospital, 6 Buckingham Place, London, SW1E 6 HR.

QUALIFIED LADY TUTOR needed. See Educational.

SUPERVISOR, for Hampstead Secretarial College. See Non-Sec. Appts.

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KENNEDY INSTITUTE of Rheumatology requires Director.—See £6,000 + Appts.

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SINGLE PARENT WANTED to make three. Professional couple trying to run business and raise children, 7 and 10 offer merger to single parent with up to 2 children. Sole charge 4/5 days week, shared remainder. Basis negotiable but free housing, food and agreed remuneration. Must be country lover. Further details Box 1587 J, The Times.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUST CRETE'S new address is 5 Queen's Ct., Peascod St., Windsor, Berks—and see our great bargains in Hols. & Villas.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

TODAY
come into
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London's unique Gentleman's Wine Bar of St. James's. 12 noon-5.00 p.m. Enjoy a superb Buffet. Assorted Meats, Salads, etc., or a choice of Hot Dishes. Wine by the Glass. Be befriended by our Delightful, *Charming, Corselette* Attired Waitresses.

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WHAT WILL £7.50 BUY YOU this *Saturday? A superb four-course* shopper's lunch with half bottle of wine and absolutely no extras at the loveliest hotel in Park Lane. That's the value of the Vintage Room at The Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, Park Lane, London W1A 1AZ. For reservations telephone 01-499 0888.

SUMMER SALES

CASA PUPO.—Half Price Sale.—TODAY.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS. English and imported, all at discount until July 9th in Discurio's Jubilee Spree Monday to Friday 10-7 Saturday 10-5. 9, Shepherd St., Mayfair.

PIANO.—Grand opening sale.—D. C. J. Ardizzone Reconditioned Pianos, 119 Shirland Rd., London, W.9. 01-286 7006.

RARE AND FINE WINES—Summer Sale now on. List from G. F. Grant & Co. Ltd., Independent Wine Merchants since 1380. 29 Tooley St., London, SE1 2QF. 01-407 3361.

PIANOS. July Sale. Finest selection, *new* Bechstein, Yamaha, Knight, Kemble, etc. Jacques Samuel Pianos, 142 Edgware Road, London, W.2. 01-723 8818.

JEAN NISSAN Summer Sale of Ladies Knitwear, now on. Genuine reductions. 117 Walton Street, S.W.3.

FINE DRESS FABRICS SALE of the best of Swiss Fabrics *inc.* Printed, Cotton, Jersey. 54in., at 87 Baker St., London, W.1.

LUCIENNE PHILLIPS. — Fabulous Sale. Truly great reductions.—89 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 235 2134; from July 7-July 30.

AFIA CARPETS.—Sale to July 13th. 81 Baker Street, W1.

WILSON & GILL (ROSENTHAL) Summer Sale starts today Friday 8th July, 9.30. Many reductions on china, glass and giftwear. 137 Regent Street, W.1.

SAKSONS special offer this week. 26in. colour TV. Remote control. £350. Also black and white portable TV. *£69.73. Telephone* 278 8996/7.

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CANCELLATIONS, FALMOUTH. Flats, sleep 6/10, 150 yds waterfront. Vacant July 9th, 23rd, Aug. 6-13, 20th onwards. £60 pw. Tel. Penryn 74206 eves.

HOVINGHAM.—Fully furnished 3-bedroomed bungalow with all mod. cons. and garage in delightful village. Available from July 30th. £65 p.w.—Tel. Hovingham (065 382) 235.

SUFFOLK FARMHOUSE, b.b.e.m. Comfort and peace.—044 979 208.

JUST AVAILABLE, Somerset, beautiful Blackdown Hills. Period cottage, sleeps 4/5. Large garden. Children, animals welcome. £33 p.w.—Tel. Blagdon Hill 308.

CORNWALL.—Cottage for 2 adjacent farmhouse. B. & B. (E.M.). July 16th-30th, 27th Aug-10th Sept. Min. 1 wk.—0726 88 2443.

WAMBROOK, DEVON, 16th C. Thatched cottage for 6, July 16-23rd. Well equipped. 3 beds, 2 recept. 5 miles Chard. Sandy beaches, brief drive. £76 incl. electricity.—Tavlings Holiday Cottages, 14 High St., Godalming, Surrey GU7 1ED.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—August 11-29. Luxury 3-bedroom flat, 15 mins. West End. Colour TV. Bargain at £65 *p.w. to responsible* family. Refs.—01-624 6426 eves.

ILFRACOMBE. b. and b. £3.50, secluded chalet and farmhouse, magnificent views, 1 mile sea: dogs welcome.—0271 63026.

N. WALES cottage: sleeps 6; 16th to 30th July: £50 p.w.—01-435 2046.

NEAR KENSINGTON High Street. Comfortable Georgian family house to let for 6 wks. from 25th July, Col. T.V., all mod. cons. £130 p.w. Refs. essential. Tel.: 602 0972.

JULY/AUGUST.—Delightful luxury flat, 2 rooms, k. & b. Overlooking Hyde Park, Nr. Hilton. £200 p.w.—263 0018 (day), 730 4793 (eves.).

E. SUSSEX.—Idyllic 8 bedroomed Tudor house. Croquet, daily help. £225 p.w., also pretty cottage, sleeps 4, £65 p.w.—Tel. 01-836 2507.

SKIPPERED YACHT charter, West *Highland and Hebrides. A few* wks. avail. on very comfortable 40ft. sailing yacht, based nr. Oban, at £250 p.w. for 6. Calgimor Charters, Helensburgh 2375.

TEENAGERS ADVENTURE Holidays. Water ski, ride, canoe, sail etc. 01-940 7782 day.

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STRATFORD-ON-AVON 5 mls. delightful cottage, 3 double bedrooms, col. T.V. 16th-30th July. £50 p.w. Tel. 01-858 9672.

SUMMER SALES

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8 Greek Street, W1.

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